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E WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 14-22 ...2). Wednesday, cloudy, possible rain. LONDON: Tuesday... ly, possible rain. Temp. 11-21 (52-70). Wednesday, cloudy. NNEL: Moderate. ROME: Tuesday, fair. Temps. 15-30 (59-... NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 12-21 (54-70).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 For.
Algeria	3.00 Din	Iceland	150 Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	LE17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	...50 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	£L2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	1 Din 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	90 Cts.
Great Britain	30 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

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Spot Oil Prices Drop, But Iraq Rise Expected

From Agency Dispatches

EW YORK, June 11 — Spot oil es, which had soared, have be- to drop worldwide at the same that Iraq is reported joining breakaway from the oil produc- cartel official rates by increas- prices to $20 a barrel.

lthough prices remain high, in e cases they have dropped as h as $4 a barrel in open-market sactions. Spot prices for petro- products also are declining the peaks reached only a few ago.

The frantic pace is slowing," an rader said. "There is even some r panic."

he decline in spot market prices be only temporary. Worldwide upplies remain tight and it a sellers' market.

t buyer resistance is clearly ling against the quotes, ranging igh as $40 a barrel for certain ity crudes, that have been d by some oil brokers and by producing countries, particu- Iran.

ne reason for the decline in the es, it was learned, is that several r U.S. oil companies have drawn from spot purchases. y will apparently stay out of market until after the Organi- n of Petroleum Exporting ntries meets late this month in eva to set official prices for the l quarter.

troleum traders have blamed U.S. Energy Department's re- pressure on major U.S. oil panies to buy in the highly vol- spot market for an increase of $10 a barrel in the spot price rude. But because these firms are backing off, prices are dropping, traders said.

Spot prices of petroleum products also are declining. Buyers said that such prices, which reached $1.15 a gallon for No. 2 diesel fuel delivered on the U.S. East Coast a few days ago, or more than double contract prices, have dipped to $1.08 a gallon, with even sharper declines taking place in Europe.

Against this trend, oil industry sources said Iraq was joining Libya, Algeria, Nigeria and Ecuador in breaking away from the OPEC price structure, pegged at $14.55 for a barrel of Saudi Arabian light but averaging $17.11. Iraq is expected to set a price of about $20 a barrel, depending on quality.

Poorer, developing countries will be exempt from, or at least compensated for, the new Iraqi surcharges, the Middle East Economic Survey said, with prices being held at around $17 a barrel.

Other developments on the oil front:

- A major oil discovery reported in southern Iraq could double the country's proven reserves of 35 billion barrels to match those of Kuwait or Iran, the Beirut-based Arab Report and Memo said. The Iraqi government, commenting on the indications of vast new deposits in the Rumailah field, said, "We have good hopes."
- Venezuela took two major steps toward becoming an offshore producer when it confirmed discoveries of light crude oil and natural gas in one Caribbean well and natural gas in another.
- Production by OPEC countries continued its gradual recovery in April, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly in New York reported. At 30.7 million barrels daily, it was up 233,000 barrels from March and 2.2 million from January's depressed levels.

ezhnev Vows Make Vienna ummit Success

OSCOW, June 11 (AP) — Pres- Leonid Brezhnev declared to- that the Soviet Union will do ything possible to assure that Vienna summit succeeds in ering U.S.-Soviet relations.

peaking at a Kremlin dinner in or of visiting Indian Prime ister Morarji Desai, Mr. Bre- v said that he would like his ting which starts Friday with ident Carter to be an important e in ties between their two tries.

would like to emphasize the ical significance of the Vienna ting as a while," Mr. Brezhnev

Several years ago, the Soviet on and the United States as- ed mutual pledges to build r relations on the principles of eful coexistence and to do ev- hing to prevent an outbreak of clear war. We would like the ing meeting — the first one in years — to become an import- stage of further development of et-American relations precisely his basis.

On our part, we shall be doing ything possible for this," he d.

ld Quake in Japan

KYO, June 11 (AP) — A mild hquake shook the island of ima, south of Tokyo, and the by Pacific coast area today. Po- said that there were no reports asualties or damage.



Associated Press

Shah and Empress Farah arrive at Mexico City airport. Photo was taken from television screen.

Move Arranged by Kissinger

Exiled Shah Arrives in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, June 11 — The deposed shah of Iran and a few members of his family have arrived in Mexico from the Bahamas in a move arranged by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger came here on Saturday to be on hand for the shah's arrival yesterday, Mexican officials said. Three months earlier, Mr. Kissinger had made a trip to Mexico, ostensibly to give speeches. Actually, the officials said, he was paving the way for the shah.

Mexico is the fourth country — after Egypt, Morocco and the Bahamas — that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has visited since leaving Iran on Jan. 19. His arrival in Mexico City caught members of the Iranian Embassy here by surprise.

Slim, wearing a light-colored suit and appearing happy, the shah said on his arrival from Nassau at Mexico City International Airport that he planned to spend a few months in Mexico.

The shah, Empress Farah, Crown Prince Reza, 18, and six other persons were whisked away in four limousines to the resort town of Cuernavaca, 50 miles south of here. Police there confirmed that the shah and his party were staying at the white, Spanish colonial-style mansion of Manuel Espinoza Iglesias, wealthy president of the private Banco de Comercio.

Mr. Kissinger is known to have been angered by the U.S. reluctance to give asylum to a longtime ally. He and his wife Nancy visited the shah on Paradise Island in the Bahamas after he arrived there on March 30.

In April the new Iranian government warned that relations with Mexico would be affected if the shah were allowed to enter. A government spokesman here then declared, "We are not going to allow any government or country to dictate our policy."

Mr. Kissinger has been lobbying the Mexicans on behalf of the shah since "the day the shah left Iran," informed sources said. He discussed the shah's eventual move to Mexico with Santiago Roel, who was foreign minister until recently, but it was President Jose Lopez Portillo who decided to give the shah a six-month visa, the sources said.

Still Has Friends

They said that David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, also intervened with the Mexicans on the shah's behalf. "He still has a few powerful friends left," a source said.

It had been rumored that he would move into a house bought by his older sister, Princess Shams, in Acapulco last year. The house, which is being remodeled, will not be ready for some time. Another house being built next door, registered in the name of an Italian baron, is believed to be the future home of the shah. It is a large, fortress-like building with a watchtower, private beach and dock and three swimming pools, and will reportedly be ready in December at a cost of $4 million.

Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda said last week that the shah would make his own security arrangements and the Mexican government would assume no responsibility for his safety.

The shah's three youngest children left the Bahamas on May 26 for California. This is not the shah's first visit to Mexico. He and Empress Farah were here for a week on an official state visit in May, 1975.

Dependents, Civilians

Managua Fighting Blocks U.S. Evacuation Attempt

By Lew Wheaton

MANAGUA, June 11 (AP) — An effort by the U.S. Embassy to evacuate dozens of Americans from Managua was frustrated today when heavy fighting blocked the airport road.

Embassy officials said that a truck sent to check whether a road to the airport was open ran into barricades of cars and heavy gunfire from both sides.

Authorities said that about 50 Americans were involved, but in Washington, a State Department spokesman put the number at 60 — 28 dependents of U.S. officials and 32 private citizens.

He added that an Air Force C-130 was standing by in Panama ready to evacuate the stranded Americans if it is needed. All told, he said, there are 3,000 Americans in Nicaragua.

Fighting raged in Managua between President Anastasio Somoza's troops and Sandinista guerrillas. The guerrillas also were reported battling Gen. Somoza's troops in the northern cities of Matagalpa, Esteli and Leon and harassing them in the south near Masaya and the Costa Rican border despite National Guard claims of victory in the south.

Gen. Somoza told reporters today that his strategy was to "make the Sandinistas use up their ammunition and to make them run."

He also claimed the fighting was instigated by governments hostile to his, and that Nicaragua was a victim of international aggression. He denied that his government had been assisted by foreign troops. In the past, Gen. Somoza has claimed the Sandinista guerrillas have been supplied by Venezuela and Panama, and have been sheltered by Costa Rica. Sandinistas have alleged that military assistance and troops have been sent to Gen. Somoza by Guatemala.

In Managua, gunfire could be heard from several sections including a poor area near the U.S. embassy, and at one point Nicaraguan troops guarding the embassy opened fire into a field across the road. But there was no indication that anyone was shooting purposely at the embassy.

The Americans, mostly wives and children of embassy personnel but also families of missionaries and others who decided to join the embassy convoy to the airport, were transferred from the embassy to the ambassador's residence.

"The rebels are stopping cars, ordering the drivers out at gunpoint, then lining the cars up across the road," an official said. "There's shooting coming from both sides out there."

The residence sits on a hill overlooking western Managua. An embassy officer said it would be "easier to defend, if it comes to that."

The streets of Managua were almost empty of vehicles. Small knots of people carrying white flags walked along roads, most of them heading out of town. Barricades blocked roads in several poor sectors.

Heavy machine guns and tank cannon fire could be heard coming from the area of the embassy in western Managua. Much of the city has been without electricity for two days. Power at the embassy was knocked out yesterday, but an emergency generator kept vital systems functioning, an official said.

Sandinista sources said many civilians had been killed in heavy fighting with the guard in 10 poor neighborhoods of the capital. The Red Cross said it had heard reports that many bodies were in the streets, but it could not send its ambulances to pick up the wounded and dead because it was too dangerous.



AP

Gen. Anastasio Somoza

Foreign ministers from Venezuela and Ecuador, representing the Andean Pact, were expected to fly to Managua today from Costa Rica, where they spoke yesterday with President Rodrigo Carazo.

The two were expected to meet with Gen. Somoza and emphasize the alliance's support for Costa Rica if Nicaraguan troops should cross the border and also to propose a plan for opening a political dialogue leading to a peaceful solution of the Nicaraguan crisis.

About 300 Sandinistas invaded from Costa Rica two weeks ago. The National Guard commander at the frontier post of Los Mojones said that his men killed half of them Friday and Saturday and drove the rest back across the border.



Associated Press

Mother shields her daughter with her own body as gunfire breaks out near the U.S. Embassy in Managua. They were among group of Americans in unsuccessful evacuation effort.

For EEC Assembly

Center-Right Parties Gain in Europe Vote

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 11 (IHT) — With most votes counted in the European Parliament election, center-rightist political parties emerged today with a majority in the 410-seat assembly, which for the first time was elected directly by voters in the Common Market countries.

Only about 60 percent of the eligible European voters went to the polls, and the abstentions showed that the political parties had failed to communicate the issues to the electorate or generate renewed enthusiasm for European unification, commentators said.

The low voter turnout coincided with a string of setbacks for Socialist parties in West Germany, France, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and, above all, Britain. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives won 60 of the country's 81 seats. The Rev. Ian Paisley was elected from Northern Ireland. The Labor Party, hurt by its anti-EEC mood and Britain's use of a winner-take-all electoral system with big constituencies, got only 17 seats, one of them for former Cabinet minister Barbara Castle.

Projected Results

Projections based on nearly complete results showed the total 410 seats distributed as follows: center-rightist parties 209, Socialists 111, Communists 44, Gaullists and Irish 23, and ecologists and other splinter groups 23.

The biggest gains were scored by the center-rightist bloc, which includes 60 British Conservatives, 106 Italian, West German and other Christian Democrats, and 40 liberals, including French Giscardians. The three factions — which all favor expanded European integration — form a coalition, according to Jean-Francois Pintat, the French leader of the Liberal faction in the outgoing appointed Parliament.

But it was unclear how binding or durable the proposed coalition would be, especially in view of each national delegation's tendency to vote nationally, not ideologically, on issues affecting its own country's interests.

Despite their electoral setback, the Socialist parties — the only group to attempt a joint Europe-wide campaign — remain the most cohesive single bloc in the new Parliament. They campaigned on the need to use the Common Market machinery to achieve social reforms in Europe.

Dominant Trend

A dominant trend in the new Parliament will come from the large majority of members committed to closer unity in the EEC. Although a new anti-EEC group gained three seats in Denmark,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

News Analysis

9-Nation Parliament Must Build an Image

PARIS, June 11 (IHT) — The new European Parliament, elected in a generally sluggish voter turnout in the nine European Economic Community countries, has no popular mandate for demanding increased authority to intervene in EEC affairs.

It will have to find ways of using its limited powers to achieve what the European electoral campaign failed to do — give the Common Market a human face and make it more effective in building European unity of purpose.

In the new Parliament's political make-up, the most significant feature is the Socialists' slippage: They will hold only about a quarter of the seats, compared to one-third in the outgoing body.

The Socialists' poor showing apparently stems largely from the election's special characteristics, although there have been recent signs of a general swing to the right in European politics. French and West German Socialists lost votes to the ecology parties in both countries. In national elections, the "green vote" probably would have stayed with a major party capable of winning power.

The main reason the Socialist parties lost ground was the collapse of the British Labor Party vote in the European election. In a record low turnout — less than one-third of the electorate — Labor got only 33 percent of the vote, compared to 51 percent for the Conservatives. This was an extra 5 percent for the Tories over the general election last month.

British Indifference

Labor's anti-EEC posture, British commentators say, meant that Labor voters tended to abstain. The British results are probably worse for European cooperation than for European socialism. The Labor Party's bias will harden because of its disastrous electoral showing.

And Britain's display of indifference to the European elections was widely noticed on the Continent. The new Conservative government will find it harder than ever to convince other European governments that London wants to approach British membership in the EEC in a constructive new spirit.

Only in Denmark, however, did avowedly anti-EEC parties make

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

India Reports Deaths Of 350 in Heat Wave

CALCUTTA, June 11 (AP) — More than 350 heat-related deaths have been recorded in northern India since the heat wave began seven weeks ago, officials said. But monsoon rains, delayed by a month, finally brought some relief to the state of West Bengal.

Creeks, wells and irrigation canals reportedly have dried up in the heavily populated state, where at least 40 deaths were attributed to the heat wave. Temperatures reached 47 degrees centigrade (116 degrees Fahrenheit).

Pontiff Will Rest For Three Days At Summer Villa

VATICAN CITY, June 11 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II went to his summer villa at Castel Gandolfo for three days of rest today following a nine-day tour of his native Poland.

The pope, 59, who returned yesterday from Poland tired and with a hoarse voice, flew to the papal villa 15 miles south of Rome by helicopter after a night's rest in his Vatican apartments.

The pope arrived from Poland last evening and was greeted by about 50,000 persons in St. Peter's Square, many of them singing Polish folk songs.

SEATS IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Belgium (24 seats)		**Britain** (81 seats)		**Denmark** (16 seats)	
Christian-Democ:	10	Labor Party:	17	Socialist Party:	01
Liberals:	04	Conservative party:	60	Social Democrats:	03
Socialists:	07	N. Ireland:	03	Liberals:	04
Others:	03	Scot. Nat.	01	Anti-EEC	04
				Others:	04
France (81 seats)		**Ireland** (15 seats)		**Italy** (81 seats)	
UDF:	25	Labor Party:	02	Chr. Democrats:	30
Gaullists:	15	Fine Gail:	08	Communists:	24
Socialists:	22	Fianna Fail:	05	Socialists:	09
Communists:	19			Radicals:	03
				Others:	15
Luxembourg (6 seats)		**Netherlands** (25 seats)		**West Germany** (81 seats)	
Socialists:	02	Labor:	09	Socialists:	35
Chr. Social Party:	02	Chr. Democrats:	10	Chr. Democrats:	42
Democratic Party:	02	Freedom Party: Dem. 66	04 02	Free Democrats	04

(Projections based on nearly complete tabulations)

Cautious Norway Refuses to Let Oil Go to Its Head

Output Held Steady While Exploration Moves North

By Murray Seeger

OSLO — Picture a country that exports twice as much oil as it consumes, and where the price of oil is rising faster than in the world market. A country with so much clean, cheap hydroelectric power that it is used to provide 60 percent of the country's heat. Surplus hydroelectric energy and gas are exported, coal is hardly used at all, and nuclear power is not even being planned.

In this country, unemployment is a minimal 1 percent. Per-capita national income is the fourth-highest in the industrial world, behind Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark. Add some of the world's most beautiful scenery — tall mountains that plunge into the deep sea to form fjords — and you have Norway.

But like all seeming heavens on earth, the rugged northern country has its problems. Norway in the last decade has ridden an economic roller-coaster. Now the country of 4 million is in a new upward cycle, with stern controls in place to slow inflation, and with world demand for oil pushing national income up faster than expected.

In its unique position as the only Western industrial country that produces more oil than it consumes, Norway is being urged to take a leading role as mediator between consumer and producer countries. It is a member of the International Energy Agency, with 18 other industrial states that try to coordinate energy policy from the users' standpoint, but it also has excellent relations with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Some OPEC members have urged Norway to expand production and exploration to take the pressure off them to supply the world's demand for oil. Norway's NATO allies want more oil from the wells under the North Sea to help make up for reduced deliveries from Iran.

Petroleum and Energy Minister Bjartmar Gjerde recently reiterated a principle of Norway's oil policy, "that development of our petroleum resources shall be consistent with economic stability and a diversified industrial economy."

Although oil production is far behind schedule, the flow is rising steadily. Norway has decided that next year it will drill exploratory wells north of the 62d parallel, offshore between the cities of Bergen and Trondheim; then exploration will advance slowly farther north, past the Arctic Circle, into territory of strategic importance and intense political sensitivity.

On one side, as they go north, the Norwegians face negotiations with their NATO ally and ethnic cousins in Iceland concerning undersea resources and fish around the tiny Norwegian island of Jan Mayen, which is inhabited only by about 30 Norwegian weather and navigation technicians. Turning the other way, into the Barents Sea, Oslo enters sensitive waters with the Soviet Union over fishing and mineral development in the region near the nuclear submarine base at Murmansk.

Northern Substitute

Norway's planning calls for it to start producing any new gas and oil found in the far north as output from southerly wells declines. Combined production of gas and oil last year amounted to 30 million tons, and should rise to 40 million this year and 60 million a year in the decade starting in 1981.

Norway last year produced 17.2 million tons of oil, the equivalent of 355,000 barrels a day, and raised that to 365,000 a day early this year, putting it in the same class as Dubai, a middle-sized producer in OPEC. The oil's price is set months after production, based on average world prices for comparable high-quality crude. In the first five months of this year, world prices went up 24 percent and the Norwegian price 30 percent, according to Trygve Tamburstuen, undersecretary of state in the Energy Ministry.

At the beginning of the 1970s, Oslo expected production to reach 90 million tons of gas and oil combined by the 1980s. But the technical difficulties of raising oil from 1,000 feet under water proved greater and more expensive than expected. An oversupply of oil in world markets kept prices low and further reduced the country's projected income. Then, in 1977, came the spectacular blowout and fire at the Ekofisk field that halted production and caused much soul-searching on the whole question of energy development.

In anticipation of the energy boom, meanwhile, Norwegians, encouraged by their government to believe that they were sheltered from the worldwide recession, continued to borrow and spend heavily. Government payments support-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Opposition Curtailed

Election Solidifies Sadat's Authority

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, June 11 (WP) — The sweeping victory of President Anwar Sadat's National Democratic Party in last week's parliamentary elections almost eliminated his legal opposition and solidified his unchallenged control over the country's political and governmental institutions.

All of Mr. Sadat's friends, advisers and Cabinet ministers who ran for seats in the People's Assembly were elected. Several "pests" who occasionally made trouble in the previous parliament were defeated.

Final results are not available yet, because runoff elections will be required for at least 80 seats where no candidate obtained a majority. However, it is clear that there will be hardly anyone in the new parliament who can be regarded as a credible opponent of any of Mr. Sadat's major policies.

Mr. Sadat already has handpicked loyalists running most of Egypt's major institutions, including the army, the universities, Al Azhar mosque, the Suez Canal, the newspapers and the individual provinces. With the National Democratic Party, established last year, now in unchallenged control of the parliament, Mr. Sadat's political strength appears to be greater than at any time since the 1973 war.

Opposition Weak

Though Mr. Sadat is not popular with some of Egypt's intellectuals, with the left or with the growing ranks of Islamic fundamentalists, those groups are outside the mainstream of Egyptian life and lack the organizational or numerical capacity to challenge the president's power.

Egyptians say the National Democrats' success can be attributed to Mr. Sadat's popularity after Egypt regained more territory from Israel after the peace treaty, to a 7,000-year tradition of popular acceptance of whatever authority is in power and to a determined effort by the party and the govenment to insure that the outcome of the election would be satisfactory.

That meant certain key individuals, such as Premier Mustapha Khalil, had to win, and certain others, such as leftist political leader Khaled Mohieddin, had to lose. They did.

Mr. Mohieddin, Marxist leader of the Unionist Progressive Party and an outspoken opponent of many of Mr. Sadat's policies, was officially reported to have lost by more than 5,000 votes after Cairo newspapers had reported his re-election. None of the 31 Unionist Progressive candidates was elected, so the party lost its two seats in parliament.

Mr. Sadat's chief of staff, Hassen Kamel, was elected, as were Mr. Sadat's close friend Osman Ahmed Osman, a millionaire contractor, presidential confidant Sayed Marei and the ministers of social affairs, justice, interior, local government and housing.

Surprising Victory

The victory of Housing Minister Mustafa Hifnawi, a political newcomer, over a popular and effective incumbent, former Finance Miniser Ahmed Abu Ismail, by about 250 votes out of more than 40,000 cast in an obscure district in the Nile Delta, can only be described as startling.

It shows the determination of the party and the government to control as many seats as possible, even when the opposition, like Mr. Abu Ismail, was loyal opposition.

He supported the peace treaty but did not join the party when it was formed last year and ran in this election as an independent. Of nearly 1,000 independents among the 1,682 candidates for 382 seats, only a handful were elected.

This was Egypt's first multiparty election since the 1952 revolution. All parties other than the Arab Socialist Union created by Gamal Abdel Nasser were banned until 1976, when Mr. Sadat opened the door to the creation of independent parties. The Nasser party has been abolished.

Organizations that represent real dissent from Mr. Sadat's policies, such as the Communists, the Moslem Brotherhood and prerevolutionary Nationalist Party known as the Wafd, were banned from the elections. Even the legal opposition, led by the Socialist Workers Party, encountered heavy-handed government tactics that limited its ability to mount an effective campaign, and it was no surprise that the number of opposition seats in the parliament has declined.

Still, most Egyptians support Mr. Sadat and his policies, and it is probably fair to say, as a veteran Egyptian journalist did recently, that Mr. Sadat is in better political shape in his country than either of his partners in the peace process, Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin or U.S. President Carter, are in theirs.



United Press International

CULTURE MISSION — Joan Mondale, wife of the U.S. vice president, is met on arrival in Belgrade yesterday by Mayor Zivorad Kovacevic. She will open a traveling exhibition, "American Culture — View of the Seventies," Wednesday. Belgrade is the show's first stop.

Vows to Press Arab Autonomy

Begin Says He'll Ignore Settlement Critics

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, June 11 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today berated domestic and foreign critics of Israeli settlement policies, and said that his government would pay no attention to them.

Mr. Begin declared in a statement that his administration intended to fulfill its promise of autonomy for the Arabs living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip "in accordance with every word we signed in the Camp David agreements."

The true understanding of the accords between Egypt, Israel and the United States at Camp David, Md., last September, Mr. Begin said, called among other things for "Jews and Arabs living together in Eretz Israel [the land of Israel], and security for Israel and all its citizens."

Mr. Begin's statement was issued in Hebrew and English by the government press office. It reflected anger at "a campaign of incitement conducted by certain circles" against Israel's government and the prime minister personally.

The statement singled out comments on recent settlement activities that appeared in The New York Times. Mr. Begin's declaration read: "Distortions, also originating either in cynicism or in ignorance are being published about our settlements in our land. The New York Times, for example, asserts that I allegedly promised somebody that we would never carry out settlement work in areas of Eretz Israel 'seized,' so the paper writes, 'from the Arabs.'

"There is absolutely no foundation to this report. At Camp David, I promised President Carter that during the three months of negotiations with Egypt on the peace treaty we would abstain from establishing settlements. The three-month period ended on Dec. 17, 1978. During those months a debate arose between ourselves and the Americans on this matter."

Mr. Begin deplored that circles abroad were seizing on Israeli opposition voices and "on a demonstration of groups of citizens" to justify incitement against Israel's government and himself personally.

The prime minister was alluding to Peace Now, a group of liberal and leftist Israelis who had organized a protest against the establishment of a new settlement by the militant Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) movement near the West Bank city of Nablus Saturday and yesterday.

Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said yesterday that he was encouraged by the large number of Israelis who had participated in the Nablus demonstration.

In today's statement, Mr. Begin, apparently with Mr. Brzezinski's remarks in mind, declared: "In a democracy, not the minority but the majority decides, and foreign countries conduct relations with the legitimately elected government, not with groups of demonstrators or authors of opposition articles."

Leaders Clash

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 11 (UPI) — Egyptian and Israeli leaders clashed publicly today over the status of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the Jordan, but relaxed into smiles and shook hands after the first business session of negotiations on Palestinian autonomy.

The incident happened after Egyptian and Israeli negotiators met here to begin a search for common ground to establish Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

"Israel never undertook an obligation not to build settlements in Eretz Israel," said the interior minister, Yosef Burg.

"These are territories occupied by force," replied the Egyptian premier, Mustapha Khalil. "They are not Eretz Israel."

Mr. Khalil and Mr. Burg specifically aired opposite views on the issue of settlements in occupied Arab lands.

"The settlements are not illegal and are not and should not be an obstacle to peace," Mr. Burg said.

Mr. Khalil retorted: "I would like to record our strongest rejection of the Israeli position on its right to build settlements in the West Bank and Gaza."

U.S. to Get Tough With Allies On Oil Policy at Tokyo Talks

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT) — President Carter's strategy for the seven-nation economic summit meeting in Tokyo this month promises a tough attitude toward U.S. allies on the question of oil prices and supplies, administration officials have disclosed.

They indicated in recent interviews that the president planned to advocate a hardening line toward the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and to urge allies of the United States to cooperate in stopping the upward spiral of oil prices set by OPEC.

There was some indication last week that Mr. Carter's exhortations would not fall on deaf ears. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in speeches and appearances in Washington and New York during a four-day visit that ended Saturday, warned repeatedly of the danger of unrestrained oil price increases. He urged the industrialized countries to cooperate on the energy problem.

Implicit in the president's strategy at Tokyo, the Washington officials suggested, will be a threat that the United States will go it alone if other major oil-consuming nations refuse to accept the president's analysis of the pricing issue and refuse to undertake some form of mutual support.

Question of Interests

One official said, "They have to understand that we consider the interests of the United States more important than their interests."

The oil question and other energy issues will be at the top of the agenda in the June 28-29 conference. Premier Masayoshi Ohira of Japan will be the host. Scheduled to attend, besides Mr. Carter, are the leaders of Canada, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy.

The Tokyo gathering will take place two days after an OPEC meeting in Geneva.

Mr. Schmidt said in a television interview that cooperation was needed not only among the industrialized nations but also between consumers and exporters. "I have the hope the upcoming Tokyo economic summit conference will be a big step on that road of cooperation," Mr. Schmidt said. "I feel satisfied by the talks I had last week in Washington as regards this topic."

Administration officials said there were several ways that the industrial nations might act in concert.

For example, they could form a buyers' cartel to negotiate directly with OPEC and then allot supplies among members. Or they could agree to refrain from buying oil on the spot market, where oil not under long-term contract is sold, and thus refuse to pay the soaring premiums being charged on that market.

Gasoline Allocations

Also proposed is that Western Europe and Japan impose allocations of gasoline and controls on filling station hours, as is beginning to happen in the United States, and extend to 1980 the agreement to cut oil imports 5 percent this year, as decided by the International Energy Agency, a grouping of major consuming nations.

Efforts to conserve energy, however, are a sensitive subject with other industrial nations, which view the United States as the most profligate energy user in the world. Such efforts would also need some agreement with OPEC; otherwise, to keep prices up, the oil producers might try to reduce production by the same amount as the consumers' conservation cutbacks.

Longer-range ideas focus on switching to other fuels, such as coal, and on research into synthetic fuels and alternate energy sources.

But the emphasis in Tokyo will be on the present, not the future. The U.S. officials said the precise mechanism for achieving cooperative action was not so important as an agreement on the nature of the problem and on the necessity of a joint approach.

The fundamental issue, they said, will be an equitable sharing of oil from OPEC and joint action to keep the price within bounds. Without that, they fear the world could be plunged into an economic depression as severe as that of the 1930s.

More than that, the officials suggested, a failure to stand together against OPEC might split apart the alliance of the industrial nations of Western Europe, North America and Japan. They have said that, as one put it, "The way out of the situation is not for the Western nations to bid against each other for oil and force the prices up. That just helps OPEC."

They mentioned West Germany and Japan in particular. Both have been running strong surpluses in their balances of international payments and have accumulated large reserves of foreign exchange, mostly in dollars.

A Washington official said, "They think they can buy their way out of this." He was alluding to the willingness of Bonn and Tokyo to pay prices far higher than the official OPEC prices. Both nations are almost totally dependent on foreign sources for oil.

Other officials asserted that assistance to cooperation by West Germany, Japan and other industrial nations would lead to great protectionism in the United States against imports of goods from them. The United States, they said, would have to cut down on imports to use its dollars to outbid other nations for oil.

Iran Protesters Demand Islamic Uprising in Iraq

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, June 11 — About 4,000 demonstrators marched through the Iranian capital today to the Iraqi Embassy to protest an Iraqi air raid and to call for an Islamic revolution in that country.

The march was led by six hooded men, who said they were Iraqi students who did not want to be identified for fear of reprisals. Six persons were killed in an Iraqi air raid last week on Kurdish border villages in Iran.

The chanting crowd asserted that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, also was chief of the Iraqi people, and that the Iraqi president, Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, was an enemy.

The embassy was heavily guarded by revolutionary militiamen and armed police, who kept the crowd a couple of yards from the heavy iron gate and 10-foot-high wall.

Today's edition of the daily newspaper Kayhan said that Iraq had resorted to torture, terror and the execution of thousands of Moslem liberals to put an end to the country's budding Islamic movement.

Radio Tehran reported today that more than 3,000 persons held a sit-down demonstration in front of the governor general's office in Zanjan, 130 miles west of Tehran, to protest the number of armed Islamic revolutionary committee members in the area.

The radio said that the city's main bazaar and other shops and offices were closed. It said the Zanjan demonstrators were demanding that revolutionary committee members hand their weapons over to the Islamic militia army stationed in the city.

Ayatollah Khomeini said in remarks published today that Iranians must shed their Western way of thinking and give full support to his Islamic form of government.

The 79-year-old leader, speaking in Qom, said that there was nothing in the West for Iranians to follow. He said that critics of his proposal for a purely Islamic government had been brainwashed for years in the West and deprived of their freedom of thought.

He added: "If you go to a village and ask a shepherd what he wanted, he would definitely say an Islamic republic."

Public Flogging

Meanwhile, Islamic courts in northern cities sentenced eight persons to public flogging and imprisonment on charges ranging from having an "illegitimate relationship" to collaboration with the former regime. Among those flogged was a couple accused of engaging in illicit relations. The pair received 100 lashes and the woman 88 in the main square of Shahsi, a resort town on the Caspian Sea. Both were also sentenced to six month jail terms.

Iranian banks reopened today under the scrutiny of state-appointed administrators. Hundreds of thousands of customers were anxious to know the impact of nationalization on their savings.

Western banking sources said that the nationalization order was vague and that they had not yet had time to assess the impact of the measure, which was announced Friday.

Norway Stays Cautious Over Oil Wealth

(Continued from Page 1)

ed nearly 25 percent of all jobs, many marginal farms and the hard-pressed fishing industry. As in the rest of Scandinavia, this policy was considered sounder and more humane than paying benefits to people who did not work.

High Taxes

The price of this policy, however, is one of the highest rates of taxation in the world — 50 percent of national output. In the United States, taxes amount to 32 percent of output. The government soon found that it could not maintain the economic magic. Enthusiastic spending by Norwegian consumers brought in a flood of imported goods, while the big increase in salaries priced the country's exports out of their traditional markets. The result was record-high deficits in the balance of international payments and heavy borrowing abroad by the government.

Prime Minister Odvar Nordli first devalued the krone early last year, and removed it from the European monetary grouping known as the snake. These moves were aimed at reducing the currency's value and lowering the prices of Norwegian exports. In September, the government put controls on wages and prices, permitting them to rise only 4 percent until the end of this year. Disposable income this year will decline slightly.

Despite the recent errors in economic policy-making, the Labor government, able to maintain its rule only with the help of votes from two Socialists in Parliament, won the support of the Conservatives, the major opposition party, for extending oil exploration northward. The world's major oil companies have made bases in the new boom city of Stavanger and are bidding on Norwegian projects.

Water Power

To win Norwegian contracts, outsiders must pledge to participate in cooperative projects which will create jobs in Norway and help develop new industries for the country that might survive when the oil runs out. Union Oil, for instance, recently signed a letter of intent with the Norwegian company Sydvaranger to cooperate in underwater exploration for molybdenum and sulfide ore. Tenneco, through its Monroe Auto Equipment subsidiary, reached an agreement with Raufoss Ammunition for joint production of car parts.

While developing its hydrocarbon energy resources, Norway continues to expand hydroelectric production. The country has in operation or in the development stage 72 percent of the water power that is considered economical. In addition, Norway is experimenting with generating electricity from ocean-wave action and plans to increase coal production on the northern island of Spitsbergen.

Norway has power-line connections with Sweden and Denmark for the exchange of electricity: in occasional dry seasons, it might have to import from its neighbors. The Nordic neighbors also are sharing energy research, with Denmark concentrating on windmills and Sweden on nuclear power.

The Norwegians hope to be able to transmit energy directly from future offshore wells to the depressed northern cities of Narvik, Hammerfest and Tromso to help develop new industry in that region above the Arctic Circle.

Although the far north seems formidable to outsiders, Norwegians point out that the end flow of the Gulf Stream passes close by their coastline, keeping it relatively mild despite its high latitude. "There are no meteorological reasons against drilling that far north," an official said.

Los Angeles Times

Thais Continue Forcing Refugees Into Cambodia

BANGKOK, June 11 (UPI) — The expulsion of Cambodian refugees continued today as soldiers pushed thousands more down a jungle path into Cambodia, Thai spokesmen said.

As the repatriation entered its fourth day, the supreme military command said that almost 33,000 refugees already had been taken by buses from the border town of Aranya Prathet to remote crossing points in northern Cambodia. About 8,000 were being moved today.

Diplomatic sources and Thai officers estimated that about 25,000 refugees had been ordered into Cambodia by today, despite pleas from the International Red Cross and other humanitarian groups for a halt to the operation.

Thai officials insisted that they would clear all 40,000 Cambodians from refugee camps in two districts east of Bangkok, and then begin forcing another 40,000 out of camps further south.

W. German Lawyers Announce Jail Fasts

STUTTGART, June 11 (Reuters) — Lawyers Arndt Mueller and Armin Newerla, accused of smuggling weapons to jailed terrorists, went on hunger strike today over their own jail conditions.

Mr. Mueller, 36, is alleged to have smuggled in the guns with which terrorist leaders Andreas Baader and Jan Carl Raspe committed suicide in 1977. He and Mr. Newerla told a Stuttgart court that their fast was to protest a gradual attempt to isolate them in their cells.

Nine-Nation Parliament Must Create Its Image

(Continued from Page 1)

electoral headway. In France, the Giscardians and Socialists, who favor closer European integration, topped the Gaullists and Communists, both parties which are suspicious of the EEC's development.

Despite lukewarm public interest during the electoral campaign, Europe's political parties are committed to the prestige of the European Parliament. The success or failure of its operation will reflect on the parties' standing with their national electorates.

European-minded politicians argue that the Parliament, elected by universal suffrage, can assert itself gradually and thus revive Europeans' interest in EEC institutions. But they say that the Parliament must start fast or it risks sinking back into the anonymity which buried the old Parliament, whose members were appointed by national parliaments.

A popular first move, reportedly under consideration by some of the newly elected members, would be for the Parliament to review the expense accounts of the EEC commissioners in Brussels. The spending of some EEC bureaucrats, running into hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, has aroused widespread criticism in Common Market countries.

The Parliament, for efficiency and economy, may also try to curtail the system of shuttling between Strasbourg and Luxembourg for parliamentary sessions, and going to Brussels to maintain contact with the EEC Commission. All these moves involve shifting tons of files and an entourage of clerical employees.

Remembering the lessons of this election, the new Parliament may also want to change the electoral rules which blocked small parties from getting seats in several countries. In France, the ecology party came within a percentage point of getting four seats — but got none because of the allocation system. In Britain, the Liberals, the most European-minded British party, got 13 percent of the vote and no seats.

Noting that it is now up to the Parliament to prove itself, many Europeans are saying that the second European election in five years will be much more significant than the one just held.

— JOSEPH FITCHETT

Basque Separatists Free Spanish Official

PAMPLONA, Spain, June 11 (AP) — A government official, kidnapped five days ago by members of the Basque separatist organization ETA, was released unharmed today.

The police said Ignacio Astiz, 33, representing the Industry Ministry in Pamplona, was left by his abductors on a road outside this city at 3 a.m. An ETA message shortly after the abduction had said Mr. Astiz was being questioned on the government's nuclear energy plans for Navarre, whose provincial capital is Pamplona.

Berlin Library Bombed

BERLIN, June 11 (Reuters) — A firebomb was thrown last night into a West Berlin library built by the United States 25 years ago, causing about $5,000 worth of damage, police said.

Billy Carter's Financial Troubles Worsen — House to Be Auctioned

BUENA VISTA, Ga., June 11 (AP) — Billy Carter, who once commanded $5,000 fees for personal appearances as the beer-guzzling "First Brother," is heavily in debt and owes thousands of dollars to lenders in several Georgia counties, court records indicate.

Last week, Buena Vista accountant Myron Wells, the mortgageholder on Mr. Carter's home in Draneville, Ga., published a foreclosure notice in the weekly Patriot-Citizen, the legal organ of Marion County.

The notice asserts that Mr. Carter's wife, Sybil, in whose name the property was purchased, defaulted on the house payments. The home is to be auctioned July 3 to pay the note.

Last year, the county tax assessment rolls valued the house and 58 acres of land at $54,500.

Under Georgia law, the Carters can save the property, at least temporarily, by reaching an agreement with Mr. Wells or by securing an injunction to halt the sale until a court decides whether they have indeed defaulted.

But the president's younger brother has other liabilities:

- He owes $3,100 to a bank in neighboring Webster County under a default judgment entered April 23 after he did not answer the bank's contention that he defaulted on an unsecured loan.
- He also owes $25,000 to a real estate agent and friend, Donald Carter of Gainesville, Ga., after borrowing the money to pay his 1978 Sumter County property taxes four months late.
- President Carter's financial statement on May 31 revealed that the president's trustee, Charles Kirbo, foreclosed on property in Plains, Ga., that Billy had pledged as security on a $250,000 loan from his brother. That transaction had been announced last March as a sale of the land.

Neither Billy Carter nor his wife were available for comment.

Mr. Carter, who recently completed treatment for alcohol abuse at a naval hospital in Long Beach, Calif., appeared last month before a federal grand jury in Atlanta investigating loans to the family peanut warehouse in 1975 and 1976, when he was managing the business. He is scheduled to return to Atlanta to face the grand jury again on Wednesday.

Rolls-Royce, Airbus Sign Engine Accord

PARIS, June 11, (Reuters) — Britain's Rolls-Royce company signed an agreement today under which the European Airbus may be equipped with Rolls-Royce engines.

Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of the company, said a number of airlines have expressed interest. Air France, Lufthansa and Eastern Airlines are flying Airbuses with engines made by General Electric. Today's agreement was signed at the Paris air show.

British Soldiers Held In 2 Ulster Murders

BELFAST, June 11 (AP) — Two British soldiers and a former soldier have been arrested in Northern Ireland in connection with the murder of two farmers in the province 6½ years ago, police reported today.

A spokesman said another soldier has been arrested in England and is being escorted back to Belfast for interrogation regarding the slayings in October, 1972.

Todorov Visits Prague

PRAGUE, June 11 (AP) — Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov today began a visit to Czechoslovakia, it was announced here.

Egypt Ex-War Minister Sentenced in Absentia

CAIRO, June 11 (UPI) — A court here has sentenced former Minister of War Shams Badran in absentia to 10 years imprisonment at hard labor on torture charges, officials said today.

Badran, who is in London evading imprisonment on other charges, and an aide were found guilty of ordering the torture of the guardsmen of Abdel Hakim Amer, a former field marshal, in a power struggle in the early 1960s.

Center-Right Parties Gain In Vote for EEC Assembly

(Continued from Page 1)

other parties suspicious of the Common Market — such as British Labor and the French Gaullists — fared badly. The French Communist Party, hostile to the Common Market, held its own electorate.

In France, the Giscardian ticket led by Health Minister Simone Veil came first with 28 percent of the vote, followed by the Socialists, also pro-European, with 24 percent. The Communists obtained 21 percent, and the Gaullists finished last with 16 percent.

The outcome is a victory for President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and a major political blow to Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, a former premier and now mayor of Paris. Nominally Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's partner in the ruling coalition, Mr. Chirac campaigned vigorously against government policy, only to see his party lose heavily.

The French Socialists fell behind the Giscardian vote share for the first time. The Socialists also failed in their hope of making inroads on the Communist electorate.

Socialists also came second in West Germany, gaining only 34 Parliamentary seats, compared to 43 for Christian Democrats.

In Italy, the Christian Democrats and the Communists continued losing ground to the smaller parties, just as they did in the national elections a week ago. Smaller European countries showed a slight conservative swing.

The first political battle when the new Parliament convenes in Strasbourg on July 17 will be to select president — a key figure both for the Parliament's international prestige and for its day-to-day operations. Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt had been the front-runner for this post, but the center-rightists, after their unexpectedly strong showing, appear bent on promoting one of their own number for the presidency.

The candidate could be Franc Mrs. Veil, who led the Giscard list to victory, then resigned fr the Cabinet today to devote her full time to the European Parliament. She enjoys strong Fre support for the post.

Possible candidates from sm countries include Leo Tinden former Belgian premier, who been active in European m moves in the 1970s, and Gas Thorn, defeated as Luxembou premier in national elections yest day as he was being elected to European Parliament.

13 Protesters Held At U.S. Trident Bas

BANGOR, Wash., June 11 (A — Thirteen protesters yester scaled a fence at the Navy's Trid nuclear submarine base here a were arrested, most of them for second time in as many days Navy official said.

All of the protesters were Ca dians, most of them from the Vi couver, British Columbia, a who said they belonged to the cific Life Community, the offic said.

S. Korea-Kuwait Ties

SEOUL, June 11 (UPI) — So Korea and Kuwait have establish formal diplomatic relations, Foreign Ministry announced today.

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U.S. High Court

...onsumers Right to Sue ...n Price Fixing Upheld

By Robert C. Siner

...ASHINGTON, June 11 (IHT) — The Supreme Court upheld 8-0 ...ay the right of consumers to sue ...for triple damages — businesses ...pected of price fixing.

...he decision reversed a lower ...rt ruling that antitrust law de... this right to consumers be...se they had not been injured in ...r business or property.

...hief Justice Warren Burger, ...aking for the court, broadly in...preted the term property as any...g of material value owned or ...ssessed, including a consumer's ...ney.

...he court held that even though ...sumers were not engaged in ...iness enterprise, they are "in...d in property when the price of ... goods or services is artificially ...ated by reason of anti-competi... conduct."

...e added that the fact that a ...sumer "was deprived only of ...ney, albeit a modest amount, is ...reason to conclude that she did ...sustain a property injury."

Effect Uncertain

...he Justice Department and the ...rneys general of every state but ...rgia joined in appealing the ...er court ruling, arguing that the ...ision could seriously undermine ...trust enforcement.

...he actual effect of the ruling re... to be seen, however, because ...e are other possible barriers to ...espread consumer class-action ... against antitrust violators.

... previous decisions, the high ...rt has ruled that only direct pur...ers can sue under antitrust law ... most consumer goods are ...ght indirectly from retailers ...er than manufacturers. In addi... the court has also ruled that in ...ass-action suit, members of the ...cted class must be notified by ... party bringing the suit. This en... considerable expense because ...ass could include thousands of ...ons.

...ustice William Brennan took no ... in the decision.

... another 8-0 decision today, ...high court held that the 1973 ...eral Rehabilitation Act does ... bar professional schools from ...sing admission to handicapped ...ons who do not meet "reason... physical qualifications for a ...cal training program."

...he decision overturned a lower ...rt ruling which ordered a school ...admit a woman with a severe hearing impairment to its nursing program and to modify its program to accommodate her hearing disability. The school had argued that severe hearing impairment would make it impossible for the women to perform the duties of a registered nurse.

Justice Lewis Powell, speaking for the court, held that the law "does not compel educational institutions to disregard the disabilities of handicapped individuals or to make substantial modifications in their programs to allow disabled persons to participate."

In a third ruling today, the Supreme Court struck down the obscenity conviction of the owner of an adult bookstore on grounds that a local judge took part in an unconstitutional six-hour raid at the store.

The court held that "our society is better able to tolerate the admittedly pornographic business of petitioner than a return to the general warrant era; violations of law must be dealt with within the framework of constitutional guarantees."

In a fourth decision, the court ruled that federal agencies are not required to supply environmental impact statements when making budget requests. The court held that budget requests and recommendations are not proposals for legislation for which such statements are required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

The Supreme Court also:

- Ordered lower courts to examine the prisoner parole systems in six states in light of a recent high court decisions giving state officials broad discretion in granting paroles.
- Left intact the convictions and death sentences of two murderers, one in Georgia and one in Texas.
- Agreed to review a New York law providing reimbursement to parochial schools for the cost of complying with state attendance, testing and reporting requirements.



Associated Press

FUND RAISERS — Henry Kissinger, Frank Sinatra and former President Gerald Ford pose with a group of diabetic children during the 2d annual Carousel Ball, which was held in Denver Saturday night to raise money for the Children's Diabetes Foundation in the city.

Clark Vowed Jerusalem Embassy

Canada, U.S. at Odds Over Israel Office

By Andrew H. Malcolm

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The new Progressive Conservative government installed in Canada is expected to maintain the unusual and generally amicable pattern of relations with the United States — with one significant exception.

Joe Clark, prime minister in the first Conservative government in Ottawa in 16 years, promised Canada's influential Jewish voters during the campaign that Canada's Embassy in Israel would be moved from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, a de facto recognition of Israeli sovereignty that long has been sought by Israel.

The move is disputed in Canada and vigorously opposed by Arab nations and the United States, which views it as unsettling and potentially damaging to the next stage of peace talks on the West Bank.

It had been assumed both here and by diplomatic officials in Canada that Mr. Clark's Jerusalem pledge, which did not appear to help him much in winning 136 of the 282 seats in the House of Commons in the May 22 election, would slowly be forgotten, even though it was one of the few specific campaign pledges he made.

This may still happen under the continuing pressures of the U.S. State Department and the powerful bureaucracy of Canada's Department of External Affairs, which is known to have drawn up a prolonged face-saving study plan that would, in effect, kill the proposal.

But recent comments by Mr. Clark, his new secretary for external affairs, Flora MacDonald, and other administration officials appeared to go beyond standard reaffirmation of campaign promises. "We certainly intend to do it," Mr. Clark said.

The subject is certain to be pursued both on the formal level, perhaps when President Carter meets Mr. Clark for the first time late this month at the Tokyo economic summit meeting, and through the intricate network of informal contacts between the two neighbors.

The diplomatic relationship, which officially began with the 1927 opening of Canada's Embassy here, that country's first anywhere, has not always been smooth. An old-boy network of World War II veterans with shared wartime experiences and policies managed relations for two decades. But the Vietnam war, import surcharges, oil export curbs and Canada's diplomatic and trade dealings with Cuba and China caused tensions in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

With the war's end and at least a temporary decline in Canadian economic nationalism, relations have improved.

On the surface, Mr. Clark and Mr. Carter have some striking similarities. Both came from political obscurity to national leadership outside the political establishment. Both have strong religious beliefs, generally refrain from liquor and have politically active wives.

Relations between the two countries are sometimes complicated. "You have to constantly remind yourself," said a former U.S. diplomat, "that you are dealing with representatives of another country."

Nuclear Plant Shut in U.S. for Leaking Valve

WATERFORD, Conn., June 11 (AP) — The Millstone II nuclear power plant was being shut down today after "mildly radioactive steam" was found seeping from a leaking valve in the reactor core's water system, officials said.

The shutdown, begun yesterday, did not pose any radiation hazard to the public or workers at the plant, according to Anthony Nericcio, a spokesman at Millstone II, owned by Northeast Utilities, of Berlin, Conn.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission spokesman Karl Abraham described the leakage as a routine problem.

A valve seal ring was being monitored after a recent inspection, Mr. Nericcio said, adding that employees were alerted to a worsening of the leak by a computer printout showing that the water level had dropped.

"This type of leak is not a cause for undue concern," Mr. Nericcio said. "It is something that occurs with some frequency."

Alaska Pipeline Closed by Leak

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, June 11 (UPI) — A leak in a buried portion of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline today forced a shutdown of the entire 800-mile system as crude oil spilled into the Atigun River in the rugged Brooks Range, Alyeska Pipeline Services said.

The seepage into the river was first reported by a pilot flying over Atigun Pass, 165 miles south of Prudhoe Bay. Crews were sent to dig into the snow-covered ground and uncover the leak. Alyeska officials said that the oil stopped seeping out of the ground shortly after the shutdown.

The $9 billion pipeline has been delivering 1.2 million barrels of oil a day to tankers at the southern Alaska port of Valdez, and a prolonged shutdown could affect already tight U.S. oil supplies. This is the fourth time that service has been interrupted since the pipeline began operating nearly two years ago.

U.K. Jails American As Cocaine Importer

LONDON, June 11, (Reuters) — Vincent Alberto, 38, a U.S. citizen accused of being a leading importer of cocaine into North America, was jailed here today for 10 years.

Alberto, who has lived in Britain for several years, was arrested in October. He was found guilty on several counts of possessing and conspiring to import and supply cocaine.

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Stricken Ex-Soldiers Seek U.S. Aid

Nagasaki Veterans Allege Cancer Risk

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT) — It was late September, 1945, when James McDaniel, then 24, arrived in Nagasaki, Japan, one of 200 Marines quartered in a bombed-out waterfront hotel while they cleaned up the rubble from the moonscape that had once been a city. He drove a dump truck.

"I helped pick up metal," he remembered. "It was cold — there were puddles and frost on the ground — but the metal felt warm in my hands."

"You could take bricks, and they'd turn to powder," added Harry Coppola, another former Marine who was stationed in Nagasaki until his constant nausea and vomiting caused him to be sent home. "I used to kick it around. You'd kick it, and it'd turn to dust."

The atomic bomb was someone else's nightmare in those days, but today it is theirs as well. Both men have developed bone-marrow cancer and they believe that it was caused by their exposure to residual radiation from the bomb.

They came to Washington last week to ask the government to do something about their plight and to publicize an article in the Progressive magazine in which writer Norman Solomon says that he has found high incidence of bone-marrow cancer among some 1,000 Marines stationed within a mile of the atomic blast at the end of September, 1945.

A press conference for them was sponsored by Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., who said that she is concerned with the health effects of low levels of radiation in the city she represents, Denver, where residents are worried about hazards from radioactive waste.

In his article, Mr. Solomon said that more than 50 claims for benefits, based on residual radiation exposure during cleanup duties at Nagasaki or Hiroshima, have been filed with the Veterans Administration, most within the past two years. He said that he had contacted several dozen veterans who were stationed within about a mile of Nagasaki, men who are now mechanics, loggers, clerks, farmers and taxi drivers, some of whom now have cancer.

The Army, the Progressive article recounts, said that an examination of the ground in Nagasaki found that radioactive contamination was "below the hazardous limits" and gave its approval for the occupying troops to disembark.

"No one even mentioned radiation," Mr. McDaniel said. "They told us the atomic bomb had made such a mess — and it was." He wore no protective clothing, drank the water, and stayed until October. After the war, he went to work as a diesel mechanic for the Weyerhauser Co. in southwestern Washington State. Five years ago, he found he had Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, a rare cancer of the bone marrow in which blood protein is overproduced.

He filed a claim for compensation with the Veterans Administration but was rejected on the grounds that he cannot show that his disability is service connected.

"I don't feel I want to take anything from the government," he said, "but I'm too young to retire, I can't draw Social Security. I'm getting weaker, and I'm going to need help. All I'm asking is a little recognition there was something."

He said that he hoped the government would initiate a study of the Nagasaki veterans comparable with the study now under way through the Center for Disease Control, which has found twice the number of expected leukemias among participants in Shot Smoky, one of the atmospheric nuclear weapons tests in Nevada.

Mr. Coppola, who lives in Lake Worth, Fla., was a painter and secretary of his local union but has not worked in five years. He has bone-marrow cancer. "If I break a bone, I'm really in trouble," he said. His claim for compensation has also been rejected by the VA on the same grounds.

Virginia Ralph, whose husband Harold, also a Nagasaki veteran, died of bone-marrow cancer in August, knows what that trouble is like. Her husband's ribs started breaking as he worked on his tenant farm near Streator, Ill. He died in agony.

Mrs. Ralph, who has also been trying to get compensation from the VA, wrote letters asking for information about radiation dosage at Nagasaki but said that she was unable to tell from reports she received just what her husband's exposure was or to prove that it had caused his cancer.

"I'm not a scientist, I'm not a doctor. I've just got a new title — widow — and I don't like it," she said.

Cancer Insurance Booms After 3 Mile Island Mishap

By Ted Gup

WASHINGTON, June 11 (WP) — Barely seven weeks after the nuclear accident at the Three Mile Island power plant was brought under control, Mutual of Omaha began an intensive sales campaign in the Harrisburg, Pa., area for what has become one of its best-selling products: cancer insurance.

"You kind of hate to capitalize on something like that," said a Mutual sales manager in Harrisburg, who nonetheless confirmed that his agents went door to door warning residents they may risk cancer because of radiation that leaked from the plant.

The Mutual agents are not alone in their hard-sell tactics. In Charleston, S.C., residents recently opened personalized letters from a Pennsylvania insurance company telling them how many of their neighbors could expect to develop cancer.

"Mr. Smith, I don't have to remind you," a typical letter would say, "that Joan [Mr. Smith's daughter] or John [his son] may be one of these unfortunate people."

Thanks to blunt sales pitches like that and what some critics claim are miserly benefits, cancer insurance policies have become both an economic bonanza and a trouble-some issue for the insurance industry.

Although precise figures on the national sales of such insurance are not available, there is no doubt among industry officials that the fears of skyrocketing hospital costs and mounting evidence that cancer-causing agents are widespread in the U.S. diet have created a sellers' market for the policies. Typically, cancer policies cost $40 to $150 a year and promise to meet many of the treatment bills that are not covered by other insurance plans.

Complaints about the policies are widespread. "It's one of the biggest frauds in the insurance industry," said Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate.

The Federal Trade Commission, in a recent policy paper, said buying cancer insurance or any other policy specifically covering a "dread disease" is "more like buying a lottery ticket" than needed health protection. Even as a lottery the policies are not a very good gamble, the commission said.

Insurance firms argue that they offer the promise of coping with the catastrophic costs of some cancer treatments. And, after all, said John Cooney, president of Union Fidelity Life Insurance Co., one of the major cancer insurance sellers, "Everything has to be sold, no matter how meritorious the product is."

The states of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey disagree and have banned outright the sale of cancer insurance and other "dread disease" policies. Congressional hearings are to open Wednesday into the sale of insurance policies to the elderly and are expected to focus on cancer policies.

Uganda Charges Amin Confidant With Murder

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 11 (UPI) — Robert Astles, the British-born adviser to deposed President Idi Amin, was formally charged with murder today.

Chief Magistrate James Okuku ordered Mr. Astles, who is accused of killing a fisherman in March of last year, held in custody until June 25, at which time there will be a preliminary hearing and police will present their evidence against him.

Ugandan Deputy Police Commissioner Sam Mugamba disclosed that Mr. Astles had tried to escape from Kenyan police last Friday because a Kenyan magistrate ordered him extradited to stand trial in Uganda. Mr. Mugamba said that Mr. Astles attempted to jump through a second floor window.

...charansky Said ...Failing Health ... Soviet Prison

...ASHINGTON, June 11 (WP) — The health of Soviet dissident ...toli Shcharansky is deteriorating rapidly, according to a letter ... to have been received from a ...w Chistobol Prison inmate at ...ria, east of Moscow.

...he message, received in Israel Friday and relayed to Mr. ...charansky's wife, Avital, in New ...k, indicated that the dissident ... losing weight rapidly and was receiving medical attention. Shcharansky, 31, "suffers from ...ng headaches," the message ...d. "He has constant shivering ...r, and he is losing weight drastically. There is definitely some ...gerous process taking place, ...ybe in the brain."

...he identity of the inmate who ...te the letter is being protected fear of reprisal, Mrs. Shcharansaid. Political prisoners are not ...wed to discuss health matters in ...r allotted monthly letters. Mrs. ...haransky said that the news of husband's health was written in ...e.

...r. Shcharansky, a computer ...nician, became a cause celebre ...he West when he was arrested ...treason in March, 1977, accused ...working for the CIA. President ...ter, who will leave on Thursday ... talks in Vienna with Soviet ...sident Leonid Brezhnev, inter...ed personally on Mr. Shcharan...'s behalf, but he was convicted ... July and sentenced to 13 years ...rison.

...ain Hits 2 in France

...RPIGNAN, France, June 11 ... — A Senegalese national was ...d and another seriously injured ...erday, when they were hit by a ...n while attempting to enter ...nce illegally by walking through ...ailroad tunnel on the Spanish ...der, police said.

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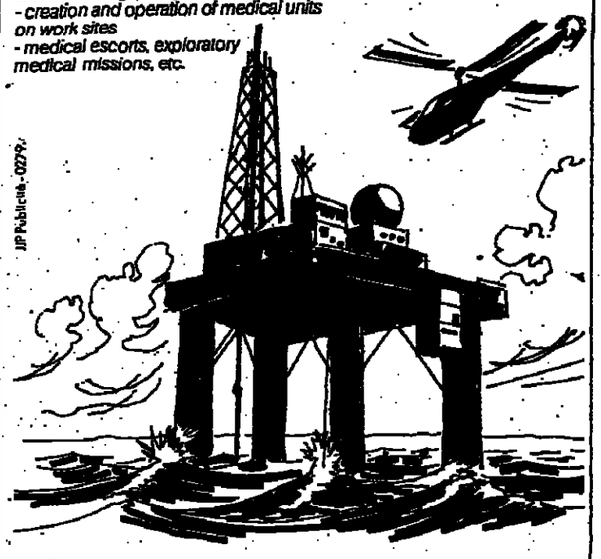
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Would Offer Reserved Flights

Laker Seeks Expanded Service, Fare Rise

By Carole Shifrin

LONDON, June 11 (WP) — Having forced the world's major airlines to lower some of their fares to compete with him, Sir Freddie Laker now wants to raise some of his fares to compete with them.

Sir Freddie has an application pending with the British government to remove all restrictions from his operating license so that he can offer an expanded number of services and fares on his flights to the United States.

The creator of the low-cost, no-frills, no-reservation Skytrain air service to New York and Los Angeles, Sir Freddie complained last week to the Civil Aviation Authority that he needs to offer a greater range of services to compete effectively against his three largest competitors.

'Predatory' Ways

Sir Freddie contends that the three — Trans World Airlines, Pan American World Airways and British Airways — have lowered some of their fares below their costs in a predatory way to skim traffic away from him, while his restrictive license leaves him powerless to fight back. Now he wants to attract some of their customers by undercutting their economy fares with cheaper reserved seats.

If the larger airlines are successful in killing his Skytrain service, Sir Freddie charged, they will be free to raise their fares again. "We are here to stop them from cutting my throat and putting an end to low-fare transatlantic services," he said.

Approval by the British government of Sir Freddie's application would put Laker Airways on the same procedural basis as other airlines serving the United Kingdom, allowing Laker to alter its services as easily as other airlines do. The operating license Sir Freddie now holds limits his scheduled operations to the one-class Skytrain service.

Options Planned

If he is successful, he plans to offer the public several options on both the New York and Los Angeles routes:

- Skytrain standard service, a continuation of the current same-day reservation service, would be the cheapest of the Laker tickets available: $299 roundtrip in the summer and $279 off-season for New York-London.
- Skytrain excursion service would allow bookings 21 days in advance with a seven-day minimum stay requirement but no maximum. Reservations could be changed only upon payment of a $50 fee. This fare from New York would range from $329 to $419 roundtrip, depending on the season.
- Skytrain "reservaseat" service is the least attractive part of the package from the other airlines' point of view. It would allow travelers to reserve a seat just as they do on other airlines, but at $599 roundtrip from New York during the peak season and $499 off peak, between 20 and 25 percent lower than the coach fares of the three competitors. A change in reservations would cost a fee again.

The proposed services are based on the "unconventional" Skytrain service Sir Freddie pioneered, he points out, because each provides only point-to-point transportation — no interlining of baggage, no joint fares with other airlines, no stopovers, no in-flight meals or other services. His fares would provide "unbundled" services, allowing the customer to pay only for what he or she wants.

Sir Freddie's current Skytrain service from New York — interrupted last week because of the grounding of the DC-10s he flies on the route — is by no means a failure. Last year, it carried more than 240,000 on the route for a 14-percent share of the New York-London scheduled market.

And, although Sir Freddie is making money on the New York route, he says that it is not enough. At current fares, he needs to fill 88 percent of his seats, he said, to make a proper return on his investment. He defines proper by 18 to 20 percent return.

While the two major U.S. carriers do not participate in the British hearings, both TWA and Pan Am spokesmen reject Sir Freddie's charges. "We have analyzed our various fare levels and we think the budget and standby fares we offer, and which the various governments have approved, are appropriate for Pan Am," said Martin Shugrue Jr., regional managing director of Pan Am for the United Kingdom and Western Europe. "Our intent is certainly not to drive Mr. Laker out of business. We think there is enough market to go around."

U.S. Truckers Block Pumps In Fuel Protest

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) — Truck drivers blockaded truck stops and tied up traffic in scattered incidents across the nation today during a protest over fuel prices that touched off some gunfire and arson attacks during the weekend.

Police in the Chicago area reported that truckers were broadcasting threats over citizens band radio against drivers still hauling goods.

About 75 trucks formed a convoy along the interstate highway system in Omaha, Neb., at rush hour this morning, but police reported no major problems. Other truckers blocked pumps at stations in Hampshire, Ill., and Little Rock, Ark.

During the weekend, shots were fired at truck drivers in several states and a cattle truck was burned. Six reports of sniper fire were under investigation near Salt Lake City and shootings also were reported in Iowa and Wisconsin.



Providence Journal-Bulletin via AP

PERSUASION — Policemen move to subdue retired Providence, R.I., patrolman, George Gregoire, after he threatened to kill himself atop Providence police station Saturday.

FAA Chief Defends Delay In Grounding DC-10 Fleet

WASHINGTON, June 11 (UPI) — Federal Aviation Administration chief Langhorne Bond denied charges today that the FAA delayed grounding DC-10 jets as long as possible because it puts the welfare of airlines before that of passengers.

Shortly after Mr. Bond testified before a congressional committee, the Airline Passengers Association told the same committee that President Carter should fire Mr. Bond.

Referring to his grounding last Wednesday of all 138 domestic DC-10s in the wake of a May 25 Chicago crash which killed 275 persons, Mr. Bond told a House transportation subcommittee:

"We have acted responsibly and promptly to assure the safety of the flying public. We have not been hesitant to take those actions merited by our assessment of the information made available to us. And we will not be hesitant to take whatever actions are warranted as information comes to light in the future."

A possible design problem may be centered in DC-10 pylons, which hold the engine to the wing. In addition to the DC-10s, Mr. Bond last weekend ordered inspections of pylons on all wide-bodied jets in domestic fleets.

The Airline Passengers Association previously charged that the FAA seems more concerned with the welfare of the airlines than the safety of passengers.

APA President James Dunne told the committee that evidence and information shows "serious incompetence and near total lack of regard for the flying public in this disastrous event as well as other cases by the FAA." He added that President Carter should seek Mr. Bond's resignation.

"I know that my decision to ground the U.S. fleet of DC-10s has caused inconvenience to the traveling public and I know that it has cost implications for the airline industry," Mr. Bond said. "But until I am convinced that safety will not be compromised, that decision must stand."

Mugabe Bars Election With Muzorewa

By David B. Ottaway

MAPUTO, Mozambique (WP) — Black nationalist guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe says that he is ready to consider new British proposals for ending the war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia but virtually ruled out the possibility that he will ever agree to participate in future elections with its new prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

In an interview here last week on the eve of President Carter's decision not to lift economic sanctions, Mr. Mugabe said that any new round of talks over Zimbabwe Rhodesia sponsored by Britain and the United States would have to be directly between the guerrillas and Britain and exclude the Muzorewa government.

"It's still the same regime," Mr. Mugabe said referring to Bishop Muzorewa's warning to Mozambique and Zambia to stop aiding the guerrillas and the renewed Rhodesian bombing of his camps in northern Tete province here.

"It's the same policy and I don't think there will be any change. There cannot be any compromise" with the Muzorewa government, he said. "Negotiations must be between us and Britain."

'Marriage' Refused

He warned, however, that if the objective of new U.S.-British proposals was "to marry" the Patriotic Front, the guerrilla alliance he leads with Joshua Nkomo, to the new Muzorewa government, he would not consider it.

As for allowing the bishop to participate in new elections arranged by Britain and the United States, he said that he did not think Bishop Muzorewa could satisfy the test of eligibility because of his growing "criminal" record of murdering and hanging Africans.

Mr. Mugabe's comments underline the enormous difficulty Washington and London face in trying now either to broaden the Muzorewa government to include the Patriotic Front leaders or to arrange for negotiations between the two sides.

A special British envoy is scheduled to make a tour of the frontline African states and to hold talks with Mozambican officials and Mr. Mugabe here Sunday. Britain is the former colonial power in Rhodesia and the guerrillas refuse to recognize any other government as legally responsible for matters there.

Relaxed Attitude

Mr. Mugabe seemed relaxed and confident about the way the war was going and mostly concerned about possible Western military assistance for the Muzorewa government, should President Carter eventually decide to lift economic sanctions.

He said that this would be unfortunate and amount to recognition of the Muzorewa government. He repeatedly called it the "Muzorewa-Smith government" because former Prime Minister Ian Smith is serving as a minister without portfolio. Mr. Smith is widely suspected of having retained broad power.

"What matters really is relations. Will it be possible to have harmonious relations with the United States and Britain?" if they recognize the Muzorewa government, he asked rhetorically. "These are the questions that Britain and the United States must answer now."

In any case, he said, recognition would not basically alter the prospects for the military defeat of the new black-led government in Salisbury.

"This would only lengthen our struggle but not affect our strategy to achieve victory," he said. "Our position is very strong," he added, asserting that it was within the front's power to keep lines of communication disrupted inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

He claimed his Zimbabwe African National Union had fully liberated one third of Rhodesia, "semiliberated" another third and now controlled 1.3 to 1.5 million of the country's 6.8 million Africans.

He dismissed as ineffectual the current government policy of arming thousands of African "auxiliaries" loyal to the bishop as a way of fighting the guerrilla forces. "Fortunately this has also meant arming us," he said. "Quite a lot of material has come our way."

Soviet Consulate Set for Vietnam

BANGKOK, June 11 (AP) — The Soviet Union soon will open a consulate in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), Western diplomatic sources said today.

Only the French were allowed to retain a diplomatic mission in the former capital of South Vietnam after the 1975 Communist victory. The sources said that the Vietnamese had resisted for some time Soviet pressure to open a consulate there.

The Soviet Union is Vietnam's most powerful backer and Soviet aid to Vietnam has increased in recent months to help the Vietnamese in their military efforts in Cambodia and against the Chinese.

Ailing President Still Wields Veto

Tunisia Politics in Suspended Animation

By James M. Markham

TUNIS (NYT) — As stirring martial music plays in the background, the Supreme Combatant of Tunisia is shown striding nightly through a park in Paris, accompanied deferentially by his ambassador to France and an aide with a folding chair.

Later, the television news shows the Supreme Combatant, as President Habib Bourguiba is called, signing important documents in the Tunisian Embassy, or conversing by telephone with his premier here.

At the age of 75, Mr. Bourguiba, who almost singlehandedly shaped Tunisia into a model of relative moderation and prosperity, is still in command. But for the last decade, the president-for-life has been ailing, suffering from arteriosclerosis, viral hepatitis, cataracts, insomnia and dental problems — in brief, old age.

Tunisia's political life is in a state of suspended animation, with a president who spends months in Western Europe resting or in the care of doctors. In public, no one dares talk of a post-Bourguiba period. And because the president does periodically intervene in the nation's affairs, usually to say no, there are no major initiatives or departures from policy.

"I don't think he runs the country," a political analyst said. "But no one would cross him."

Pervasive Party

Politics has thus become administration, largely left in the hands of Hedi Nouira, the 68-year-old premier, who also holds the title of secretary-general of the nation's sole political organization, the Destourian Socialist Party, which developed from the old Destour, or Constitution, Party.

The Destour, founded in 1934, has an apparatus that reaches into every corner of this nation of 6 million and claims a membership of 765,000. But many Tunisians believe the party no longer captures the imagination of the young, who have in many instances turned their backs on politics or sought other inspiration, such as Islam.

The government was badly shaken in January of last year when a strike by the General Union of Tunisian Workers provoked street riots. Police and infantry units backed by armored vehicles were called to put down the rioters, many of them jobless youths.

Tunisia had not experienced serious political violence since independence from France in 1956.

The government moved swiftly against the union and its leader, Habib Achour, accusing him of plotting a rebellion and implying that he was allied with Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

A series of trials followed. Mr. Achour and other union leaders were given long prison sentences and the National Assembly adopted several repressive laws, including one that permitted the Interior Ministry to draft unemployed Tunisians between the ages of 18 and 30 into work camps.

Another law permits the government to mobilize any Tunisian of draft age not serving in the 22,200-member armed forces. A person so mobilized continues in his job but is subject to military discipline and pay scale.

As calm has returned, the emotional force behind these measures has diminished. But they remain deterrents to would-be dissidents. Several thousand persons have reportedly been drafted for work camps in the desert, but roundups of jobless youths in Tunis have ceased.

Hundreds of those arrested and tried after last year's disturbances have been released, and it is difficult to obtain a reliable figure for the number of prisoners still held for what are essentially political reasons.

Two Killed at U.S. Base

FORT DIX, N.J., June 11 (AP) — Two National Guardsmen were killed and eight were injured, one seriously, when an anti-tank shell thought to have been a dud exploded in a bivouac area at Fort Dix yesterday, an Army spokesman said.

'No Serious Option'

France Speeds Up Shift To Nuclear Energy Era

By Paul Lewis

CATTENOM, France (NYT) — While the radioactive gas clouds were still billowing up inside the reactor on Three Mile Island early in April, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing did what no other Western leader would have dared at so difficult a moment for supporters of nuclear energy. Declaring a similar accident impossible in France, he calmly ordered a speedup in construction of nuclear power stations.

Such action would have been politically unthinkable in West Germany, Italy or the Netherlands, where opponents of nuclear power had brought reactor construction to a virtual standstill even before the accident in Pennsylvania added weight to their campaign. In France, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's decision was accepted almost without question by the great majority as a logical response to the reduction in Iranian oil exports and the new increase in oil prices that resulted.

So now the big yellow bulldozers are working overtime here, undisturbed by sit-ins, protest marches or courtroom battles, as they prepare the foundations of France's 48th nuclear power reactor amid the decaying fortifications and gun emplacements of the Maginot Line, a few hundred yards from the borders with West Germany and Luxembourg.

When a group of West Germans recently tried to stage a demonstration against the Cattenom reactor, they were quietly turned back at the frontier. French papers buried the news on inside pages. "Demonstrators are no problem at all," says Jean-Francois Bernard, the engineer in charge of the Cattenom reactor. "But the army gets mad when my bulldozers cut the secret underground telephone cables they've still got buried all around here."

For more than 25 years, the weak governments of the Fourth Republic and the strong ones of the Fifth have pushed ahead with an ambitious civil and military nuclear program, undaunted by huge costs, technical problems and the derision or hostility of neighboring countries and allies.

In the last decade France has committed more than $30 billion to building 37 nuclear power stations, in addition to 10 earlier ones. With the new speedup, it is due to start work on nine more next year and in 1981. In addition, France has spent billions building its own nuclear weapons force from scratch, along the way mastering the process of uranium enrichment and other nuclear techniques that are now starting to pay off in the civil field.

The great majority of Frenchmen apparently sees atomic energy as the most practical way to acquire the economic prosperity, political independence and technological leadership that the French prize so highly and that have so often eluded them in the past.

Since 1974, rising oil prices have sharpened France's appetite for nuclear power. With 75 percent of its energy imported, against 55 percent for Western Europe as a whole, France feels particularly vulnerable in the energy crisis. Industry Minister Andre Giraud said in parliament last month: "Our country has no serious alternative to nuclear energy except economic recession and dependence on the outside world."

Only Western Country

France's long drive to harness the power of the atom is starting to pay dividends in the following ways:

- In the deepening gloom over world oil supplies, it seems that France will be the only Western country likely to be getting half its electricity needs from nuclear power by 1985.
- France already has the most modern nuclear industry in the West, at a time when all Western countries are looking increasingly to high-technology industries to provide future employment and prosperity.
- France's small but increasingly credible nuclear deterrent is acquiring new significance in the global balance of power as the United States and the Soviet Union move toward nuclear parity through the strategic arms limitation treaty.

The pro-nuclear consensus in France is not complete, but it is strong. A recent poll showed 61 percent of the population supporting the government's nuclear commitment, with 27 percent opposed. A poll in the United States, April, after the accident in Pennsylvania, showed only 46 percent supporting further nuclear power development, with 41 percent opposed.

The government commitment has the unqualified support not only of the governing coalition of Giscardians and Gaullists, but also of the large Communist Party and the majority of the Socialists.

France still gets only about 8 percent of its electricity from reactors. This is roughly the same as in the United States, West Germany and Britain, and well behind Sweden, Switzerland and Belgium. Where France is way ahead is in having enough reactors safely on the way toward completion now to insure that atomic energy will be supplying half its electricity needs in 1985. France's neighbors will meanwhile, reducing their nuclear energy goals.

Even in 1985, French energy planners reckon, the country will depend on imported oil for about 45 percent of its energy. But it will have sharply reduced the balance-of-payments squeeze that oil-importing countries more reliant on imported oil will be feeling then. And as the cost of producing electricity from oil continues to climb, France's commitment to cheaper nuclear power could give its industry a competitive edge over future rivals.

In the eyes of French planners, nuclear energy may thus be decisive in achieving Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's goal of closing the industrial gap between France and West Germany by the end of this century.

Assassins Slay Army General in Guatemala City

GUATEMALA CITY, June 11 (AP) — The chief of staff of the Guatemalan army, his chauffeur and his bodyguard were killed last night in the third assassination of a prominent Guatemalan this year.

Gunmen opened fire on Gen. Jose David Cancinos, 52, as his car was passing a fire station in the southeastern part of Guatemala City.

A police spokesman said that the general was killed instantly. Firemen rushed from the station at the sound of the firing, but they were too late to help. The assassins escaped in two cars, the spokesman said.

The other two prominent men assassinated here this year were both leftist politicians and were believed to have been victims of right-ist terrorists.

Obituaries

Russell Jones, Foreign Correspondent

VIENNA, June 11 (UPI) — Russell Jones, 61, a former foreign correspondent who won the Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution, died Saturday.

Mr. Jones, who as a United Press correspondent in Budapest reported the crushing of the revolution by Soviet troops, also won the Overseas Press Club George Polk Memorial Award and a Sigma Delta Chi award for his reporting.

The awards specifically cited his coverage of the end of the Hungarian uprising in November, 1956, after many other U.S. correspondents had departed, leaving Mr. Jones in a bullet-pocked hotel room to watch Soviet tanks enter Budapest and put down the revolt.

"He faced grave personal danger and unimaginable adversity, yet his dispatches were models of clarity, dramatic impact and completeness," the Sigma Delta Chi citation said.

Mr. Jones, who left United Press in 1957 after winning the Pulitzer, worked for all three major U.S. broadcasting networks. He covered stories in New York, Washington, the Middle East and Moscow.

In 1956, Mr. Jones, carrying a light raincoat "for a quick trip," crossed the Hungarian border with another reporter without a visa in a car flying an American flag to the cheers of the rebels.

Despite severely disrupted communications, Mr. Jones managed to file his accounts before the Communists expelled him Dec. 5.

He began his newspaper career as a reporter for the Stillwater Post Messenger in his native Minnesota. Two years later he went to work for the St. Paul Dispatch where he remained until he joined the Army in 1941, assigned to Europe.

He served a year in the infantry before becoming one of the founders of the European edition of Stars and Stripes and worked as a combat correspondent in Britain, North Africa, France, Belgium and Germany before his discharge in 1945. After joining United Press in London in 1949, he became bureau manager in Prague and later in Vienna and Frankfurt.

Darwin S. Fenner

NEW ORLEANS, June 11 (UPI) — Darwin S. Fenner, 70, whose family name is synonymous with investments and Wall Street, died Saturday at his home after a long illness.

He was the son of Charles Fenner, a founder of the investment firm Fenner and Beane. Darwin Fenner became an executive in the firm after graduation from Tulane University and was its managing partner when a 1941 merger created Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane. A later change made it Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. Mr. Fenner retired as a senior vice president in 1970.

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Tender Announcement for Nominated Sub-Contracts

The Government of the State of Qatar will shortly invite bids for the Architectural Finishes Nominated Sub-Contract for the University of Qatar which is situated approximately 6km north of Doha.

The University comprises approximately 73,000m² of lowrise academic buildings of high quality located on a 14 hectare site.

The Sub-Contract will comprise Joinery and Associated Works with Applied Finishes, Suspended Ceilings and Decorations. Applications to participate should be sent as soon as possible but not later than 29 June, 1979 to:

The Technical Advisor to His Highness the Amir
The Amir's Office,
P.O. Box 923
Doha, Qatar

Copy to Ove Arup & Partners, 13 Fitzroy Street, London W1P 6BQ.

The application must be accompanied by:

1. List of major projects recently completed.
2. List of current projects quoting value and percentage completion with contract completion date.
3. Completion financial statement (audited) for the past five years.

Interested firms should have an annual turnover of 35,000,000 QR. Tender documents will be available at the Amir's Office for prequalified bidders priced 5,500 QR.

Full details of incorporation of company, clarification of relationship of any proposed joint venture and name of local agent must be supplied. Firms not supplying any of the information may be excluded from participating.

The Main Contract period will be approximately 40 months.

It is the intention to invite bids from a select list of pre-qualified bidders at a date which will be appropriate for letting the Sub-Contract.

Tenders will be valid for 90 days after submission. Tender and performance bonds will be required. The Sub-Contract will be let on a fixed price basis.

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Music

Peter Tosh: The Politics of Reggae

By Michael Zwerin

ARIS, June 11 (IHT) — Reggae — "king's music" — grew out ...maican slums from a variety of ...luences such as calypso, ...ebeat, ska, rocksteady, Ameri... R&B and African rhythms. ...lut the kings were black and ...r and untrained musically and ...gae remained primitive, ignored, ...culed for years. Defined by pov... and oppression, it began to ...erge from the Trenchtown ghet... in the '60s, largely thanks to a ... composed of Bunny Wailer, ... Marley and Peter Tosh. ...he Wailers brought the music ...he attention of England and the ...ited States in the early '70s. ...n rock was begining to lose ...m. The time was perfect for ...tse's fusion of a hypnotic, sub... beat with lyrics of social pro... It was also a time when Ameri... were starting to re-examine ... ethnic roots, and the music fit ... trend.

...Wailer tunes like "Get Up, Stand ..." "Catch a Fire," "One Foun... ion" and "400 Years" brought ...gae to the pop charts. The group ...t up in 1974.

Banned on Radio

...After being beaten by police in ...ly 1975, Tosh wrote "Mark of ... Beast," which was banned on ...aican radio. He followed up ...h a pro-marijuana anthem called ...galize It," which was also ...ned but sold enormous quanti... even without airplay.

...With songs like "Equal Rights," ...partheid" and "Downpresser ...n," his concerts began to as... ...e the proportions of political ...ies. He often spoke of the Ras... ...ri, a religious belief central to ...gae, about which he was asked ...n interview in his hotel room.

...Rastafari is nothing new," he ...d. "Only the name has been ...nged. It was there when the ...th was created, it was Christ ... his disciples. There's nothing ... It's the same people who have ...ed the creator since the begin... of time."

...osh's island accent is strong, ... sometimes his argot forms ...sted syntax. He speaks with ...ngelical assurance. Lighting a ...ge bowl of charcoal-fired ...ense, tall, wiry, blue-black, with ...lti-braided hair, he resembles ... names of his latest albums, ...sh Doctor" and "Mystic Man."

Dignity, Integrity

...Rastafari means dignity, integ... hopefulness. The prefix 'ras' ...ns head, the suffix 'tafari' ...ns creator. Some call him God, ...e call him Jesus, some call him ...hammed, Krishna ..."

...Are you sure it's a him?"

...e looked truly outraged: "How ...he be her? God created man in ...own image. It's impossible. It's ...redible madness, that question, ...n. But if it was a her, I wouldn't ...y to her."

..."Do you pray?"

..."Oh, yes, mon."

..."On your knees?"

..."No. You pray anyhow, anytime, ...rwhere. Some of our songs are ...iyers. Praying is the foundation ... righteousness. Sometimes we ...g triumphal songs about over... ...ning evil. But Western philoso... ...ers and authorities have it that ...stafari is nothing but evil. They ... and lie to the people.

...aintings by Hitler
...re Sold in Munich

...MUNICH, June 11 (AP) — Two ...itercolor paintings by Hitler ...ched 26,500 marks (about ...3,300) over the weekend at a sale ... Nazi-era relics, the auctioneers ...d today.

...The paintings from Hitler's days ... an art student in Austria — a ...dscape from 1904 and a lime ...n painted in 1907 — were judged ...dest in quality but sold quickly ...an unidentified foreigner.

"They talk politics and politricks and fantasy and illusion ... madness, lies, corruption ..."

Softly Hypnotic

He was talking now like he sings, with softly hypnotic, intense cadence. You could almost hear the choppy guitars and gospel-like male chorus in the background: "They keep fantasy going, keep on telling lies. They tell the people that they die and go up there. I learned that in church, and it was no joke. I am here to combat against those illusions. Millions of people are lost.

"The Rastaman does not deal with afterlife. That is vampire business. I deal with truth. The truth will set you free. I don't deal with death, or life after death. I leave that to Dracula."

"About your music, do you try and be commercial or has it just worked out that way?"

"It's not lucky. It's the power of devotion. I don't like the commercial world. The commercial world tries to change my truth from what it's supposed to be. But power of mind is a concept of Rastaman. Devote your mind to positiveness. Let the inspiration come. When you are inspired, you create. It flows from nothing. You do not decorate, you create. To do that you have to keep in spiritual communication with the father. I live music. Music is me."

Peter Tosh's European tour: Munich (Circus Krone), June 11, Vienna (Stadthalle), June 12; Cologne, June 14; Hamburg (Audimax) June 15; Berlin, June 16; Wolverhampton, June 18; Manchester, June 19; Cardiff, June 20; London (Rainbow), June 21-22; Stockholm (Tivoli), June 25; Oslo, June 26; Lund, June 28; Brussels festival, July 1; Amsterdam, July 4; Montreux festival, July 6.

* * *

MUNICH, July 16-17: More than 170 top jazz, blues and fusion instrumentalists will be part of the Munich Jazz Fest in the Olympiahalle, which can seat 10,000 comfortably. Willie Bob, Albert Mangelsdorff, Jay McShann, Jimmy Rowles, Muddy Waters, Stephane Grappelli, Ray Bryant, Ted Nash, Grover Washington, Horace Silver, Arnie Lawrence, Yosuke Yamashita. (Olympiapark, Spiridon-Louis-Ring 21, 8000 Munich 40, West Germany.)



Peter Tosh: "Positiveness."

Courting the Chic

French and Tennis: A Love Match

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 11 (IHT) — The story (in L'Equipe, the French sports daily) was that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had asked to play doubles with his private coach against Bjorn Borg and Guillermo Vilas. The reply (according to Philippe Labro, a newscaster at Radio Luxembourg) was that the champions would trade a few balls, but would not go for a whole match — at which point the president reportedly dropped the whole idea. Still, some people claimed that the match did take place at the Polo of Bagatelle.

True or not, the anecdote illustrates the increasing French love affair with tennis. Once a dignified gentlemen's sport, played in white flannels with courteous "Ready, Go" style, tennis, as seen in the last two weeks at the French Open at Roland Garros Stadium, has become a cross between a bullfight and Roman games. It is the passion of social, political, business and show-biz figures and plain tennis lovers. No generation gap here: the crowd is split between men who remember the good old days of Jean Borotra and young people in jeans and sweat shirts.

Figures tell the story. The Open, which ended yesterday with Borg's victory over Victor Pecci in men's singles, drew 200,000 spectators this year, compared to 70,000 four years ago. The daily attendance hovered between 18,000 and 22,000 and, despite the recent enlargement of the stands at center court by 4,000 seats, tickets were being scalped at more than $200.

The ranks of tennis players have grown similarly. In 1970, the number affiliated with the French Tennis Federation was 167,110. Today it is around 500,000, and tennis fascination reaches a broad spectrum of Frenchmen. Last week, for instance, two men at opposite ends of the economic ladder were moaning that they could not make the Pecci-Jimmy Connors match. One was Jacques Darmon of Boussac-Saint Freres (Willot), a conglomerate that owns, among other things, the Korvette's department stores of New York. The other was a young cab driver who said that he played regularly on public courts that cost him 500 francs a year. A great many French firms have added tennis courts for their employees, and winter ski resorts, such as Les Arcs, turn into tennis resorts in the summer.

The results are both funny and lively. Juliette Mills, an out-of-work actress (at the time) who was hired to do public relations for the French Open five years ago, said: "Roland Garros [as the tournament is known here] has terrific social and political clout now. Why, ministers who never saw a court in their lives send threats if they don't get seats. Yet when I started, nobody, but nobody would come. I begged and begged and got my buddies to come — Jean-Paul Belmondo [who came every day this year with his mother], Lino Ventura, Johnny Hallyday. What's more, some of them, notably Belmondo, don't just watch. He's learned to play and really got the bug. He has tennis courts built wherever he lives and when he produces a film he tries to select actors that can play to have a little fun between takes. Belmondo also produced a film called 'La Vie a Roland Garros.' "

A French Coup

Another sign that the Open is making it on a world level, Miss Mills added, "is that Philippe Chatrier is president of the International Tennis Federation, the first Frenchman in 25 years."

The stadium has its chic spots. The most in demand is, naturally, the presidential box, which was jammed every day except yesterday, when neither the French president nor Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac turned up because of the EEC parliamentary elections. But president of the French National Assembly, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, and his wife, Micheline, who love tennis (they met on a court near Bordeaux), watched the finale yesterday together with three old-timers — Borotra (who handed out the cup), Henri Cochet and Rene Lacoste. Unlike most of the men around, the latter did not wear a Lacoste shirt but a camel's hair coat and pale blue scarf.

Although many French will not talk to you at a dinner party unless you have been properly introduced, tennis apparently gets to them: the Open had them talking to each other with something approaching recklessness. For instance, Mrs. Philippe Guibout (*nee* Jacinte Giscard d'Estaing) was trading notes with a perfect stranger, Peter Blunschy, a Swiss banker, just because he was sitting next to her on the steps. Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, looking fit in a gray shetland sweater, was telling one and all that this was high-quality tennis and that Pecci was a great player. As for Princess Caroline of Monaco, she kept smiling radiantly at everybody.

The presidential box had caviar and champagne, plus a lot of Legion of Honor men in blue striped suits, but the large and lively Vogue box had fun people and a champagne and caviar bar too, decorated by Valentino and serviced by a young butler dressed as a Maxim's bellboy.

With that kind of crowd, it did not take long to spot that the giant and handsome Paraguayan, Pecci, had a diamond stuck in his right ear. But somebody quickly said: "Yes, but it's a fake."

Dance

Busy London Company

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, June 11 (IHT) — Eight changes of program in four weeks, representing a repertory of 26 different works, shows something of the current strength of the London Contemporary Dance Theater, the modern-dance company directed by Robert Cohan. The company has just ended a successful run at Sadler's Wells Theatre, its second metropolitan appearance in six months, and is a continuing hit with young audiences.

Other works will be revived when the company takes part in the Holland Festival, opening Sunday in Rotterdam and moving in the following days to The Hague and Amsterdam. Some programs will include Cohan's "Stabat Mater," widely acclaimed for its beauty of style and character but now denied more than a rare showing in Britain because of union restrictions on the use of recorded tapes for dance.

This is leading to an absurd situation here in which young choreographers who may be keen to work with young composers — and are encouraged to do so instead of resorting to existing music — find themselves limited for economic reasons to works for soloists or not more than three or four players, most modern companies being unable to afford larger musical ensembles on tour.

Several of the new works staged by the London company in its latest engagement were in this category. Among them was Micha Bergese's enigmatic "Scene Shift," with a design by Liz da Costa that made the dancers look as if they were trespassing on a railroad track. The movements gained an attractive sound dimension from an original score for piano duo, bass and trombone by an Australian composer, Carl Vine — a study in rhythmic and thematic development entitled "Wholly Cats."

Among the company members who were given the chance to choreograph their own works were Linda Gibbs and Patrick Harding-Irmer. The former's "Three Solos" was danced with a stunning beauty of line that instantly showed her classical as well as modern training; Harding-Irmer's "Days Untold" seemed to reflect his joyous rapture at being active again after a long injury spell.

Both solo dances had original music, performed in each case by the composers concerned: pianist Dudley James in three impressionistic studies for Linda Gibbs, and singer Joanne Polley in duets for soprano and flute (John Allan) for Harding-Irmer.

Waverley Root

Salmon: Captivity Makes It Insipid

PARIS — If I were obliged to specify the fish which I like above all others I suppose I would have to answer: "Turbot." But this sort of question strikes me as rather meaningless; if it were a matter of being served immediately with the creature of my choice, I might be swayed by the whim of the moment. There are times when I would opt for salmon. The salmon is, in my opinion, one of the noblest creatures of the sea (and of the rivers, for it is an anadromous fish), and I would be plunged into throes of indecision if asked whether I preferred a thick slice of grilled salmon ridden by a generous dab of bearnaise sauce melting aromatically into its steaming pink flesh or a serving of boiled cold salmon with green sauce. There is also the category of smoked salmon, which opens up a different world.

There are, as many persons do not realize, two distinct kinds of salmon: Atlantic and Pacific salmon do not belong to the same genus. There is little dissent from the opinion that of the two, Atlantic salmon are tastier, and that among Atlantic salmon, those on the European side of the ocean are better. The one exception to the second part of this rule is Greenland salmon, the only variety that is spoken of in the same breath with its European brothers: both Maine and Canadian salmon are rated lower. All of them belong to the same species, *Salmo salar*, but salmon varies widely in quality according to habitat.

I have really no right to express a personal opinion on the relative merits of different kinds of salmon, for I have never been lucky enough to be able to eat it in what are the optimum conditions for any fish — on the spot where it has been caught and can be put on the table almost before it has stopped quivering. With this reservation, I report that the best salmon I remember having eaten myself was served me in one of London's most famous restaurants, Simpsons, and that it was Scotch salmon. I think most persons would agree that Scotch salmon is the best; contradiction would be likeliest to come from champions of Irish salmon, which so far as I know I have never tasted.

The second best salmon in my experience was a fish served whole for a group of about a dozen persons in the small Alsatian city of Barr. It was from the Rhine, not far away, then noted for the quality of its salmon. That was only 20 years ago, but there are no longer any salmon in the Rhine, which has been rendered uninhabitable for them by pollution.

A few years ago they had almost disappeared from another famous European salmon river too, France's Loire, but strenuous efforts have been made in the last few years to clean it up, and they seem to be coming back. The Adour, which draws its water from the clear springs of the Pyrenees, is famous for salmon too, and still has some, though upstream factories have shut salmon out of some of its tributaries.

In England the Thames lost its salmon long ago, but a campaign of purification was launched in the early 1960s, and last year the authorities ventured to restock its lower reaches with salmon, with results not yet perceptible. As for the other once-famous salmon rivers of England and Wales, most of them are almost salmonless now, with the possible exception of the Welsh Teifi. Norwegian waters are holding out better, and it appears that their fish are of excellent quality.

Though Pacific salmon are generally ranked below Atlantic salmon, there is still plenty of room for exceedingly tasty fish. Tastiness in the Pacific seems to correlated largely with two factors — the length of time the salmon spends in the ocean (meaning on its best feeding grounds) and its strength, as manifested by the distance it can swim to reach its spawning grounds.

The American Indians of the Pacific Northwest spoke in pre-Columbian times of five tribes of salmon, and when German naturalist Georg Wilhelm Steller classified them in 1741, he agreed that there were five species, plus one the Indians could not have known about, the Japanese masu (*Oncorhyncus masou*), which keeps to its own side of the ocean and seems to have less taste than any other salmon.

The best-tasting Pacific salmon is *Oncorhyncus tshawytacha* (the specific names of all the American Pacific salmon are derived from Russian, a reminder that the Russians held that coast before Americans did), otherwise the chinook, which is also the largest (record catch, 108 pounds) and the gamest fighter when hooked, which has earned it the alternative name of the king salmon. It is also known as the Sacramento salmon (the Sacramento River is its southernmost habitat), the Columbia River salmon (designating the area where it is found in greatest concentration); the quinnat, a corruption of the name of Lake Quinault in Washington, up whose sea-reaching outlet it sometimes swims to breed, exceptionally, in still rather than moving water; and the tyee — but this last, by purists at least, only when it weighs more than 30 pounds, for tyee is the Chinook word for "chief."

Tasty Characteristics

The Chinook shows the two characteristics that we have just correlated with tastiness. It enters the ocean as fry and may stay there until it is 8 years old, longer than any other species, except some individual sockeyes, and it swims the longest distance to spawn.

Second for tastiness is the sockeye (*Oncorhyncus merka*), alias the red salmon or the blueback, which spends almost as long in the sea as the chinook and is a favorite of the canneries, for its dark red flesh is rich in oil.

Then comes the coho (*Oncorhyncus kisutch*) or silver salmon, which spends two or three years at sea and moves only a short way upstream to spawn. The pink salmon (*Oncorhyncus gorbuschka*), also called the humpback salmon because just before spawning a ridge of cartilage forms along the spine of the male, matures earliest of all the salmons, at the age of two, and is the smallest; it is the kind most canned because it is the most common.

Nobody waxes enthusiastic about the chum (*Oncorhyncus keta*), alias the keta (Russian for "salmon roe") or the dog salmon, a name given it by the Athausaskan Indians of the Yukon, because they eat other species themselves and feed the chum to their dogs. This name annoys the Eskimos of the Arctic Northwest, who have no other kind to eat and have to make do with this one. The chum has unappetizing pale pink or yellowish flesh, and is too sluggish to fight its way upstream, preferring to breed just beyond tidal water.

In Europe, which seems to be in danger of running out of salmon despite the anti-pollution efforts being made there, a solution is being sought by raising the fish in captivity from egg to table size, which is now being done in Brittany, in Denmark, and, horror of horrors, even in Scotland.

The drawback is that mysterious law of nature that decrees that foods, whether animal or vegetable, develop their full tastiness only when they have to struggle to survive against the perils of their environment, which ordinarily eliminate the weakest (and most tasteless) individuals: artificially raised salmon have little taste. James de Coquet, gastronomic editor of the Paris daily, Le Figaro, was moved to investigate this matter when he was served what he was assured was Scotch salmon and found it "perfectly insipid." He demanded an explanation.

"I was shown two specimens of salmon," he wrote, "one manufactured by nature, the other by man. They wore the same garment of silver spangled with black splotches. The giveaway was the tail fin. On the fish that had made prodigious bounds to speed towards its future loves, this appendage was a veritable fan, in which one sensed an immense force. On the fish which idled in the pens, which had not pursued intruders threatening its eggs, which did not hunt its own food, in short, this fish living on its dividends in fresh water, the tail fin was atrophied. It was hardly larger than a playing card. [It] was no longer a hard-bellied athlete. You could stick a finger into its flesh as if it were an eiderdown coverlet."

Moral: Salmon are like men; too soft a life is not good for them.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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The 'Soviet Vietnam'

Premature as it may be to pronounce the place the Soviet Union's Vietnam, it is undeniably satisfying to observe the troubles the Kremlin is having in settling down Afghanistan. That remote and backward land was jostled out of decades of internationally accepted neutrality a year ago by a coup that installed a Communist faction backed directly by Moscow. Whether that coup came in reaction to an impulsive effort by the shah to bring Afghanistan into the orbit of Iran, as some claim, or in fulfillment of a Kremlin design, is arguable. What is evident, however, is that Moscow, finding its client set up in Kabul, pitched in to help it consolidate its power and has been unable so far to succeed.

There seems to be sharp fighting going on, involving religious, ethnic and conservative elements offended by the new regime's Marxist and centralizing bent. Tribes and political groups that live close enough to the Pakistani and Iranian borders to get help from the other side have been matched against an army equipped and advised by Moscow but evidently not fully loyal to President Nur Mohammed Taraki. Some of the several thousand Soviet advisers have been caught up in combat and a number of them killed. The bottom is not necessarily about to fall out on the Russians but the likely prospect is a continuing drain.

The spectacle of Moscow's embarrassment furnishes a useful antidote to the notion that blossomed in the United States a year or so ago to the effect that the Russians were coming across a broad Islamic "arc of crisis" stretching from Afghanistan to the Atlantic. Now it turns out — and not just at this one point — that the arc poses its problems to the Soviet Union and the United States alike. The new Islamic government in Iran, which some in the West marked off as an easy target for the Russians, is putting some distance between itself and Moscow. Some perspective in assessing the threat that local change means to the United States can now perhaps be regained.

Something needs to be kept in mind about Afghanistan. Like many Third World places, it does not have to be in the Western column for U.S. interests to be served. The leading U.S. interest there is stability: The place should not be regarded as up for East-West grabs. So Moscow's discomfort should not put too much of a glint in the eye of U.S. strategists. Before last year's coup, the long-standing balance of the region — a balance long predating the cold war — seemed on the way to being upset by Iran. The coup tipped Afghanistan the other way. The balance needs to be restored. The Russians may yet find it to their relief and advantage to have that happen.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Middle Course on Rhodesia

President Carter has defined a right and expedient new policy for Rhodesia: It stays in step with Britain's Conservatives. It protects Western interests in black Africa. It preserves a hope for ending the civil war and keeping the Russians out. The only trouble is, it offends the Senate and perhaps the House, too, and the sense of fairness of many Americans. They don't understand why the United States should be boycotting a new black-white regime whose election looked more democratic than any other recently held in black Africa.

The president's answer relies on history and the U.S. national interest, but he has not explained it well. Zimbabwe Rhodesia, unlike most African states, remains a ward of the world because its colonial white minority of 4 percent has long defied an orderly transition to black majority rule. Whites alone were allowed to vote on that Constitution; parties tied to the guerrillas were banned. Only then were the remaining blacks invited to elect representatives to Parliament.

* * *

Most Black Africans are not impressed, therefore, by the democratic ritual of that last election. Nor do they think that Rhodesian whites have passed enough power to blacks. They still support the guerrillas and they warn the West of retribution — and Soviet intervention — if London and Washington rush to help the new government of Bishop Muzorewa.

Most members of Congress seem unmoved by these global stakes. They think guerrillas and their Soviet sponsors should be defied. Some of them also think the West should stand by the beleaguered whites of southern Africa. So Congress demanded an end to sanctions if Mr. Carter found the recent election fair and free. This legal formula forced the president to denounce the election. But he really objects to the pace of progress toward black rule and to an alliance with South Africa in defense of white rights. He proposes instead a sensible middle course.

There has been some encouraging progress, the president says, but not enough. So instead of recognizing the new Zimbabwe Rhodesia, he would periodically send diplomats to check on further progress and keep the sanctions in place so Americans and Britons can bargain for more black rights.

This course recognizes reality: the Muzorewa government still lacks necessary appeal among Rhodesian and African blacks and cannot be safely anointed from London and Washington. It also recognizes, however, that simply waiting for the Patriotic Front guerrillas to seize Salisbury is no more humane or democratic.

Mr. Carter's policy would put significant pressure on both Rhodesia camps. It gives the Muzorewa government a chance and incentive to win more concessions from whites and to demonstrate a wider appeal to blacks. The guerrillas, in turn, would be on notice that time may no longer be on their side. If they reject genuine reconcilliation, the Muzorewa regime may evolve without them. The Russians may not help them much while Moscow and Washington are engaged in the more important business of arms control. And if the Muzorewa regime grows in stature, the neighboring African states may come to like peace on their borders.

The president's course has been coordinated with the new British government. It will not satisfy those who regard the Bishop as irreparably tainted by his compromises with Ian Smith. Nor will it please those who attach excessive value to the formalities of his election. But neither will it leave the West embarrassingly aligned with either the guerrillas alone or with the whites of Africa. The new U.S. plan may work no better than the old, but it is shrewd and prudent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nicaragua: 'Final Offensive'

The guerrillas in Nicaragua have launched a "final offensive" to topple President Anastasio Somoza, who also hopes it will be final, though in another sense of the word. The principal reason it has come to this is that the Somoza dynasty provided no reasonable alternative to the people and social groups desiring political change.

Last year the United States led a hemispheric attempt to introduce a process of conciliation from the outside. The guerrillas boycotted the process. President Somoza could have made it work but chose not to. Both sides in effect voted for a test of strength. Many Nicaraguans have repudiated Mr. Somoza and his authority has not been legitimized in any popular respect, but he is smart and has a strong army and the outcome remains in doubt. It will be a bloody resolution, but in this case there seems no other way.

The Nicaraguan government, presenting itself as the victim of foreign Communist intervention, complained to the Organization of American States that Costa Rica is aiding the guerrillas. So much the international leper is President Somoza that the OAS hooted him down. Nicaragua then exploited a political beachhead in the U.S. Congress to use — or, really, misuse — a House hearing to charge that Panama (and behind it, Cuba and Venezuela) is aiding the guerrillas. For their own reasons — to nullify the Panama Canal treaties — some conservative legislators showed sympathy, but this will not translate easily into useful assistance in Managua. Supporters of the guerrillas charge that Nicaragua's fellow rightist regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala are helping Mr. Somoza.

The United States is doing just what it should: nervously watching. This opens it up to accusations from both sides that its inactivity favors the other but that is tolerable. It went to the verge — Somoza supporters would say past the verge — of applying political pressure to get the dictator to relinquish power last year. Failure left it with no further influence to bring to bear. Failure also meant that the Somozas, rather than quit power through a managed process, may leave (if they leave) under conditions of disorder that could provide an opening to elements that might be or might fall under Cuban influence. That troubles the administration but, to its credit, it is taking the risk, counting on containing it, for the sake of giving the opposition a fair crack at doing the dictator in.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

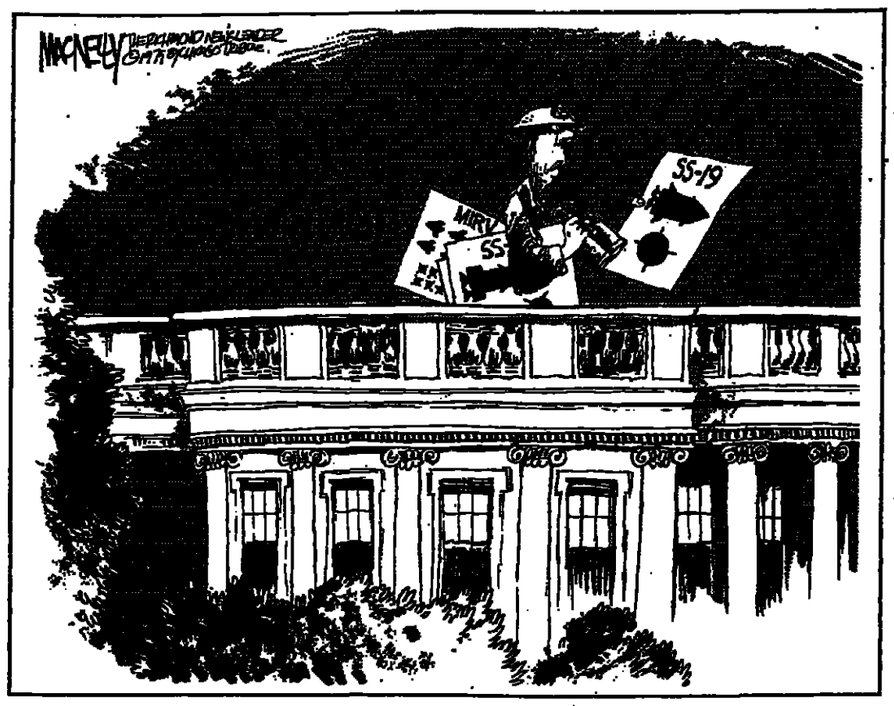
June 12, 1904

NEW YORK — A ship passing the British steamer Fortuna reports seeing lashed to the latter's deck the submarine torpedo boat Protector, which mysteriously disappeared from Bridgeport, Conn., last week. It is thought to have been sold to Japan or Russia. The State Department announced that it has no knowledge of the supposed sale of this submarine. It stated, however, that its sale to a belligerent would have little significance, for the previous secretary of state had held that the shipment of a torpedo boat capable of being carried on a vessel is not a violation of neutrality.

Fifty Years Ago

June 12, 1929

BIG FALLS, Montana — Henry Virkula, a prominent merchant of this city, was killed yesterday when he failed to stop quickly enough to satisfy a liquor patrol about 15 miles south of the Canadian border. He was motoring with his wife and two children. His wife said the car had not gone 10 feet after the command to halt was heard, when a fusillade of shotgun fire penetrated the machine, the shot piercing her husband's neck. The automobile, which bore the marks of 26 shot when it was searched for contraband, yielded only two empty bottles, which had contained medicine.



Breakthrough on Cyprus?

By Andrew Borowiec

NICOSIA — For the past five years optimism and pessimism in Cyprus have come in cycles, one invariably following the other. Almost every period is "crucial" and the inhabitants of this east Mediterranean island often see themselves as the center of world attention.

One such "crucial" event was the agreement reached on May 19 by the leaders of the two feuding communities, Greek and Turkish, to resume their stymied dialogue. The decision was made under strong influence from UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim who, this time, was determined to return to New York with "at least a piece of paper," as one more cynical diplomat put it.

The "piece of paper" was a 10-point agreement by President Spyros Kyprianou and his Turkish Cypriot counterpart, Rauf Denktash. Both leaders agreed to start negotiations on June 15 to determine whether Greek and Turk could ever see eye to eye on the "island of Aphrodite," that cliche of tourist brochures which never loses its appeal to group tour operators.

"Breakthrough" headlined the newspapers on both sides of the Attilla Line which cuts across the island of 3,500 square miles, keeping the two ethnic groups at bay.

After Mr. Waldheim's departure, however, the reality once again became stark.

The 10-point agreement basically incorporated previous decisions and previous hopes — all shattered by the intransigence, by the inherent incompatibility of the two sides, two civilizations, two languages and two religions of the island. There was little that allowed even the standard "cautious optimism" and the two leaders did not spare warnings to their respective audiences.

No one could be more cautious than Mr. Kyprianou, the leader of 500,000 Greek Cypriots whose pleas since the 1974 Turkish intervention have been backed by 18 UN Security Council resolutions, five General Assembly resolutions and a dozen Third World forums.

"The fact that we have agreed on this document," Mr. Kyprianou said, "justified some hopes that a renewed effort may open the way to some results."

Twinkle

Mr. Denktash, whose only resemblance to Mr. Kyprianou is his height (about 5 feet 4 inches), was more blunt. "We are united only in saying that Cyprus is our home . . . everything else needs to be worked out," he said.

Mr. Denktash, is a man with a twinkle in his eye and he chose an appropriate setting for his statement before a group of newsmen: a spectacular hotel near the ancient Roman ruins of Salamis, a few miles away from the ghost town of Famagusta, one of the main pieces in the protracted Cyprus chess game.

From the swimming pool of the hotel (90 percent occupancy, mainly by tourists from mainland Turkey) one could see the massive row of other hotels along the golden beaches of Famagusta, now empty. They are part of Varosha, as the modern quarter of the once bustling port town is called, hurriedly left by the Greek Cypriot inhabitants as Turkish tanks swept over the Messaoria plain, in the summer of summer of 1974.

Ever since the undefended city fell to the Turkish conquerors, Varosha has been banned to visitors. Over the years it has become an empty shell, its rich stores stripped of goods, air conditioners taken out of the walls, even light bulbs pulled out of their sockets. Some of these objects were sent to Turkey, others were distributed to Turkish Cypriot refugees who trickled to the "Turkish north" from the "Greek south" during the year which followed the Turkish invasion.

Periodically, the mirage of Famagusta was offered to the Greek Cypriots as a barter object — invariably rejected. A succession of diplomats on the island (22 embassies for a population of 650,000) has been wondering whether Famagusta has been kept in reserve because the Turks expected an agreement or because they were not capable of reactivating a modern city of that size. The answer, presumably, is academic.

Now, once again, Famagusta is in the center of the talks which are due to start on June 15. "Priority will be given to reaching agreement on the resettlement of Varosha under UN auspices simultaneously with the beginning of the consideration by the interlocutors of the constitutional and territorial aspects of a comprehensive settlement." One needs to take a deep breath before reading this sentence. But most official documents are hardly different.

Last summer, the Turks offered to resettle 35,000 Greek Cypriots in the ghost city "as soon as the intercommunal negotiations begin." Mr. Kyprianou rejected the offer as a "banana peel." This summer the problem risks putting a lot of nerves on edge as the interlocutors begin to consider "a comprehensive settlement."

But the island did cause a serious problem for Western security. Cyprus is more than the "island of Aphrodite." It is also "the unsinkable aircraft carrier of the Mediterranean." What has been happening here has created havoc in a number of capitals on at least three continents.

The events speak for themselves — and the list is impressive by any standard:

An Athens inspired coup toppled the Greek Cypriot president, archbishop Makarios, on July 15th, 1974. A rather notorious "Turk-basher," Nicos Sampson, was named president and Cypriot Turks began to fear for their lives in their enclaves. Mr. Sampson was not adverse to "Enosis," or union with Greece, to say the least.

As a guarantor of Cypriot independence under the 1960 agreement, Turkey felt obliged to intervene in Cyprus. This took place on July 20th. (The fact that the landing operation was a shambles is something one does not mention in Ankara).

Shambles or not, the invasion and the second "round" in August resulted in the occupation of some 40 percent of Cypriot territory and the subsequent regroupment of some 110,000 Turkish Cypriots in the north of the island — which included the best tourist real estate.

Greece was unable to help its Cypriot bretheren, 500 miles distant. So it decided to withdraw its forces from the military command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The U.S. Congress took almost a year to clamp down a punitive arms embargo on Turkey. Turkey promptly reciprocated by closing the 26 U.S. military installations on its soil.

Only last summer, after much haggling, the Congress lifted the embargo — and the Turks authorized the functioning of the bases again. The task of the installations is to collect some 30 percent of electronic intelligence from the Soviet Union.

Moreover, after SALT-2 is signed, Turkish airspace will be needed for overflights by U.S. spy planes to keep an eye on Soviet compliance.

All this, basically is tied to Cyprus. Not only because American U-2 spy planes are based on one of the British sovereign bases but simply because the Greek lobby in the United States has made sure that the lifting of the arms embargo on Turkey is tied to progress in Cyprus.

President Carter has been reporting to Congress on the Cyprus situation every two months. There has been little to report but now things are looking up. The agreement to resume the talks will provide one "positive" report. The fact that the talks had resumed should be useful in the second, at the end of July.

And who can see further than that on the "island of Aphrodite" that goddess of love whom some ancient Greeks also regarded as the goddess of adultery and rape?

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Pretoria Says No to Hope

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Last month the South African government took steps that seemed to promise a substantial easing of racial discrimination. The Rand Daily Mail, usually critical, saw more hope of change "than we have had in the nearly 31 years that the Nationalist government has been in power." There was approving comment from abroad.

The most important development was a plan to let black workers have rights in labor unions. Blacks are about 80 percent of the South African work force, but present law forbids their membership in officially recognized unions. They can form what are called unregistered unions; but management has no obligation to bargain with these, and in most circumstances it is a criminal offense for them to strike.

A government-appointed commission headed by Prof. Nic Wiehahn proposed that blacks be able to form recognized unions. It also called for repeal of the law banning racially mixed unions, leaving it to workers to decide whether they want to mix. The government immediately announced that it was accepting the Wiehahn Commission's main recommendations.

Pale Shadow

Now the minister of labor, Fanie Botha, has introduced the actual legislation to change labor law. And it turns out to be a pale shadow of the Wiehahn proposals — "a cynical exercise," as one critical comment in South Africa put it.

First, the government bill does not repeal the requirement of racial segregation in trade unions. It merely opens a discretionary loophole, prohibiting official registration of mixed unions unless the minister of labor allows an exception.

Second, the bill allows blacks to form their own recognized unions — but with a limitation that wipes out most of the new freedom. Black workers who are officially designated as "migrants" or "commuters" are disqualified from membership. And these categories of people amount to 80 percent of all black workers in the economy.

The importance of the restrictions on migrants and commuters stems from the whole system of apartheid in South Africa. The law reserves 87 percent of the country for whites, who are less than 20 percent of the population. Blacks cannot live or work in a white area without special permission, recorded in a pass. Most blacks are officially regarded as attached to one of the "homelands," impoverished areas with few jobs.

Commute

Millions of blacks of necessity commute daily to jobs in "white" areas. Often they live in a "homeland" right next door. For example, a mile or two from the big city of Durban the "homeland" of KwaZulu begins; thousands of Africans come in to Durban everyday to work. The same is true around Pretoria and East London.

Thus excluding black commuters from the law excludes most black workers, who ironically have to commute because they are not allowed to live in the white areas where jobs are. It is as if New York law barred Jews or blacks or some other group from living in Manhattan and then declared residents of the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens ineligible for union membership.

The legislation introduced by the South African government makes it an offense for any registered union to include disqualified persons such as commuters, with a fine of $600 for each such member. An opposition member of Parliament, Alex Boraine, said the government had thrown over the basic principle of the Wiehahn report — the right of people to join the union they wanted — and instead gone for "even stricter enforcement of racial segregation."

In the Crunch

The government has apparently changed its mind because of opposition by some powerful white unions, which feared that the Wiehahn proposals might cut into the tradition of better jobs and higher wages for whites. White miners, who earn as much as 10 times the pay of black miners, called the report "treason against the white workers."

In the crunch the government for good reason is always likely to be responsive to white fear of change. The reason is that blacks are not allowed to vote. Any government cares more about its constituents than about those excluded from the political system. And in fact a rightist white party made significant gains in a South African by-election last week, probably because of the Wiehahn proposals.

The episode suggests the limits of economics as an influence for change in South Africa. Most businessmen there now want to operate on a nonracial basis. Foreign companies, as they gradually adopt nondiscriminatory practices, set an example; the Wiehahn report spoke of their influence. But in the end the all-white politics of the society are decisive.

Outsiders who want South Africa to change without violence, without destruction of a talented and productive country, believe that stability lies in bringing the mass of the population into the system. Visitors hear that same theme from Afrikaner professors and editors and industrialists. Just six months ago I was told that real change was ahead on the rights of black workers.

But in this case as in others, unless it changes its mind again, the government has backed away from the very advice it sought. Its first reaction, the Johannesburg Star said, "gave hope to 20 million underprivileged workers and gave the West reason to rethink its attitudes towards this country. Pulling back, as the new legislation suggests the government has done, is a cruel, cynical exercise. It will make South Africa's friends weep."

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John Dornberg From Munich:

After six months of playing Hamlet in Munich, Strauss is now making an all-out attempt for the political leadership of West Germany.

MUNICH — There are some West Germans who describe Franz-Josef Strauss as a *Stehaufmaennchen*, one of those tumbler-toys, rounded and weighted at the bottom, which, no matter how often knocked over, bounces right back again.

The description is apt, for the head of Bavaria's semiautonomous wing of the Christian Democratic Party (CDU/CSU) is back in the limelight making what appears to be a final, all-or-nothing bid for national power.

The other day, at any rate, he tossed his hat in the ring as the party's candidate for chancellor to challenge Helmut Schmidt in the 1980 election.

What makes this newsworthy is the fact that the party's non-Bavarian majority, after dumping its hapless leader Helmut Kohl as a candidate, designated Ernst Albrecht, the charismatic young prime minister of Lower-Saxony, for the same job as 1980 standard bearer.

Talk About It

Obviously the CDU/CSU cannot campaign next year with two candidates. On the other hand, though they have at least agreed to meet in Munich this week and talk about it, neither Strauss nor Albrecht is showing signs of backing down or withdrawing from the race.

Thus the question in West Germany these days is how long it will be before Strauss decides to turn his CSU, up to now limited territorially to Bavaria, into an independent nationwide party.

Now, for those tuning in late, let it be said the question is hardly new, considering Strauss has been threatening to do precisely that for years.

Among West German politicians few have been on stage as long, or as controversial, as he.

A member of three of Konrad Adenauer's cabinets, from 1953 until 1962, when he resigned as defense minister for lying to parliament, finance minister under Chancellor Kurt-Georg Kiesinger's "grand coalition" government from 1966 to 1969, he has been prime minister of Bavaria since last autumn.

His admirers consider him the country's most dynamic political figure.

Many West Germans fear him, though, because he embodies traits they fear most in their countrymen — and themselves. A massive man with a boulder-like head sunk into broad, hunching shoulders, he appeals to simple emotions with platitudes, slogans and earthy language. A shrewd tactician, he plays the political game for keeps.

His bitterest enemies describe him as a cross between Nixon, the Long brothers and Machiavelli, standing politically to the right of Ronald Reagan.

Until the other day, Strauss himself had staunchly denied ambitions to become chancellor, once even insisting he would "rather try raising pineapples in Alaska" than take on the job.

Axiom

But it has been a political axiom for years in West Germany that his main aim in life was the chancellorship.

Concurrently, nearly all politicians, regardless of party affiliation, have endeavored to stop him.

Strauss's decision to leave the Bonn stage last fall and return to provincial politics, as prime minister of his native Bavaria, was viewed by many as a recognition on his part that, at age 64, he was reaching the end of the line.

Though the job, with its inevitable ribbon-cutting trappings, seemed ludicrously out of character, he promised Bavarians, nearly 60 percent of whom voted for him, that he had finally come home, at least for the duration of his four year term.

Others saw his election to the Bavarian post as just a chance of tactics.

It seems they were right.

After six months of playing Hamlet in Munich and keeping relatively low profile, he is now making an all-out attempt for the political leadership of West Germany.

That he can succeed is doubtful in view of recent opinion surveys according to which 65 percent of adult West Germans would like to see Schmidt re-elected as chancellor next year, whereas only 19 percent opt for Strauss.

But at this juncture, he does stand a good chance of breaking up the 30-year marriage between the CDU and CSU, and that may be precisely his aim.

He has tried it before.

In fact, his general disillusionment with the party founded by Adenauer in the late 1940s dates from the time when Adenauer himself resigned as chancellor in 1963 and left running of the country to his erstwhile "miracle maker," economics minister Ludwig Erhard.

It was heightened by the CDU/CSU's loss of the 1969 election and its inability to regain national power since then. While he attributes much of that failure to the party's succession of lack-lustre leaders, many in the party ascribe the electoral troubles to Strauss's incessant undercutting of those leaders.

Be that as it may, Strauss's role within the party for years has been that of kingmaker. His various attempts to become king himself failed largely because of fears in the CDU, oriented toward the tastes of the other Germanic tribes, that Strauss's shirt-sleeved, beer-drinking Bavarian ways would lose the party more votes than he could attract in the heavily populated northern areas of the country.

Latest Ploy

His latest ploy seems based on the hope that by campaigning nationwide on separate tickets, while simultaneously aiding a new tax protesting "Citizen's Party," founded last month, CDU and CSU could attract enough conservative voters between them to give the "sister parties," as they are sometimes called, a governable majority in 1980.

Strauss would be the key power broker and could become chancellor of a right-of-center coalition.

Whether it would work, especially given Helmut Schmidt's immense popularity, seems doubtful. But Strauss also knows that if he doesn't make the bid for national power now, by 1984, at age 69, it will really be too late.

Many in West Germany are waxing gleeful these days that Strauss has finally outsmarted himself. That remains to be seen. But unless he or Albrecht backs down, with yet another reconciliation between the "sisters," it seems he is about to change West Germany's political scene rather dramatically at last.

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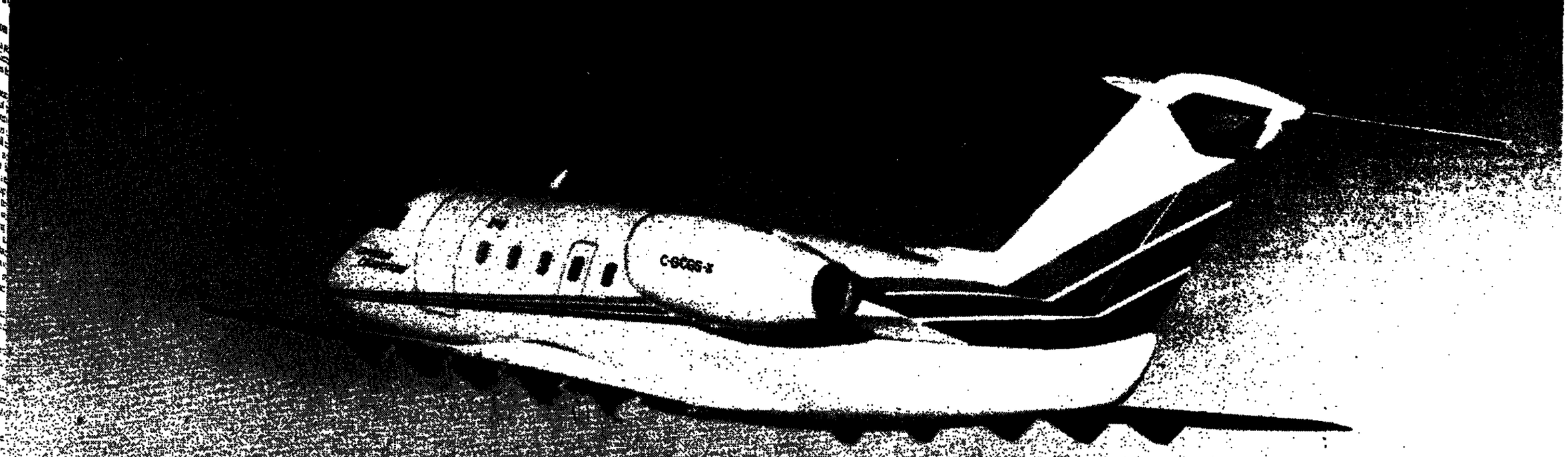
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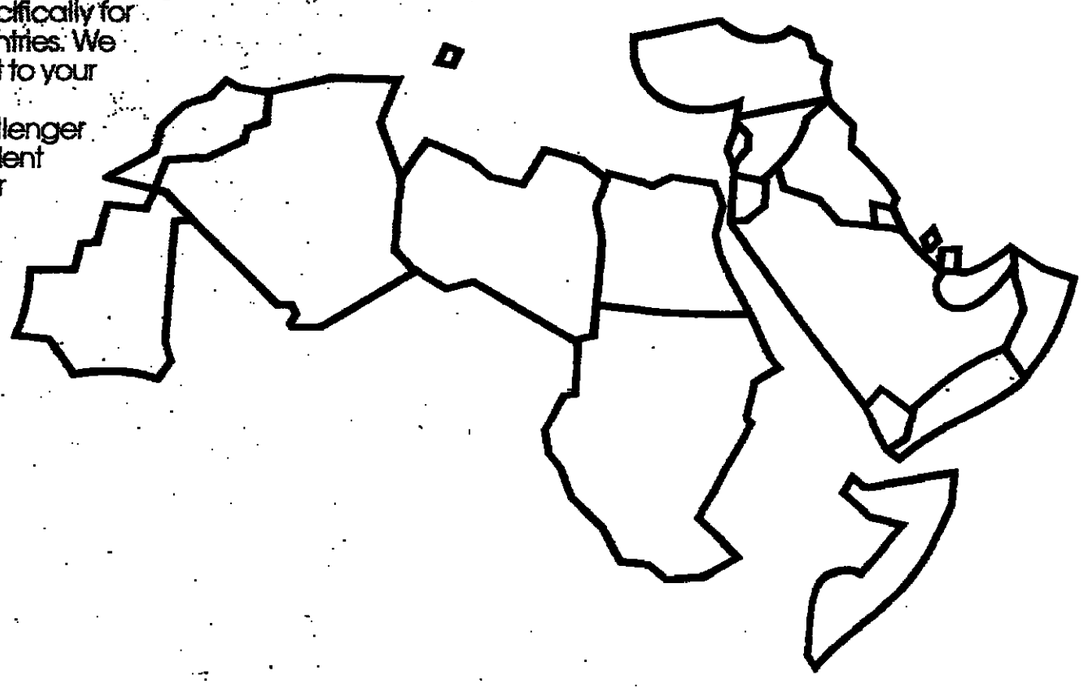


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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —				
39½	29¾	ACF 2.24	6.5 7 37	34¾	33⅞	34¼+ ⅜
23⅞	15⅝	AMF 1.24	7.3 7 377	16⅞	16	16⅝+ ⅞
22⅞	13	AM Intl .28	1.8 6 500	15⅝	14½	15¼+ ⅝
14⅜	8⅝	APL 1	9.3 121	10¾	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
48⅞	33⅞	ARA 1.64	4.6 7 27	35⅝	35⅜	35½— ⅛
31⅞	19½	ASA 1.40	5.2 255	27½	26⅞	26⅞— ½
14⅜	8½	ATO .48	4.4 4 25	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
40	29½	AbbtLb 1	3.1 13 349	32½	32¼	32⅝
23¾	16¼	AcmeC 1.20	6.2 5 26	19½	19¼	19¼— ¼
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg .04	1.0 6 x45	4	3⅞	4 + ¼
13	10⅜	AdaEx 1.28e	11. 73	11¼	11⅛	11¼+ ¼
8½	3⅞	AdmMl .20e	3.8 7 16	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
32⅝	28⅝	AetnaLf s1.80	5.6 5 526	32	31⅝	32 + ⅛
26¾	17⅝	Ahmans 1.20	5.3 4 18	23	22¾	22⅞— ⅛
4	2	Aileen	25	2⅝	2½	2½— ⅛
31⅞	23½	AirPrd .60	2.1 9 102	28¾	28⅝	28⅝+ ⅛
26¾	15¼	AirbFrt 1	4.6 10 16	21⅞	21½	21⅞
15	11¼	Akzona .80	6.7 6 x26	12⅛	11⅞	12 + ⅛
9⅝	7¾	AlaP dpf.87	11. 12	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+ ⅛
102	83	AlaP pf9.44	11. z200	83⅛	83	83 — ½
86¼	72	AlaP pf8.16	11. z30	72	72	72 — ½
86¼	71¾	AlaP pf8.28	11. z120	74	73	74
17	13⅞	Alagsco 1.40	9.9 7 5	14⅛	14	14⅛+ ⅛
20⅞	13½	Alaskin .66	3.3 14 203	20¼	19½	20 — ⅛
41⅞	23½	Albany 1	2.4 11 115	u42	41⅛	42 +1½
9⅝	6¼	Alberto .36	5.0 9 19	7⅛	7¼	7¼— ⅛
46⅞	31	Albrtsn 1.20	3.1 8 5	38½	38½	38½— ¼
38½	26⅛	AlcanA 2	5.5 5 168	36⅛	36⅝	36½
31⅞	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40	5.6 5 18	25⅛	25	25 — ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr .40	4.6 7 150	8⅞	8½	8⅝
27	17	AlgCp 1	4.0 7 36	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
27¼	25¾	AllgCp pf2.86	11. 89	27	26½	26⅝— ⅛
15	6½	AllegAir	3 731	10⅛	10	10⅛— ⅛
29⅞	18	Allg pf 1.87	8.1 12	23½	23⅛	23⅛— ⅜
20⅞	13⅜	AllgLd 1.28	6.4 7 x61	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞— ⅛
23⅞	21	AllgL pr2.19	10. x123	22	21¾	22 + ⅛
19	15½	AllgPw 1.76	10. 7 210	17⅛	17	17⅛
17¼	14¼	AllenGp s 1	6.3 7 16	16	15¾	16 — ⅛
35	20⅝	Allergan .60	2.2 11 29	28	27½	27⅝— ⅜
41¾	27⅝	AlldCh 2	6.3 7 420	32	31⅝	32 + ⅜
14⅞	9⅞	AlldMnt .80	7.1 7 4	11⅛	11¼	11¼— ⅛
16⅞	10⅞	AlldPd .60	3.7 19 2	16¼	16¼	16¼+ ⅛
28	20⅝	AlldStr 1.50	6.3 6 265	24	23⅞	24 + ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	AllisCh 1.80	5.4 5 48	33¼	32⅝	33¼+ ⅜
16⅞	11⅛	AllrAu .60b	4.1 8 3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
22¼	14½	AlphPr .72a	4.1 7 2	17¾	17¾	17¾+ ⅛
56¾	40½	Alcoa 2.40	4.3 5 200	55¾	55	55¼
21	13⅛	AmlSug 1	5.8 17 12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+ ⅜
55½	32⅝	Amax 2.70	4.8 10 277	u56⅝	54¼	56⅝+1⅜
133	86½	Amax pf5.25	3.9 3	u136	135	136 +3
51⅝	38¼	Amax pf 3	6.0 2	50	49½	50
24⅝	14	Amcord 1.40	6.6 6 19	21½	21¼	21¼— ¼
25¾	16¼	Amrce 1.32	5.8 6 11	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+ ⅛
41½	23¼	AHess 1.40	3.4 8 x1697	u41½	38	41½+3
90¾	56	AHes pf3.50	3.9 41	90½	84	90¼+4
19¾	10⅝	AmAir .40	3.8 2 361	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝— ¼
9¼	4	AmAir wt	103	4½	4⅜	4⅜
22⅞	19⅝	AAir pf 2.18	12. x44	19⅝	d18⅞	18⅞— ⅜
20½	12¾	ABakr 1.20b	8.1 6 13	14⅞	14¾	14¾— ⅛
60¼	45⅝	ABrnds 4.50	7.6 7 54	59⅝	58¾	59⅝
32⅝	30⅝	ABrd pf2.75	8.5 128	32½	32¼	32⅝— ⅛
32	28⅝	ABrd pf2.67	8.5 141	31½	31⅜	31⅜
43¼	32⅞	ABdcst 1.20	3.3 7 174	36⅞	36¼	36½
20½	13⅞	ABldM .70	5.1 7 3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
43⅝	34½	AmCan 2.80	7.4 6 71	38¼	38	38 — ¼
22¼	19¾	ACan pf1.75	8.5 3	20½	20½	20½
5⅞	2⅝	ACentry	311	u 5¼	5	5¼+ ⅛
32⅞	23⅝	ACyan 1.60	6.0 8 697	27¼	26⅝	26⅝— ⅝
14½	8⅝	AmDist	3	12⅛	12	12 — ⅛
36	22¼	ADT 1.08	4.6 9 22	23½	23¼	23⅜+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅝	ADualVt .84a	7.8 15	10⅝	10¾	10⅝+ ⅛
24½	19⅝	AElPw 2.18	10. 10 528	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+ ⅜
40⅝	27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.2 8 157	34¾	34½	34½— ¼
17⅝	8¾	AFamil .60	4.9 6 113	12⅝	12	12⅛— ¼
23⅝	19	AGIBd 2e	9.5 14	21⅛	21	21 — ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv 1.95e	10. 63	19	18⅝	19 + ¼
29⅞	22⅝	AGnIns 1	3.5 4 56	29	28⅝	28⅞— ⅛
36⅞	29	AGIn pf1.80	5.0 6	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝— ⅛
13¼	9⅝	AHerltLf .48	3.8 8 5	13	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛
22⅝	12	AmHoist 1	5.8 6 329	17¼	16⅝	17⅛+ ⅝
32½	24⅝	AHome 1.50	5.6 12 454	27	26⅝	27 + ¼
142¾	110½	AHome pf 2	1.7 1	120	120	120 +1
32¼	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.8 11 452	28¼	27⅝	28⅛
13⅞	6⅝	AmInvst .30a	2.8 10 63	10⅞	10¾	10⅞— ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI .80	2.8 10 83	29⅝	28½	28½— ⅝
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs	3 371	7	6⅞	6⅞
47	36	ANatR 3.20	7.8 8 159	41¼	40¾	41¼+ ½
28½	24⅝	ASLFl n.60a	2.3 6 16	26	25⅞	26 + ⅛
16⅞	10¼	AShip .80a	6.2 93 33	13⅝	13	13
53⅝	39	AStand 3	6.3 6 41	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
9⅝	6	ASterli .32	4.5 9 46	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ¼
56⅜	29½	AmStrs 2.24	4.0 8 5	56	55⅝	55⅝— ½
64¾	57	ATT 5	8.6 7 1846	58	57	58 + ⅛
67⅞	60¾	ATT pf 4	6.5 7	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝+ ⅛
49⅝	45⅝	ATT pf 3.64	7.7 6	47⅝	47¼	47⅝
50⅝	44⅝	ATT pf 3.74	7.8 5	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
13¼	10¼	AWatWk .88	6.7 5 24	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
17¼	14⅝	AWat pf1.43	8.5 z950	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+ ¼
14	11¼	AWat pf1.25	11. z300	11¾	11¾	11¾+ ⅛
16⅝	9½	AmesD .40b	3.3 5 58	12	11¾	12 + ⅛
37⅝	27¼	Ametek 1.80	5.6 8 x26	32	31⅝	31⅞
20⅝	15⅝	Amfac 1.20	6.8 6 14	20	19⅝	19⅝
40	29½	AMPinc .76	2.2 12 385	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛
16½	12⅝	Ampco .60	4.1 7 3	14½	14½	14½
19⅝	10⅝	Ampex	10 99	15½	15⅛	15⅝+ ⅛
6	3⅝	AmrepCp	14 18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
23½	14⅝	Amstar 1.35	7.1 12 147	19	18⅞	19 + ¼
7⅞	6⅝	Amst pf .68	9.7 6	7	7	7 + ¼
45	29¼	Amsted 2	5.3 7 398	38⅛	37¾	37¾
19¼	14⅝	Analog s	14 229	16⅞	16½	16½— ¼
18⅝	16⅝	AnchrH s1.20	6.9 4 36	17½	17¼	17⅜+ ½
26	18⅝	AndClay 1.12	5.8 6 21	19⅝	19	19¼+ ½
8¼	5⅝	Angelica .34	5.4 6 x14	6⅜	6¼	6¼— ⅛
15⅝	8½	Anixter .40	2.7 8 112	15	14⅝	15 + ¼
24⅝	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.7 10 95	24¼	23⅝	24⅛+ ⅛
22½	7⅝	ApldDig	7 150	8⅞	8½	8⅝
11½	5⅝	ApplMg	11 138	11⅛	10⅝	11
26⅜	17½	ArcataC 1.12	4.6 7 70	24½	24¼	24½+ ½
34⅜	28⅝	Arcata pf 2	6.3 2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
21⅞	12⅝	ArchrD .20b	1.0 11 540	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛— ⅛
11⅜	6	ArctEnt .10e	1.1 15 27	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
21⅝	17⅛	ArizPS 1.88	9.9 7 190	19⅛	19	19
18½	9⅝	ArkBst .60b	6.2 6 6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
39	28⅝	ArkLGs 2.20	5.7 9 28	38⅝	38⅜	38½
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty	299	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
8⅝	5¼	Armada	8 40	7⅛	6⅞	7 — ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco 1.36	6.4 4 1044	21⅝	21	21¼+ ¼
30½	25⅝	Arm pf 2.10	7.4 12	28½	27⅞	28½+ ⅜
21⅞	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.4 7 42	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛— ¼
32	18⅝	ArmRu 1.20	6.6 4 32	18⅞	18¼	18¼
24	15⅝	AroCorp 1	5.3 7 11	19⅛	19	19
16⅝	7⅝	ArrowE .20r	1.3 6 52	15⅝	15½	15⅝+ ⅛
21¼	12	Arvin 1	6.9 4 208	14⅝	14	14½+ ½
33½	22⅞	Arvin pf 2	8.1 3	24¾	24⅝	24¾+ ½
20⅝	13⅝	Asarco .80	4.3 6 339	18⅞	18⅝	18½+ ⅜
45½	31	AshlOil s 2	4.7 7 66	42⅝	42¼	42½— ¼
22½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	8.5 7 101	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
22¼	15½	Athlone 1.20	5.8 5 53	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+ ⅛
23⅞	17½	AtCyEl 1.74	9.2 8 85	19⅛	19	19
66½	47⅝	AtlRich 2.80	4.3 9 754	65½	64⅝	65½+ ⅜
79	57	AtlRc pf2.80	3.6 7	78⅝	77⅝	78⅝
16⅝	9½	AtlasCp	125	u17	16⅝	17 + ⅜
36⅝	27¼	AutoDta .44	1.9 16 x69	34⅝	34	34 — ⅜
35	18½	AvcoCp 1.20	5.6 3 377	21⅝	20⅞	21½+ ½
57½	49	Avco pf 4.20	7.3 1	57½	57½	57½
19½	12⅝	Avery .52	3.0 8 11	17¼	17	17⅛— ⅛
23⅝	13¾	Avnet .80	4.3 6 132	18⅝	18¼	18⅝— ⅛
63	45⅝	Avon 2.80	5.9 12 408	47½	46¾	47½+ ⅜
		— B—B—B —				
3	1⅛	BT Mtg	33	2⅝	2½	2⅝
11⅝	6⅝	Bache .40a	4.5 5 169	9	8⅝	8⅞
43⅞	25½	BakrInt .60	1.4 14 215	43	42⅝	43 + ¼
30⅞	17½	BaldwU 1.20	3.9 8 190	u31⅛	30⅞	31 + ¼
46	28⅝	BldU pf 2.06	4.4 10	u46½	46	46½+ ½
28⅝	20⅝	BallCo 1.20	5.6 5 26	21⅝	21⅜	21½+ ⅛
44¼	31⅝	BallyMf s.10	.2 32 4164	u44⅝	42¾	44⅛+2¼
27⅝	21½	BaltGE 2.44	9.7 8 98	25¼	24⅞	25⅛+ ¼
26¼	18¼	BanCal .92	4.3 5 x1	21¼	21¼	21¼
16⅞	11¼	Bandag .60	3.9 9 69	15¼	15	15¼
31⅞	17⅝	BangPnt .60	2.5 5 77	24½	23⅝	24¼
42½	25	BanP pf 2	6.1 6	32⅝	32½	32⅝— ⅜
38	30⅞	BnkNY 2.44a	7.6 5 77	32⅛	31⅞	32
17⅞	13⅝	BkofVa 1.04	7.6 5 12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
29⅞	22	BnkAm 1.32	5.2 7 431	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
39¾	32⅞	BankTr 3	7.7 6 73	39	38⅝	38⅝— ¼
29⅛	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50	9.1 15	27½	27½	27½
51⅞	45½	BkTr pf4.22	8.6 80	49	48⅝	48⅞— ⅛
21⅜	8¼	Bonner .12	1.0 9 21	12	11½	11⅝— ⅜
36½	21¼	Barber 1.60	4.8 8 x8	34	33½	33½— ¼
18⅝	10⅝	BardCR .32	2.6 10 269	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
28	20⅝	BarnsGp 1.20	4.5 6 21	26⅝	25¼	26⅝+1⅛
17¾	14⅝	BarryW s.44	2.6 10 39	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
65⅝	50	BatesMf .80	1.3 34 1	62½	62½	62½
54⅝	32¼	Bausch 1.72	4.2 7 700	41	40⅞	40½— ¼
49⅝	33⅝	BaxtTrv .50	1.2 34 x465	41¼	40⅝	41 + ⅜
6⅝	2⅝	BayColP	75 542	6¼	5¼	6 + ⅛
27⅞	18⅝	BayStG 1.96	9.8 6 15	20	19⅝	20 + ¼
33⅞	25	Bearing .80	2.3 11 244	u36	33½	35⅝+2⅝
28⅛	20½	BeatFd 1.20	5.6 8 x860	21⅝	21⅜	21¼— ⅛
58⅛	43⅝	BeatF pf3.38	7.6 x19	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝— ¼
25⅝	20	Beckm .28	1.2 15 77	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛— ⅝
39⅝	30⅝	BectnD .84	2.5 11 104	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝
31½	20	Beech .92	4.0 7 136	24⅛	23⅝	23⅛— ⅜
9½	2⅞	Beker	13 40	8⅝	8½	8½
34½	24⅝	BelcoP s.80	2.4 8 67	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛— ⅛
26½	19¼	Belden 1.60	6.6 5 22	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛— ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	5.3 6 27	7	6¾	6¾— ¼
23⅝	14¾	BellHow .96	5.4 10 89	17⅝	17½	17⅝
9⅝	5½	BellInd .12a	1.5 5 95	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	18⅝	BellCd g s1.52	x38	19⅛	18⅞	19
24⅛	19½	Bemis 1.40	6.2 5 25	22⅝	22½	22⅝+ ⅛
43⅛	33½	Bendix 2.56	6.6 6 35	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝— ⅜
26⅛	20⅝	BenfCp 2	8.1 6 82	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
51	40⅞	Benef pf4.30	9.9 6	43⅝	43¼	43¼+ ¼
52	43	Benef pf4.50	10. z100	44½	44½	44½+1½
5⅞	2⅝	BenglB	8 54	3⅛	3	3
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP	13 250	7¼	6⅞	7 — ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd .16	.7 7 59	23¾	23	23
27⅝	19⅝	BethStl 1.40	6.5 3 311	21⅝	21¼	21⅝— ¼
40⅝	29⅝	BigThr .88	2.0 14 153	39⅝	39¼	39⅝
21	14½	Binney .80	4.7 9 7	17¼	17	17 — ¼
33⅝	17⅝	BisFSL 1	3.4 6 6	29⅝	29½	29⅝+ ⅛
23⅝	15½	BlockDr .68	3.1 11 551	22	21⅝	22 + ¼
32	18⅝	BlairJn 1.28	4.5 6 14	28⅛	28	28⅛+ ⅛
19¼	13⅞	BlissL 1.10	6.4 7 49	17⅝	17¼	17⅛+ ⅛
26	19⅝	BlckHR 1.36	6.1 11	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛
27½	18¼	BlueB 1.60	6.3 6 142	25½	25¼	25¼—
10	5⅝	Bluebrd .28	2.9 6 29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr	.4 48	4½	4⅜	4½— ⅛
45⅞	37⅝	Boeing s 1	2.4 7 1324	42⅝	41⅝	42
35⅝	23½	BoiseC 1.50	4.4 7 x105	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+ ⅜
31⅝	24⅝	Borden 1.82	7.0 6 128	26¼	25⅝	25⅞— ½
34⅝	26	BorgW 2	6.5 5 149	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞
9⅝	4⅝	Bormns .10e	1.8 4 39	5⅝	5½	5½— ⅛
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd 2.44	11. 7 35	22¼	22	22 — ⅛
93	78	BosE pf8.88	11. z650	80	79½	79½—1½
12	10	BosE pr1.17	11. 6	10¼	10¼	10¼
15	12⅝	BosE pr1.46	11. 6	13⅛	13	13 — ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Braniff .44	3.4 6 185	13	12⅝	13 + ⅛
37⅞	20⅝	BraunC .80	2.1 12 x399	u38¼	36⅝	37⅝+1⅝
31¼	25	BrigSt 1.20a	4.7 8 187	26	25⅝	25⅝+ ¼
40	30⅝	BristM 1.44	4.3 11 276	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+ ⅛
45½	35½	BristM pf 2	5.1 10	39½	38	39 + ⅛
26	15¼	BritPet .34e	1.3 7 428	25⅝	25	25½+ ⅜
19½	15⅝	BrkwGl 1.08	6.6 8 20	16⅝	16	16⅝— ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.1 6 37	22¼	22	22¼+ ⅛
26⅝	24⅝	BkUG pf2.47	9.5 106	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+ ¼
23¼	14⅝	BwnShp .80b	4.3 5 9	18⅝	18⅝	18½
19¼	7¼	Brown .30	2.0 5 57	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅜
30	23½	BwnGp 1.80	7.6 5 16	24¼	23⅝	23⅝— ¼
16	11	BwnFer .60	4.7 9 236	12⅞	12½	12⅝+ ⅛
18½	12⅛	Brnswk .80	5.8 5 182	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
34¼	27⅝	Brnsk pf2.40	8.6 13	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞— ¼
37⅞	20	BrushW 1.80	5.0 6 27	36⅝	35¾	35⅝— ½
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.1 8 842	21⅝	20⅝	21¼+ ⅝
6½	5⅝	BudgC pf.60	10. 3	6	6	6 + ⅛
33½	22	BuffFo 1.80	5.8 7 x2	31½	30⅞	30⅞
13⅝	10	Bundy 1	8.2 5 26	12⅛	12¼	12¼— ¼
21	17⅝	BunkrH 1.98	6.0 34	18¼	18⅛	18¼+ ¼
29⅝	9½	BuskR .84	3.4 7 204	24⅜	24⅛	24½— ½
29⅝	18	BnkR pf1.50	6.0 34	25¼	24¼	25
22⅝	16⅝	BurlInd 1.40	8.1 6 1804	17⅝	17	17¼+ ¼
51¼	35	BurlNo 1.80	3.5 6 604	51¼	50⅝	51⅝
7¾	6⅝	BrlNo pf .55	7.9 27	7⅛	7	7
50	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.7 310	50	49⅝	49⅝— ⅛
26⅝	17½	Burndy .88	3.7 9 5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
7¾	2⅝	BrnsRL .20	4.6 1724	4⅝	4	4⅝+ ⅝
88	64⅝	Burrgh 2	2.8 11 161	71⅝	70⅝	71¼+ ⅝
19⅞	14	Butlerin s.80	4.3 7 21	18⅞	18½	18½— ⅛
15½	6⅝	Buttes	65 155	11⅝	11	11 — ⅝
		— C—C—C —				
64¾	44¾	CBS 2.60	5.7 7 79	46	45¾	46
11⅝	4⅝	CCI	4 92	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛— ¼
25½	10	CI Rty .20e	.8 99	u25⅝	25¼	25⅝+ ⅜
36⅞	29	CIT 2.60	7.3 8 116	35⅝	35¼	35½
15½	8⅝	CLC .24	2.3 11 15	10⅝	10¼	10¼— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	CNA Fn	3 225	11⅛	11	11 — ¼
18⅝	13¼	CNA pf 1.10	6.9 x82	16	15⅞	15⅞+ ⅛
12½	9⅝	CNAI 1.08a	9.9 10	11¼	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
55	46⅝	CPC 3	5.9 8 190	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛
17¼	14¼	CP Nat 1.64	11. 14 4	14⅝	14½	14⅝+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	CTS .80	4.5 7 364	18	17⅝	17⅞+1⅛
39⅝	24⅝	CabotC 1.40	3.7 7 64	38⅝	38	38 — ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Cadence	6 143	u14⅝	13⅝	14½— ⅛
32⅝	18⅝	Caesars s	74 9537	31⅝	30¼	31⅝+3⅝
20½	13	Calfin .50b	2.7 13 46	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
6	2⅝	CamerB	10 83	5⅝	5¼	5¼+ ⅛
20⅝	18½	CmpRl g s.50	17 83	20	19½	19½— ⅝
38	31⅝	CamSp 1.76	5.3 8 51	33½	33	33 — ¼
28⅝	23	CampT 1.08	4.6 9 5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
27⅝	16	CdPac g1.10e	72	27	26¾	26⅞+ ⅛
16⅝	9	CanalR .64	4.7 8 28	13⅞	13½	13⅝
24⅝	18⅝	CanMll n 1.16	5.1 8 16	22⅝	22	22⅝+ ⅛
47⅝	36⅝	CapCits .20	.5 10 23	39	38⅝	38⅝— ¼
26½	18⅝	CapHold .92	4.2 8 497	22½	22	22 — ¼
5⅝	3¼	Caring g.07e	259	5	4⅝	5
30	18⅝	Carlisle s.80	4.2 6 17	19¼	19	19¼+ ⅛
61	52	CaroCO 5	8.9 z50	56	56	56 — ½
12	5⅝	CaroFrg .40	6.3 4 8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
23⅝	18¼	CarPw 1.96	9.6 6 184	20⅝	20	20⅝
29⅝	24⅝	CarP pf2.67	10. 2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝— ⅛
31	22⅝	CarTec 1.60	5.7 6 57	28	27⅝	27⅝
28⅝	17	CarrCo 1	3.8 7 251	26⅝	26¼	26⅝+ ⅛
50⅝	31	Carr pf 1.86	3.9 9	47½	47⅛	47½
13	10⅝	CarrGn .98a	8.9 3	11⅛	11	11 — ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	CarsPir 1.10	6.6 5 1	16¼	16¼	16¼
20⅝	13¾	CartHw 1.10	6.8 6 111	16⅝	16	16⅛+ ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	CartHw pf 2	7.1 5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+ ⅛
10	6⅝	CartWal .40	5.2 9 39	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	CascNG .71r	8.4 8 23	8⅝	8½	8½— ¼
23½	14⅝	CastlCk .80b	5.0 8 185	16	15⅝	16
65	52⅝	CatrpT 2.10	3.8 8 856	55⅝	54⅝	55
15⅝	10⅝	CecoCp .40	5.1 4 34	12⅛	11¾	11⅞
48¼	38½	Celanse 3	7.1 5 128	43	42⅝	42⅝— ½
8⅝	3	Cenco	6 164	4⅝	4½	4⅝+ ⅛
28⅝	14¼	Centex .25	1.0 10 68	24¼	23½	23⅝— ⅝
17⅝	14⅝	CenSoW 1.42	8.9 7 212	16	15⅞	15⅞
22	18	CenHud 1.96	10. 6 4	19⅛	19	19⅛
17½	15¼	CenILLt 1.70	10. 8 58	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+ ¼
48⅝	43	CnILt pf4.50	10. z50	43¾	43¼	43¼+ ⅜
29⅞	26	CnILt pf2.87	11. z500	27	26¾	27 +1
24⅝	24⅝	CnILt pf2.62	11. z500	24¼	d24	24 — ⅜
14⅞	12¼	CenIIPS 1.36	9.9 7 362	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+ ⅛
32⅝	18	CenLaE 1.68	5.4 9 163	31⅛	31⅜	31⅜— ⅛
16¼	13¼	CeMPw 1.52	11. 7 40	14⅝	14¼	14¼
16¼	11⅞	CenSoya .76	5.8 6 47	13⅛	12⅞	13 + ⅛
27⅛	23	CenTel 1.84	7.3 8 82	25¼	25	25¼+ ⅛
46½	19⅝	CentrDat 1b	2.4 15 x105	42⅝	42¼	42½— ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel .58	7.6 6 48	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
24⅝	15¼	Crt-teed .90	5.7 7 20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛
22	15⅝	CessAir .80	5.0 6 396	16	15⅝	16
26¼	18⅝	Chmpin 1.24	5.1 5 x459	25	24½	24½— ⅛
26⅝	19¼	Chml pf1.20	4.9 x4	24¼	24¼	24¼— ¼
12⅞	9	ChamSp .80	6.5 8 1116	12½	12¼	12¼— ¼
35½	28½	ChrNY 2.44	7.5 5 16	32⅝	32½	32½— ⅜
9⅝	7¼	ChasFd .74e	7.5 24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
37¼	28⅝	ChasM 2.40	6.7 6 601	36¼	36	36 — ½
81	72	ChasM pf6.75	8.9 60	76	76	76
14⅝	8⅝	Chelsea .60b	5.2 4 19	11⅞	11½	11½— ⅜
44⅝	36	ChmNY 3.16	8.3 5 x155	38¼	37¾	38¼+ ⅛
24¼	20⅝	ChNY pf1.87	8.8 12	21⅝	21¼	21¼+ ⅛
51¾	31	ChesVa 1.50	3.4 12 20	43¾	43¼	43½+ ⅜
26⅝	20½	ChesPn 1.08	4.8 10 227	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝— ⅛
32⅝	24⅝	Chessie 2.32	7.8 4 348	29⅝	29	29⅝+ ⅛
59	45½	ChiBri 2a	4.0 10 93	50½	49½	50 —1
19⅝	5⅝	ChiMlw	13 53	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
52½	18⅝	ChiMlw pf	2	35⅝	35	35⅝— ½
33½	23¼	ChiPneT 2	7.4 7 20	27⅝	26⅞	27 + ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ChkFull	54	4⅝	4½	4½
15⅝	6⅝	ChrisCft	7 99	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
9	4¼	Christn .40e	4.9 5 64	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Chroma 1.10	5.2 6 1242	21⅛	20½	21 + ⅜
94¼	62½	Chroma pf5	6.2 35	81	79½	81 +3
13	8	Chrysler .40	4.9 446	8¼	8	8⅛
5¼	2⅝	Chrys wt	44	3	2⅝	3
23⅝	18⅝	Chrys pf2.75	14. 101	19	18⅝	19
31	20⅝	ChurCh .60	2.5 11 56	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛— ⅛
31¼	26½	CinBell 2.32	8.0 5 6	29	29	29 + ⅛
23⅝	18	CinGE 1.96	9.8 7 148	20¼	20	20 — ⅛
46½	40	CinG pf 4	10. z90	40⅝	40	40¼+ ⅛
107⅝	94	CinG pf9.30	9.5 z90	98½	98	98 —1½
107¼	97⅝	CinG pf9.28	9.4 z2500	99¼	99¼	99¼
40	26¼	CinMil 1.30	3.4 8 32	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛— ½
29½	22½	Citicrp 1.30	5.7 6 573	23⅛	22⅞	23 + ⅛
70⅝	46⅝	CitiesSv 3.20	4.7 13 176	68	67½	67¾
2½	1	CtzSouRt	214	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
18¼	12½	CityInv 1.20	7.8 3 184	15½	15¼	15⅜— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	CityInv wt	104	1⅝	1½	1½
29⅝	21	Cityin pf 2	8.1 82	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+ ¼
40¼	31⅝	ClarkE 2	5.3 6 46	37⅝	37½	37⅝+ ¼
29⅝	11⅝	ClarkOil .70	2.3 10 1027	u31	29⅝	31 +1½
31⅝	25⅝	ClvClf 1.20a	4.3 8 30	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝— ⅛
21	16¼	ClevEl 1.92	10. 9 130	18½	18¼	18¼
86¼	71	ClvEl pf7.40	9.9 z450	75	74½	74½— ½
13⅝	7	Clevepk .60	6.2 27 25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
14¼	9⅝	Clorox .76	7.5 7 312	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛— ¼
14⅝	9¼	CluettPe .60	5.9 6 x244	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+ ¼
13	10⅛	CluettP pf 1	9.5 x4	10½	10½	10½+ ⅜
16½	5½	Coachm .60	9.8 3 1188	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛
24½	12⅝	CstStGs .40	1.6 7 359	24½	24⅛	24½+ ⅜
24⅝	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83	7.4 25	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+ ⅛
24¼	14	CstSG pf1.19	4.9 9	24¼	24¼	24¼+ ⅛
8⅞	5½	CocaBtl .44	6.8 9 195	6⅛	6½	6½+ ⅛
47¼	36⅝	CocaCl 1.96	4.9 13 500	40¼	39⅞	40¼+1¼
20¼	20¼	CldwBk s.80	4.0 8 116	u20⅛	20¼	20¼
7⅞	2⅝	Coleco	125	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ¼
23¼	16	ColgPal 1.08	6.6 8 415	16⅝	16¼	16⅜
47	40	ColgP pf3.50	8.7 y30	40¼	40¼	40¼+ ⅛
13⅝	8¼	ColiAlk .72	7.2 5 115	10⅛	9⅝	10
19⅝	9¼	CollinF .28	2.0 7 156	14⅝	13⅝	14¼+ ⅜
38	19	ColPen 1.40	6.2 5 86	22⅝	22¼	22½— ⅛
43¼	30½	ColtInd 2.50	6.0 6 27	42⅝	42	42 — ⅜
92	65½	Colt pf 4.25	4.7 7	90	90	90 — ⅜
29½	25⅝	ColGas 2.44	8.6 7 77	28½	28⅛	28⅜+ ⅛
60½	54¼	ColGs pf5.62	10. 2	55	55	55
57	54	ColGs pf5.48	9.9 1	55½	55½	55½— ¼
27½	14⅝	ColuPct .80e	3.7 4 39	21½	21¼	21⅛— ⅛
27¼	20½	ColSOh 2.32	9.8 11 134	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+ ⅛
105	98	CSO pf10.52	10. z900	101	98⅝	101 +2⅝
26⅝	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	11. 3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝— ¼
44⅝	31⅝	CmbEn 2.20	5.4 8 73	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	CmbEq .14b	1.3 87	11⅛	11	11⅛— ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	CmwE 2.60	11. 8 1516	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛— ⅛
9¼	7¼	CmwE wtA	1	8	8	8
21	17¼	CwE pf 1.42	7.6 1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
22⅝	18⅝	CwE pf 1.90	9.7 40	19½	19¼	19½+ ¼
23⅝	19⅝	CwE pf 2	9.9 5	20¼	20¼	20¼
27⅝	25¼	CwE pf 2.37	9.1 2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
31	25⅝	CwE pf 2.87	11. 10	27⅝	27¼	27¼— ¼
49⅝	36⅝	Comsat 2.30	5.1 9 35	45½	45¼	45⅜— ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	CoPsyc .60	3.2 10 110	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛
48⅝	28⅝	Compgr .28	.7 12 187	40⅝	40¼	40¼+ ⅛
17	9⅝	CompSci	11 155	11½	11⅛	11¼— ¼
61⅞	43½	Cptvisn n	23 79	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝— ⅛
19½	16⅝	ConAg s 1.16	7.1 5 25	16½	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
31	21¼	ConeMl 1.80	6.4 4 133	28½	28¼	28⅝+ ⅛
26¼	16¼	Congolm 1	4.2 6 x185	23¾	23⅝	23⅝+ ½
36⅝	34½	ConnGn n1.32	3.8 5 x368	35⅝	35	35⅝— ⅛
24¼	17	ConnM 1.30	7.6 20 50	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
18⅝	15⅝	CnnNG 1.60	10. 10 12	15⅝	15½	15⅝+ ⅜
24⅝	12⅝	Conroc .80	5.3 25 13	15	14¾	15 + ¼
25	21	ConEd 2.44	10. 6 258	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+ ⅛
80	69½	ConE pf 6	7.9 3	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛— ¼
51⅝	45⅛	ConE pf 5	11. 5	46	46	46
27	21	ConFds 1.60	7.1 6 108	22⅝	22¼	22½+ ⅜
34	19⅝	CnsFrt 1.30	5.6 4 32	23⅝	23⅛	23¼— ½
40⅝	33¼	CnsNG 3	7.8 6 57	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+ ¼
25¼	19	ConsPw 2.24	10. 6 254	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛+ ⅜
48½	40	CnPw pf4.50	11. z140	41½	40½	40½+ ¼
86½	73	CnPw pf7.76	10. z280	77	76½	77 +1½
26⅝	21½	CnPw pr2.50	11. 5	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛+ ⅜
24¼	19½	CnPw pr2.22	11. 4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ¼
26½	21⅝	CnPw pf2.43	11. 2	22½	22½	22½— ¼
77¾	64¼	CnPw pf5.50	8.0 1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
16⅝	7¾	ContAir .30e	3.8 3 188	8	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ContCop	57	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	CntlCorp 2	7.4 5 223	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛+ ⅝
33⅝	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.20	7.6 8 379	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+ ⅛
25¼	22	CntGp pr 2	8.6 11	23¼	23¼	23¼
32⅝	24⅝	Contill 1.44	5.3 6 86	27¾	27	27⅝+ ⅜
30¼	13⅝	ContlIP 1.32e	4.4 70 301	30¼	30⅛	30⅛+ ⅛
11	2¼	ContlIRt	61	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
37	24½	ContOil 1.70	4.6 7 1385	u37¼	36⅝	37⅛+ ⅝
16⅝	14¼	ContTel 1.36	8.4 8 96	16⅝	16¼	16¼— ⅛
44½	28⅝	CtlData .40	1.0 7 850	38⅝	37½	38¼+ ⅛
30⅝	25¼	Conwd 1.60	5.8 8 5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝— ⅛
8¼	3⅝	CookUn .07e	1.0 11 144	7⅛	6⅝	7
60	41⅝	Coopln 1.84	3.6 8 157	51⅝	51½	51⅝— ¼
32½	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	9.0 139	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝— ¼
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab .60	2.4 11 147	24⅝	24½	24⅝+ ⅛
14	10⅛	CoopTR .80	6.7 4 14	12	11⅝	12
25	17¼	Copeind .84	4.4 7 15	19⅝	19¼	19¼+ ⅛
22½	15⅝	Coppwd 1.36	6.9 8 21	20¼	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Cordura .44	7.7 10 63	5¼	5¼	5¼
15	12⅝	Corelm s .58	4.1 7 4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛
65	51	CornG 1.88	3.3 9 138	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛— ½
32⅝	20½	CorrBlk 1.56	6.1 10 8	25½	25¼	25⅝+ ⅛
26	16½	Cowles .90	3.5 21 260	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
14⅝	9	Craig .50	5.4 6 37	9⅝	9½	9¼+ ⅛
37	23	Crane 1.40b	4.8 8 43	29½	28⅝	29⅛— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	CredtF .44	4.0 8 402	10⅞	10¼	10⅞+ ⅛
31	24	CrockN 2	6.9 5 56	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝— ⅛
46½	37	CrckN pf 3	7.0 x2	43	42	43 + ½
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18	8.6 21	25½	25¼	25½+ ¼
18⅝	12⅝	CrmpK 1.04	6.9 5 8	15⅝	15	15 — ⅛
28⅝	19¼	CrouH 1.25	4.9 9 15	25⅝	25¼	25⅝+ ⅛
35⅝	26½	CrwnCk	7 107	31⅝	31⅛	31½— ⅛
43½	29¾	CrwZel 2.10	5.7 8 412	37	36½	36⅝— ¼
44¼	32	CrumF 2.08	4.6 5 258	u45¼	43¼	45 +1⅞
19½	10⅝	Culbro 1	9.1 5	11	11	11 + ⅛
42½	29⅝	CumEn 1.80	4.8 5 173	37⅝	37⅛	37½— ¼
12	10	CurrInc 1.10	10. 4 14	10⅝	10½	10⅝
20½	11⅝	CurtW .80	5.5 7 292	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
23	17½	Cyclp s .88	3.9 3 70	22⅝	22½	22½
38½	15¼	Cyprus .80b	2.1 6 645	38	37¼	37¼— ⅝
		— D—D—D —				
14⅝	8½	DPF	4 30	11	10⅝	11 + ⅛
8⅝	4½	Damon .20	3.4 118 100	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
17⅝	9½	DanRiv 1	6.0 6 x80	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
32⅝	25⅝	DanaCp 1.44	5.5 5 171	26½	26⅛	26⅛
22¼	15	Daniel .26b	1.2 10 30	21⅞	21½	21⅝— ⅛
49½	34½	Dartind 1.80	4.2 8 268	43	42¼	43 + ½
73⅝	52¼	DataGen	15 139	69½	69	69⅝+ ½
49⅝	25⅝	DataTer .30	.8 13 112	38¼	37⅝	38 — ¼
83	48	Datapnt	15 101	78	76⅝	77½— ⅝
18	13⅝	Dayco .50b	3.4 3 14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
43	33¼	DaytHd 1.60	4.0 3 1791	40⅝	39⅝	40 + ⅛
18¼	14⅝	DaytPL 1.74	11. 9 101	16	15⅝	16 + ⅛
81¾	68	DPL pf 7.48	10. z30	72	72	72 —2¼
38⅝	30¼	Deere 1.60	4.5 7 890	35½	35⅛	35¼— ⅛
14½	12⅝	DelmP 1.38	11. 7 144	13¼	13	13⅛— ⅛
58	36½	DeltaAir 1.20	2.9 6 330	41½	40⅝	41 — ⅝
8½	5⅝	Deltec 2.50c	20 4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
15¼	7⅝	Deltona	17 32	11½	11¼	11⅜
21¼	17¼	DenMf s 1	5.1 8 53	20	19⅝	19¼+ ½
35	17⅝	Dennys .88	4.5 7 87	19⅝	19½	19⅝+ ⅛
25½	13⅝	Dentsply .88	5.7 9 52	15⅝	15	15⅝+ ⅛
16⅝	10	DeSoto 1	9.8 8 73	10⅝	10⅛	10¼
16¼	13⅝	DetEd 1.60	11. 7 228	15¼	15	15⅛+ ⅛
86¼	69	DetE pf7.68	11. z100	72	72	72
27½	24½	DE pfF 2.75	11. 1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛
27½	24⅝	DE pfB 2.75	11. 12	25¼	25⅛	25⅛+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	DetE pr2.28	11. 2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
23⅝	16	Dexter 1	5.1 8 x5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+ ¼
14⅝	9	DiGior .48	3.6 8 381	13⅝	13	13½+ ⅜
25	15	DiGior pf.88	4.2 z500	21	21	21 + ⅝
25	15½	DialCp 1.20	5.3 7 41	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝—1
40⅝	30	DiaInt 2.20b	6.4 8 45	34⅝	34⅛	34¼+ ⅛
29½	19	DiamS 1.48	6.2 8 771	24	23½	23⅝
26	14⅝	Diebold .60	2.3 14 78	26	25½	26 + ¼
58⅛	44⅝	DigitalEq	15 902	56⅝	54⅝	56⅝+2½
14⅝	7	Dillingm .52	4.4 7 165	12⅛	11⅝	11¾— ⅛
27¼	20½	Dillngm pf2	7.7 1	26	26	26 — ¼
34⅝	27½	Dillon 1.32b	4.3 10 3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+ ⅛
47½	33	Disney .48	1.3 17 155	36⅝	36¼	36¼
5½	1⅝	Divrsfdin	9 135	4⅝	4½	4½— ⅛
6½	2⅝	DivrsMtg	132	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+ ⅛
20¼	13⅝	DrPepr .68	4.4 13 107	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
36	14	Documat	12 58	25⅝	25	25⅝— ⅜
125	65½	DomeM g.96	103	122	120½	120¼— ⅜
42	36½	DomeM wi	16	40⅝	40¼	40¼— ½
6½	2⅝	DonLJ .14	3.6 11 21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
33⅝	25½	Donnly 1	3.7 9 65	27	26¾	27 + ⅜
22¼	11	Dorsey .60	3.6 6 28	16½	16⅛	16½+ ⅜
52	39½	Dover 1.40	2.7 9 33	51	50¼	51 + ⅜
30⅝	23½	DowCh 1.40	5.3 8 1010	26⅝	25⅝	26¼+ ⅜
39	31⅝	DowJn 1.44	4.3 11 20	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝— ⅛
35½	23⅝	Dravo 1.28	5.0 7 38	25⅝	25	25⅝+ ⅝
25	24⅝	Dravo wi	33	u25½	25½	25½+ ½
47⅝	35	Dresr 1	2.3 8 272	44¼	43½	44¼+ ⅝
16⅝	12⅝	DrexB 1.60	10. 34	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
16	10	Dreyfs .82e	5.7 6 2	14½	14½	14½— ⅛
144⅝	109½	duPont 6	4.7 7 308	128⅛	126⅝	127⅝
45⅝	42⅝	duPont wi	54	43⅝	42⅝	43 — ⅛
49	42	duPnt pf3.50	8.8 1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
21⅞	16½	DukeP 1.80	9.7 7 352	18⅝	18½	18½— ⅛
97	79⅝	Duke pf8.20	9.8 z10	83½	83½	83½
92⅝	76	Duke pf7.80	9.7 z300	80⅛	80⅛	80¼— ⅛
29½	26	Duke pf2.69	9.9 25	27⅛	27	27⅛+ ⅛
38⅝	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	5.2 13 214	33⅝	33½	33⅝+ ⅜
18	14⅝	DuqLt 1.72	12. 11 619	14⅝	14⅝	14½
23	18	Duq pf 2	11. z50	19	18⅝	19 +1
24½	19	Duq pf 2.07	11. z10	18⅝	d18⅝	18⅝— ¼
24	19¼	Duq pr 2.10	11. 1	19¼	19¼	19¼— ¼
26¼	21	Duq pr 2.31	11. z1640	22	21⅝	22 + ⅝
29½	24½	Duq pr 2.75	11. z100	25	25	25 + ⅜
88	65⅝	Duq pf 7.20	11. z170	66	d65	66 + ⅛
12⅝	6	DutchB .16	1.6 6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.9 7 43	5⅝	5¼	5⅜+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —				
34⅝	23½	EG&G .60	1.8 12 64	33¼	32½	32⅞+ ½
3½	2⅝	EMI .18e	8.5 13 73	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
35⅝	21	E Sys 1.20	3.9 10 x51	30½	30	30½+ ⅛
25⅝	19	EagleP .88	3.7 8 42	24¼	23½	23½— ⅝
30½	17⅝	Easco 1.20	6.2 6 x12	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+ ¼
15⅝	7	EastAir	3 310	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
25¼	22½	EsAir pf2.69	11. 8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+ ⅛
21¼	13	EastGF .80	3.9 12 336	21⅝	20⅝	20¾— ⅛
16⅝	13¼	EastUtl 1.60	11. 8 30	14¼	14	14
68⅝	50⅝	EsKod 2.40	4.2 10 1529	56⅝	55⅝	56½+ ½
41½	33	Eaton 2.25	5.9 5 26	38¼	38⅛	38⅛+ ⅛
18⅝	14¼	Echlin .44	2.5 12 58	17⅝	17¼	17½— ⅛
33⅝	23½	EckrdJk .80	2.4 11 148	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞— ¼
35	24⅝	EdisBr 1.32	4.2 8 53	31½	31¼	31¼—
26⅝	14	Edwrd .60a	3.8 4 16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
20	13⅝	ElPaso 1.32	6.9 8 429	19⅝	19¼	19¼— ⅛
24⅝	21	EPG dpf2.35	9.9 10	24	23⅝	23⅝— ⅛
12⅝	8½	ElcorCp .20	1.9 8 17	10½	10⅝	10½+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	ElecAssc	13 47	7⅛	7¼	7¼— ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	EDS .84	3.7 13 35	23⅛	22¾	23
8⅝	3¼	ElMeMg	5 159	4⅝	4⅝	4½— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	EMM pf.25k	6	8	8	8 — ⅛
28⅝	17½	Elgin 1.60	7.1 7 299	22½	22⅛	22⅛+ ⅛
3⅝	3⅛	Elxir	4 16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	Eltra 1.48	5.1 6 34	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+ ⅛
39¼	32½	EmrsEl 1.44	4.3 11 127	34¼	33⅝	33⅝— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	EmryA 1	4.6 16 94	21⅝	21½	21⅝+ ⅛
45	30¼	Emhart 2.20	6.1 6 24	36⅛	36	36⅛+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	EmpDs 1.40	10. 7 25	13⅝	13½	13½— ⅛
6	5	EmpD pf.50	10. z500	5	5	5
39⅝	20⅝	EngMC 1.50	4.3 7 217	34⅝	34½	34⅝+ ¼
23½	9¼	EnnisB .80	3.6 7 14	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	Ensrch 1.36	6.0 15 577	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+ ⅜
18	14⅝	Enlex .80	5.1 6 47	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
28½	16	Envrtec 1	5.4 13 19	18⅝	18½	18½— ⅛
28½	20⅝	Equifx 2.20	9.8 8 7	22½	22⅛	22½+ ⅜
13	10⅝	Equimk .96	8.8 5 16	11	10⅝	10⅞
36⅝	32⅝	EquitGs 3.04	8.5 5 10	35⅝	35¼	35¼— ½
21½	16⅝	EqtLf 2	11. 9 18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
32⅝	23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	7.0 7 115	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛
17½	8½	Esquire .70	4.2 6 20	16⅝	16½	16½— ¼
17⅝	10⅝	EssexCh .70	5.7 5 15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+ ⅛
20½	9⅝	Estrlin .60	3.2 7 26	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Ethyl 1.35	4.8 6 x185	u28	27⅝	28 +1
25⅝	15⅝	EvanP 1.20a	5.7 6 120	21⅝	21	21⅛— ¼
14⅝	13	Evan pf1.40	11. 17	13¼	13	13 — ⅛
19	18⅝	Evan pf2.10	11. 56	18½	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛
35	23½	ExCelO 1.90	6.1 7 84	31¼	30½	31 + ½
18⅝	15⅝	Exclsr 1.73e	9.3 x5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅛
54⅝	43	Exxon 3.60	6.9 8 2876	51⅝	51½	51⅞+ ⅜
		— F—F—F —				
28⅝	22	FMC 1.40	5.5 6 51	25⅝	25⅝	25½
37½	31½	FMC pf 2.25	6.6 1	34¼	34¼	34¼
13⅝	7¾	Fabrge .40	4.8 8 41	8½	8⅛	8¼— ¼
8⅝	5⅝	FabriCtr .24	4.4 4 87	5⅝	5½	5½— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	FacetEnt	49	4⅝	4½	4½
65	26⅝	FairCm .80	1.2 14 83	65⅝	64⅝	65 + ⅝
35½	18⅝	FairInd 1	3.2 6 33	31⅝	31	31 — ⅜
11⅝	8⅝	FairmtF .76	8.4 11 30	9⅛	8⅝	9 + ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	FrWstFn	4 39	13⅝	13½	13⅝+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	FarahMf	57	4⅝	4	4
7½	4	Fedders	28 125	4⅝	4⅜	4⅛— ⅛
46¼	31⅝	FedCo 2.40	5.7 5 32	42⅝	42	42 — ⅜
29⅝	21	FedExpr	9 35	23⅝	23	23 — ⅜
20¼	15⅝	FdMog s1.08	5.8 6 82	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	15	FedNM 1.28	7.2 5 680	18	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛
27½	15½	FedPB .90	3.6 24 90	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+ ½
17⅝	12½	FdSIgnl s.80	4.9 8 19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
39⅝	29⅝	FedDSt 1.70	5.6 7 72	30½	30⅛	30¼— ¼
35	18⅝	Ferro 1.08	5.1 6 196	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
12⅝	7	FldFin .60	5.3 4 33	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+ ⅜
35½	29½	FldUnl 2.60	8.5 6 7	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
37⅝	22⅝	Fldcst 1.40a	4.3 5 48	33	32⅝	32½—
18½	9	Flmwy .20b	1.4 9 161	14⅝	14⅝	14½— ⅛
14	10	FinCpA .50	4.3 5 31	11⅝	11½	11½— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	FinSBar 1	5.8 5 x39	17½	17¼	17⅛
45½	21⅝	FinIFed 1.20	3.5 6 100	34⅝	34	34¼+ ⅛
15½	11⅝	Firestn 1.10	8.7 424	12⅝	12½	12⅝— ⅛
20⅝	14	FtChrt .80	4.7 5 33	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛— ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	FstChic 1.10	6.6 5 504	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
39⅝	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	4.7 7 15	33⅝	33	33⅛— ⅜
38⅝	31⅝	FtInBn 1.40	4.3 8 x63	33	32⅝	32⅝+ ⅛
17	8	FstMiss .40	2.4 40 158	16⅝	16¼	16½— ⅛
32¼	25	FstNBo 2	7.1 5 48	28⅝	28	28⅛+ ⅛
25½	21	FNStBn 2.20	9.7 6 2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+ ¼
17⅝	12⅝	FstPa 1.32	10. 7 102	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	FstPa wt	54	2	1⅝	1⅝
3⅝	1⅝	FtPaMtg	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
16⅝	10½	FtUnRl 1.08	6.5 14 213	16½	16⅝	16½
7¼	6⅝	FtVaBk .50	7.5 6 41	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
29⅝	22½	FtWisc 1.88	7.6 5 1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
36	19⅝	FischM 1.40	6.5 6 20	21⅝	20½	21⅝+1¼
15½	7⅝	FishFds .60	5.5 8 x180	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞
19¼	13⅝	FishrSci .44	2.8 6 28	16	15⅝	16 + ⅜
16⅝	8⅝	FleetEnt .52	6.1 4 303	8⅝	8¼	8½
23½	15½	Fleming .90	5.3 7 3	17	16⅝	17 + ¼
25¼	13	FlexiV .80	5.2 5 127	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛
15	14¼	FlexiV pf1.61	11. 2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
39⅝	25⅝	Flntkt 1.40b	4.2 6 34	33⅝	33½	33⅝— ⅛
46⅝	21½	FlaGas 1.64	3.6 11 291	46½	45⅝	46 + ⅜
29⅝	25⅝	FlaPL 2.40	8.9 6 184	27	26⅝	27
32⅝	27¼	FlaPow 2.76	9.4 7 41	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝— ⅛
35⅝	20⅝	FlaStl 1.60	5.2 4 9	30⅝	30½	30⅝— ⅛
45½	29⅝	Fluor 1.40	3.0 8 451	u46	44⅝	46 +1⅝
108	74	Fluor pf 3	2.7 7	u110	108	110 +3⅝
23⅝	16¼	FooteC 1.40	7.5 7 6	19	18⅝	18⅝— ½
49¼	39	FordM 4	9.2 3 728	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝+ ¼
23½	17⅝	ForMK 1.56	6.9 6 19	22⅝	22⅝	22½
17⅝	12⅝	FtDear 1.24	9.7 19	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
47¼	35½	FrtHow 1.32	3.0 11 141	45	44	44 —1¼
38⅝	26⅝	FosWh 1.28	3.3 8 175	38⅝	38¼	38½— ¼
22⅝	19⅝	FosWh wi	8	19⅝	19¼	19½— ⅛
19¼	6½	Fotomat .50	7.0 16 96	7⅛	7	7⅛— ⅛
44⅝	24⅝	FourPhs	13 118	34½	34	34½— ¼
14½	9¼	FoxStaP .48	7.1 6 24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
40⅝	29⅝	Foxbro 1.20	3.2 9 x90	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛+1⅛
11⅝	5⅝	FrankM .30	3.4 6 82	8⅝	8½	8⅝+ ⅛
49	22⅝	FrptMn 1.80	3.9 15 447	46⅝	46	46 — ⅜
32⅝	30⅝	FrptMn wi	10	31⅝	31¼	31½— ¼
28	17	Frigtrn .22	1.6 10 36	13⅝	13½	13½— ⅜
35⅝	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	7.7 4 66	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛— ⅛
14	7½	Fuqua .44	4.0 4 x99	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
15½	12¼	Fuqa pf 1.25	9.3 x1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
		— G—G—G —				
15⅝	9⅝	GAF .68	5.8 5 294	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	GAF pf 1.20	7.7 11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
32	23⅝	GATX 2	7.1 7 99	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛— ⅛
40	30	GAT pf 2.50	7.2 1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
27½	12⅝	GCA .20	.8 18 47	26⅝	26	26 — ⅛
14	6⅝	GDV	4 15	9⅝	9	9¼+ ¼
7⅝	4½	GF Eqp	9 6	5½	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
20⅝	12¼	GK Tec 1.10	6.2 9 250	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛
25	20	GK pf 1.94	8.1 x10	24¼	23⅝	23⅝— ½
4	1⅝	GMR Pr	26	3¼	3	3⅛
38⅝	23⅝	GamSk 1.50	4.9 6 80	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝— ½
32½	21⅝	GaSk pf1.60	6.2 2	26	26	26 +2⅝
50⅝	39½	Gannett 1.76	4.1 13 x120	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛— ⅛
		Gannett wi	8	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
17⅝	6⅝	GapStr .38	3.9 5 12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
29⅝	17¼	Garfink 1.24	6.0 6 24	20⅝	20⅝	20½— ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	9.1 5 36	14	13½	14 + ⅛
9⅝	6	Gatewy .60	7.1 4 x8	8⅝	8½	8½
47¼	23⅝	GearhtO .28	.7 20 79	42½	42¼	42¼
34⅝	23	Gelco 1	3.7 8 18	27½	27	27¼+ ⅜
24⅝	20¼	GemCo	11	22½	22	22½— ⅛
16⅝	13½	GemIn 1.80	11. 8	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e	11. 46	11¼	10⅞	10⅞+ ⅛
55	29¼	GnAmO .60b	1.1 26 215	54	53	53 — ⅝
18	13⅝	GnBcsh .80	5.0 5 9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	GnCare s	9 104	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜— ⅛
20⅝	18	GCinma s	9 15	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ⅛
37½	27¼	GnDyn s 1.20	4.0 141	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
59	50	GnDyn pf4.25	8.4 1	50½	50½	50½+ ½
57⅝	45½	GenEl 2.80	5.6 9 876	50	49½	49⅝— ⅛
36½	28¼	GnFds 1.80	6.2 6 250	29⅝	29	29¼
35⅝	21⅝	GnGth 1.54e	4.4 23 102	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	GnHost .60	3.7 9 28	16⅝	16	16 — ⅛
41⅝	22½	GnInst .60	1.4 10 419	u41⅝	40⅝	41½+1⅛
42⅝	31	GnInstr pf 3	6.8 13	u44	42½	44 +1⅛
21½	10¼	GenMed .44	4.0 8 25	11	10⅞	10⅞+ ⅛
34⅝	24	GnMills 1.16	4.5 9 159	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
66½	53⅝	GMot 6.15e	10. 4 2884	60⅝	59⅝	60⅛+1
69½	59	GMot pf 5	8.2 5	61	60⅝	60⅝— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	GnPort .60	4.4 5 255	14	13⅝	13⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	8¼	GPU 1.59e	18. 4 1013	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
11⅝	5	GnRefr	11 69	10½	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	GnSignl 1	3.2 18 170	31⅝	30½	31⅜+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	GnSteel .40b	4.6 7 9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
32⅝	27	GTE 2.48	9.0 6 701	27½	27⅝	27½+ ⅛
28⅝	24	GTE pf 2.48	9.9 5	25⅛	25	25
31⅝	22⅝	GTire 1.50	6.2 5 65	24½	24⅛	24⅛— ⅛
7	3⅝	Genesco	143	4⅝	4½	4½
21⅝	19⅝	Genst g s1.20	25	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
26½	21	GenuPt s.88	3.5 13 28	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
32½	24	GaPac 1.10	3.9 9 465	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛+ ⅛
36¼	34⅝	GaPac pf2.24	6.4 1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+ ⅛
27⅝	23	GaPw pf2.56	11. x84	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	GaPw pf2.52	11. x9	22⅝	d22⅝	22½— ⅛
29⅝	24⅝	GaPw pf2.75	11. x26	25½	25⅛	25⅝— ⅛
81	69	GaPw pf7.72	11. y100	71½	71½	71½+2
37¼	21¼	Geosrc .80	2.3 10 53	35⅝	34⅝	35 — ⅛
34⅝	24	GerbPd 1.62	5.4 9 321	30⅝	29½	30 + ⅛
47¼	33	Getty 1.40	3.1 10 468	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝—1½
18½	17⅝	Getty pf1.20	6.6 18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	GiantPC .60	7.0 12 x5	8⅝	8½	8⅝+ ⅛
16½	10¼	GibrFn .60	4.4 6 58	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	GidLew 1	5.5 4 x92	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+ ⅛
16⅝	12	GiffHill s.80	5.8 5 26	14	13⅝	13⅝+ ⅛
33	23½	Gillette 1.60	6.6 7 107	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	GinosInc .20	2.7 5 7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
25⅝	14	GleasW .80	3.6 7 17	22¼	22	22⅛
21⅝	10⅝	GlobMar .20	1.0 9 308	21⅛	19⅝	20⅛— ⅛
14¼	10⅝	GldWFin .50	3.7 6 472	13½	13⅛	13⅝— ⅛
23¼	16½	Gdrich 1.44	7.1 4 85	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	Goodyr 1.30	7.9 5 313	16⅝	16⅝	16½
22½	16⅝	GordJw .60	2.9 4 57	20½	19⅝	20½+1⅛
34⅝	22⅝	Gould 1.60	6.5 8 337	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅝	Grace 1.90	6.9 6 565	27⅝	27	27⅝+ ⅛
38	31	Graingr .92	2.6 12 12	35⅝	35½	35⅝+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Granitvl 1	9.1 17	11⅛	11	11
19⅝	12½	GrayDr .80	6.0 5 21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+ ⅛
8⅝	5	GtAtPc	78	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
42½	24⅝	GtLkD 1a	2.8 5 13	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
27⅝	21⅝	GNIrn 2.25e	8.7 9 5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+ ⅛
38⅝	26½	GtNoNk 1.40	4.3 7 81	33	32⅝	32⅝— ⅛
22½	16⅝	GtWFin s.84	3.8 5 385	22¼	21⅝	22⅛+ ⅛
15¼	11	Greyh 1.04	7.1 11 1294	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
2⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt	555	1½	1¼	1½+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	GrowG .44b	4.5 6 13	10	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	GthRty	18	5⅝	5¼	5¼
24⅝	14⅝	Grumm 1.20	6.5 10 76	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
19⅝	14	Guardin .48	2.6 7 8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
16¼	11¼	GlfWstn .75	5.1 3 418	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
36⅝	28⅝	GlfWn pf2.50	7.8 1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝— ⅛
27⅝	22¼	GulfOil 2.05	7.6 6 1075	27	26⅝	26⅞— ⅛
14¼	8½	GulfRes .32	2.3 8 128	14	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	GulfR pf1.30	6.8 2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛
19⅝	15¼	GulfR pf1.60	8.3 10	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+ ⅛
14¼	11⅝	GifStUt 1.36	10. 8 161	13⅝	13	13⅝
16⅝	12½	GulfUtd .96	5.8 7 365	16⅝	16⅝	16½
45½	39⅝	GlfU pf 3.78	9.3 1	40½	40½	40½+ ⅛
12⅝	6	Gulton .40	3.3 8 44	12⅛	11⅞	12
		— H—H—H —				
4⅝	2⅝	HMW	6 17	3⅝	3½	3⅝
7¼	4⅝	Haloca	4 6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
31	22	HallFB 1.24	5.1 9 24	24⅝	24¼	24¼
78⅝	58⅝	Hallibt 1.80	2.6 10 492	69⅝	68⅝	69½+ ⅛
26⅝	17½	HamrP 1.40	6.5 6 50	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
17	14	HanJS 1.51e	10. 19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
21½	17⅝	HanJI 1.84a	9.9 14	18½	18⅝	18½+ ⅛
24¼	10½	Hndlmn 1	8.8 4 201	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	HandyH .60	2.7 11 57	22½	22	22⅛+ ⅛
41¼	28⅝	Hanna 1.80	4.7 9 141	38½	38¼	38½+ ⅛
41¼	26	HarBrJ 1.44	4.0 21 52	36⅛	36	36⅛+ ⅛
17⅝	8¼	Hardees .24	1.7 6 29	14	13⅝	14 + ⅛
23⅝	11⅝	Harnishf 1	4.5 19 x8529	22¼	21⅝	22¼+7⅝
48½	15⅝	Harrah .50	2.1 12 661	25	23⅝	23⅝—
33	26½	HarrBk 2	7.3 6 x39	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—
37	25¼	Harris .60	2.2 12 76	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+
36⅝	28	Harsco 1.80	6.2 6 10	29⅝	29¼	29¼—
16	10	HartSM .88	7.2 6 55	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
27¼	16⅝	HarteHk .56	2.8 11 17	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+
14¼	7	HartfZd .40b	4.1 5 x31	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—
16½	14⅝	HatiSe 1.50	9.7 10 x5	15½	15½	15½+
28⅝	23⅝	HwllEl 2.24	9.0 7 7	24⅝	24½	24⅝+
26¼	13⅝	HayesA 1.28	8.8 16 14	15	14⅝	14⅝—
17¼	10¼	Hazeltn .60	4.4 6 11	13⅝	13½	13⅝+
27⅝	15	HeathTec	4 14	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+
14½	8½	Hecks .30	2.9 6 29	10⅝	10½	10½—
12⅝	4⅝	HeclaM	29 270	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+
29⅝	20	HelmB s	9 39	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—
44¼	35⅝	HeinzH 2	5.1 8 44	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+
11½	6⅝	HeleneC	8 3	7½	7	7½—
27⅝	16	Hellrint 1.20	4.8 6 602	26⅝	25¼	25⅝—
55⅝	35⅝	HelmrP .48	.9 12 14	55½	55⅝	55½+
8⅝	7⅝	HemInc .46e	8.5 6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
21⅝	13⅝	Hercules 1.10	5.9 7 206	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—
23⅝	17⅝	Hershy 1.30	7.1 6 33	18½	18¼	18⅝
13⅝	7	Hesston	22	10	9⅝	10 +
18⅝	14⅝	Hestn pf1.60	9.8 4	16¼	16	16⅛+
31⅝	25⅝	Heublin 1.52	5.6 9 x86	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛
97½	74	HewltPk .60	.6 16 347	96½	94⅝	96½+
11⅝	5½	HghVlt .10	1.1 12 154	9¼	8⅝	9⅛
37⅝	25¼	Hillenbd 1.08	3.2 8 13	34	34	34 +
35⅝	22	Hilton 1	3.1 11 624	32¼	31½	32¼+
23¼	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	7.0 7 71	17⅝	17⅛	17¼—
32⅝	15⅝	Holiday .64	3.3 9 1557	20	19¼	19⅝+
29⅝	15	HollyS	40	16¼	16⅛	16¼
11⅝	9⅝	HmeG pf1.10	11. 74	10¼	10⅛	10¼
40	29	Homstk 1.10a	3.4 10 201	33¼	32⅝	32⅝—
30½	22	Hondo .37e	1.5 22 1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—
75⅝	53½	Honwll 2.20	3.2 7 530	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝+
25½	18⅝	HoovU 1.24	5.7 6 18	21⅝	21½	21⅝+
7⅝	2⅝	Horizon	164	7⅝	7	7⅛+
34½	24⅝	HospCp .50	1.7 11 114	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝—
27	13	HostIntl .60	3.5 6 x41	17	16⅝	17 +
32¼	21⅝	HougM 1.40	4.5 7 8	31⅛	31¼	31⅛—
9⅝	5⅝	HousFb .36	6.4 16 38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—
21⅝	16⅝	HoushF 1.45	7.8 5 181	18⅝	18½	18⅝—
35½	28⅝	HouF pf2.50	8.0 9	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛+
33⅝	26⅝	HousIn 2.36	8.0 7 218	29½	29¼	29⅝
30⅝	19⅝	HousNG 1.10	3.6 9 420	30⅝	30	30¼+
17	9	HowdJn .44	3.3 8 1732	13¼	11⅝	13¼+1¼
19½	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.64	8.5 11 45	u19⅝	19¼	19¾
21	16½	HudsMn p.30e	17	17	17	17 —
54½	32⅝	HughsTl .92	1.7 11 470	54¾	53	54⅝+1
33½	13⅝	Human .75	2.7 14 100	28⅝	28	28
24⅝	21⅝	Huma pf2.50	11. 310	23	22⅝	22⅝—
17⅝	10⅝	HuntCh .40	2.8 10 47	14½	14⅛	14⅛
16½	8⅝	HuntIR	38	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝—
24	13½	HuttEF .80	4.7 4 80	17	16½	17 +
14⅝	9⅝	Huyck .72	5.8 9 38	12½	12	12½+
		— I—I—I —				
32½	22⅝	IC Ind 1.84	6.7 5 x145	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝+
51	39⅝	IC In pf3.50	8.1 x13	43¼	42⅝	43¼+
8	4	ICN	180	5	4⅝	4⅝
47⅝	36	INACp 3	6.8 5 106	44	43½	44 +
24⅝	23	INACp pf1.90	8.0 9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—
18⅝	15⅝	INAIn 1.62	9.7 14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—
14⅝	9⅝	IU Int .95	7.3 35 383	13⅝	13	13 —
27⅝	24	IdahoP 2.28	9.1 10 32	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—
25⅝	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	6.9 5 64	23⅝	23¼	23⅝—
110	85½	Ideal pf 4.75	4.8 1	98	98	98
8⅝	4	IdealT	38	5⅝	5½	5½—
25½	20	IllPowr 2.28	10. 8 106	22½	21⅝	21⅝—
23⅝	19¼	IlPow pf2.04	9.1 z50	22½	22½	22½+
24½	20½	IlPow pf2.10	9.8 z20	21½	21½	21½—1
26	21	IlPow pf2.13	9.8 100	23⅝	22½	23⅝+
51	42	IlPow pf4.12	9.5 z200	43¼	43¼	43¼
54⅝	48	IlPow pf4.47	9.2 z900	48½	48½	48½—
28½	28⅝	ITW 1	3.7 9 58	27¼	27	27¼+
25⅝	15	ImplCp 1	4.1 5 73	24¼	24½	24½—

(Continued on Page 14)

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223

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 11, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 15/16 - 11 1/16	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	1⅝ - 2	11⅝ - 12	11 - 11¼
2 M.	10⅜ - 10½	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	2 - 2⅜	11⅞ - 12⅛	11⅛ - 11⅜
3 M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	6 1/16 - 6 3/16	2 1/16 - 3/16	12 - 12¼	11¼ - 11½
6 M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	6¼ - 6⅝	2 11/16 - 3 13/16	12⅛ - 12⅜	11⅜ - 11⅝
1 Y.	10 3/16 - 10 5/16	7 1/16 - 7 3/16	2⅝ - 3	11⅝ - 12	11⅝ - 11⅞

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, June 11, 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	6	6½
AFAProt	6½	8½
AVMCp	4	4½
AddisnW	11¼	12
AdvRoss	2⅝	3⅝
AdvMicr	28⅝	29½
AlexAlex	26¼	27
Alicolnc	24⅝	25⅝
AllynB	9¼	10¼
AFinCp	25	26
AFurn	5½	5⅝
AGreet	11⅝	12
AIntGp	50	51
AMicros	19½	20
AWelding	16	17
Amterr	3½	3⅝
Anadite	8⅝	8½
AnheusB	23⅝	23⅞
AntaCp	8⅝	9⅝
ArdenGp	3⅝	4
ArkWGs	23½	24¼
AsdColo	22½	23¼
AtlGsLt	15¼	15⅝
BairdCp	7⅝	7⅝
BangHE	13⅝	13⅝
BkamRt	17⅛	17⅝
BasicRsa	7⅝	7½
BassIFr	16½	17¼
BaylsMk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	32½	33¼
BibbCo	13½	14
BirdSon	23½	25
Birtchr	1⅝	2⅛
BlkHillP	24¼	25
Bonanza	3¼	3½
BrooksS	28½	30
BrwTom	24¼	24⅝
Buckbee	6⅝	6⅝
Buckeye	21⅛	22⅝
BurnupS	5⅝	6
CalWtSv	32½	34
ConradH	2	2½
CapSwC	13½	14
CapInAir	3⅝	3⅝
CaroCp	7½	8½
CnVtPS	15⅝	15⅝
ChmLea	24⅝	25⅝
ChesUtl	10	10⅛
CircleF	4½	5½
CitzUtA	39	39¼
CitzUtB	35½	36¼
ClarkJL	27½	29
ClowCp	9	9½
ColuVent	1⅛	2⅛
ComCtH	23⅝	24¼
CmlShr	18½	20½
CrawTel	41	43
ConPap	62	63
Crawfd	15	16
CrosTre	19½	19⅝
CultrFed	1	1½
CycItron	15½	17
DanlyM	20⅝	21½
DiaDes	14⅝	14⅝
DaytMal	24	26
DekibAg	27½	28¼
DeLuxC	31¼	32
DelCanT	12	13
DefintB	22⅝	23⅝
DeweyEl	1⅛	2⅛
DiaCrys	23½	24½
DixnCru	34	35½
Doculel	7⅛	8⅛
DollrGn	8⅝	9½
Donldsn	21¼	22¼
DorchGs	17½	17⅝
DoylDB	18½	19¼
DunkinD	13¼	13⅝
Duriron	15	16
EatnVnce	5⅛	6
EconLab	21⅝	21⅝
ElPasEl	10⅝	10⅝
ElderBe	8	8⅝
EleNucl	4⅝	5¼
ElModul	5½	6½
EnrDev	16	17
Entwistl	2¼	3
EqtOil	26⅝	27⅝
EthanAl	32½	33½
Fabri	¾	1
FidUnLf	34⅝	35⅝
FtBkSys	36⅝	37½
FtBostn	21	21¼
FtEmpS	11⅛	11⅝
FtWnFin	5⅝	6⅛
Flicker	13¼	13⅝
FloatPnt	15	16
FlaWatU	11-16	15-16
ForestO	28¼	20⅝
Formigli	2½	3¼
FrankCp	8	8½
FrankEl	12⅝	12⅝
GnRlEst	9	10½
GnReins	81	83
GovEFn	11½	12¼
GreenM	12¼	12⅝
GreyAdv	33½	36½
Gflntst	14½	16
Gyrodyn	4½	5
Hardwk	14¼	15
HrpRow	12¼	12⅝
HarpGp	22¼	23
HartfNt	16	16½
HenrdF	21	21¼
Halobm	2⅝	2⅝
Hoover	17¼	17¾
HorizRs	1⅝	1⅝
HyattInt	15½	16½
IndNucl	4½	5
Infraind	3½	4
IntelCp	49½	50½
IntrcEnr	6½	7½
IntmtGs	13¾	14¼
InBkWsh	8⅝	9⅛
IwaSoUt	25⅝	25⅝
JamWP h	8	8⅝
Jansby	15	15⅝
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	16¼	17
KalsSt pf	19	19¾
Kalvar	2½	2⅝
Kaman	20¼	21
KmpAm	12⅝	13¼
KateGre	¼	⅜
Kaysam	3	4½
KellySv	25½	28
Keuffel	16½	17½
Kimball	14⅝	15⅝
Kingsint	16	17
KnapeV	14	15
Kratos	15¼	16¼
Lancein	18⅝	19½
LandRes	3⅛	3⅝
LaneCo	21¼	22⅝
LtdStor	6½	7¼
LinBcst	41¼	42
Logetrn	10½	11½
MadsGE	15¼	15⅝
MagellPet	2⅝	2 15-16
MairRt h	1½	1¾
Mallkrt	29	30
MatAsst	18⅛	18⅝
MaulLP	27½	31
McCorm	15⅝	15⅝
McQuay	12	12⅝
MidsxW	20¼	21¼
MdldCap	6⅛	6⅝
MidlRes	3⅝	4½
MidlBks	27	28
Miller	26¼	27
MissVlG	14	15
MontCol	6⅝	7
MoorePd	19	20
MorgRes	1⅛	2½
Mostek	23⅝	24¼
MotchM	35	38
MolClub	6⅝	7⅛
Mueller	22⅝	23⅝
NorgCo	23¼	24⅝
NatGOil	14⅝	15⅝
NwldRE	14½	15⅝
NJNGas	15	15½
NielsnA	24	24½
NielsnB	24	24½
NoCarGs	11⅝	11⅝
NoEOil un	72	73½
NwtNGs	12½	12⅝
NwslPS	17⅝	17⅝
Noxell	20¼	20⅝
OgilvyM	20	28⅝
OhFerro	10⅝	11¼
OtterTP	21⅝	21⅝
PCAInt	7½	8
PabstB	11⅝	12⅝
PcGaR	20¼	21
PauleyP	11½	12¼
PeerMl	8½	9¼
PenaEnt	15	15½
Petrolit	49¼	50¼
PetHbon	23¼	24¼
PierceSS	10	10⅝
Pinkrtn	29¼	30¼
PionHiB	21⅝	22⅛
Plastline	2⅝	3⅝
Possis	5⅝	6⅝
Progrp	1	1⅝
PbSvNC	11⅝	12⅝
PuritBen	18½	19¼
PutDCop	8	8½
QualIns	5⅛	5½
RagenPr	8⅝	8⅝
Raychm	88	90
Raymnd	28	29
RecoEq	6⅝	7¼
RoadEx	28½	29¼
RobbMy	34⅝	36½
Roselon	4¼	5¼
Rouse	12⅝	12⅝
RusStov	15	15½
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2 5-16	2 9-16
ScrippH	48	51
SelsDelt	12⅝	12⅝
Svcmstr	27½	28½
Shawmt	34¼	35¼
SolidStS	12⅝	13⅝
SCalWtr	13⅝	14½
SwGsCp	11½	11⅞
SwElSv	15½	16¼
Slandvn	30	30⅝
StdRegs	26	27
StanHP	25½	26½
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	24½	26
SuperEl	10½	10⅝
TIME DC	5⅝	6¼
Tampax	30½	31½
TecumP	60½	62½
Tennant	28⅝	30½
Tiprary	11⅝	12⅝
ToscoCp	12⅝	17⅝
TrnsOcO	18⅝	19⅝
TricoPd	45	48
TrilnOG	6⅝	7⅝
TysonFd	14½	15½
UnMcGH	9⅝	10⅛
USSurg	19⅝	20¼
USTrck	14	14½
UVaBsh	24½	25
UpPenP	16⅝	17½
ValyGas	18	18½
VanDus	19¼	20
Velcro g	9¼	9⅝
VaNBsh	15	15½
WshEnr	14¼	14⅝
WebbRs	25	26
Weldtrn	2⅝	3
WighnMg	9⅝	10⅛
WellsGa	5⅝	6
WinMtg	4⅝	4⅝
WmorC	36¼	37
WoodLat	27½	28¼
WWEng	8 3-16	8 7-16
WrighW	4⅝	5⅝
ZionUta	19⅝	20⅝

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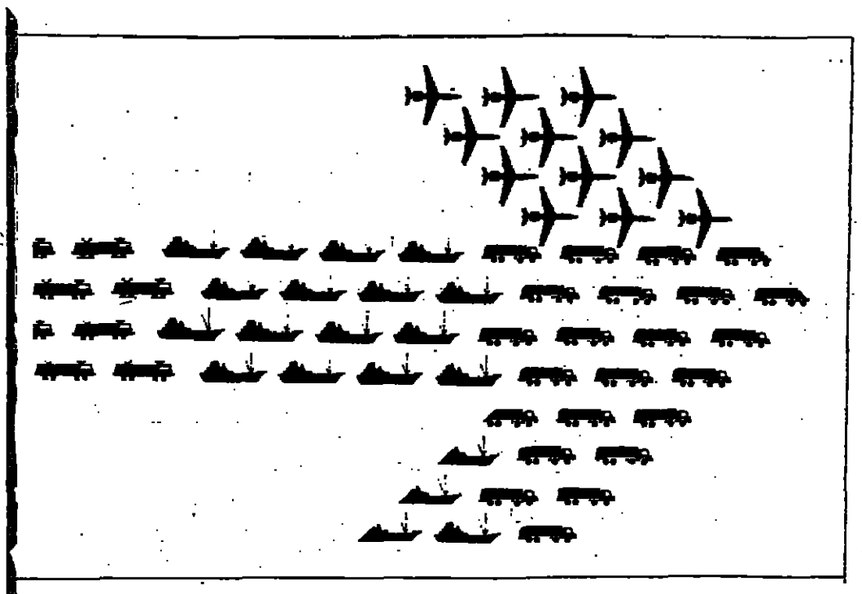
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May 31, 1979

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هكذا من الأصل



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, JUNE, 1979

International Transportation

olvo Tests et Pace at afety Talks

By Errol G. Rampersad

RIS (IHT) — The seventh In- ternational Technical Confer- on Experimental Safety Vehi- was held in Paris at the Palais ongres last Tuesday through ay, June 5 through 8, under the ices of U.S. Secretary of Trans- ation Brock Adams and French sport Minister Joel Le Theule. r. Adams, who delivered the ote address, urged the confer- members to start developing ur of the future — a technically rior, totally integrated and efficient vehicle that can take to the 21st century."

hrough individual innovation international cooperation," he d, "we now have the capacity lesign automobiles that can stand higher-impact collisions; have better braking and vehi- ontrol mechanisms, greater oc- nt protection and restraint sys- and over-all structural safety ovements."

overnment officials and auto- ve experts from Japan, Italy, ce, West Germany, Sweden Britain reported on the status eir safety research programs urther technical sessions dealt crash avoidance, passenger pedestrian protection and the icality of automatic restraint ms.

Engineering Awards

highlight of the conference the presentation of U.S. De- nent of Transportation awards ngineering excellence to auto y researchers from Italy, Swe- France, Britain, Japan, West many and the Netherlands.

nong the noted recipients was Bohlin, senior engineer for au- obile safety at Volvo AB in enburg, Sweden, for his pio- work in the development of eat belt.

major byproduct of the Volvo rch efforts was the consider- extent of inroads made into s of child safety and vehicle lling.

would seem illogical that there o methods for measuring the lling of a vehicle. Historically king, it was vehicle handling started it all. It is now 15 years Ralph Nader aroused atten- in the United States with his "Unsafe at Any Speed." Even great deal has happened with d to vehicle safety, it is the erties of the vehicle during a ion that, since then, have cre- the widest attention and where greatest development efforts been concentrated.

Test of 14 Vehicles

o compare these measuring ods, the consumer today is de- lent on tests carried out by media or on information is by car manufacturers. No ob- ve measuring is available. nges are, however, on the way.

group composed of representa- from the automotive industry institutions are working under direction of the International y Organization to produce lards for vehicle handling.

t is obviously unsatisfactory the consumer cannot compare handling of different vehicles," Friedrich Jaksch of Volvo. "It ld be possible at least to find if the car one is considering ng meets certain minimum re- ments for safe driving."

uch, however, has happened erning vehicle handling during ast decade. Moreover, a test in- ng 14 vehicles of different es has been performed by Vol- see how differences in vehicle dling affect safety. The test, ucted with the help of a com- d brake and steering machine, nated driver behavior, and as to how the vehicle reacted collected from, among other s, a gyrostabilizer.

he experiment was performed simple lane change test in h the vehicle is driven straight d and the steering wheel is d suddenly sideways and then again to the original straighta- position in order to simulate evasive maneuver.The vehicle thus moved a few meters side- — the same as when changing in traffic.

every vehicle there is a resist- to this sudden side movement. mass or weight of the car is that it will not react immedi- when the wheels are turned. is known as reaction time.



Volvo engineer carrying out tests on safety belt.

Mass inertia can be compensated by means of the various chassis components. On one and the same car, wider tires can, for example, give quicker response.

That the vehicle reacts quickly — and quickly regains stability after side movement — is important from a safety point of view. This was a key element in the Volvo tests and it established that all 14 vehicles fulfilled reasonable safety requirements under normal driving conditions.

Volvo noted that the behavior of a vehicle is changed quite severely when side acceleration increases. It is worthwhile noting this because it is precisely in panic situations, when the driver is forced to take sudden evasive action, that safety is needed. The driver is, as can be understood, used to certain behavior by the vehicle during normal driving conditions. When extreme situations occur, Volvo asserts, the vehicle must not react differently from normal situations.

Volvo has also attempted to obtain measured values that are easy to understand. An attempt has been made to convert the scientific values into something that can become a suitable aid in comparing the safety of the various vehicles. One of the proposals discussed is the use of the distance needed by the driver to avoid an obstacle when taking evasive action.

Tests have already shown that when side acceleration increases, for example, when evasive action is taken, the best vehicle will need a distance of five meters in order to avoid the obstacle with retained control. The worst vehicle would need as much as 12 meters under the same conditions.

This, according to Volvo, could be the means for establishing standards for vehicle handling. The company says that a driving safety index could be obtained by creating a test procedure where prior behavior is eliminated and a measured value understandable to the motorist.

The most important conclusion from Volvo's research in this field, however, is that trained behavior by the driver must be the deciding factor for the level of safety.

Japanese Are Gaining With Fast Train

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO (IHT) — The hottest item being talked about in Japanese research and development in new forms of transportation is the magnetic-levitation, linear-induction motor.

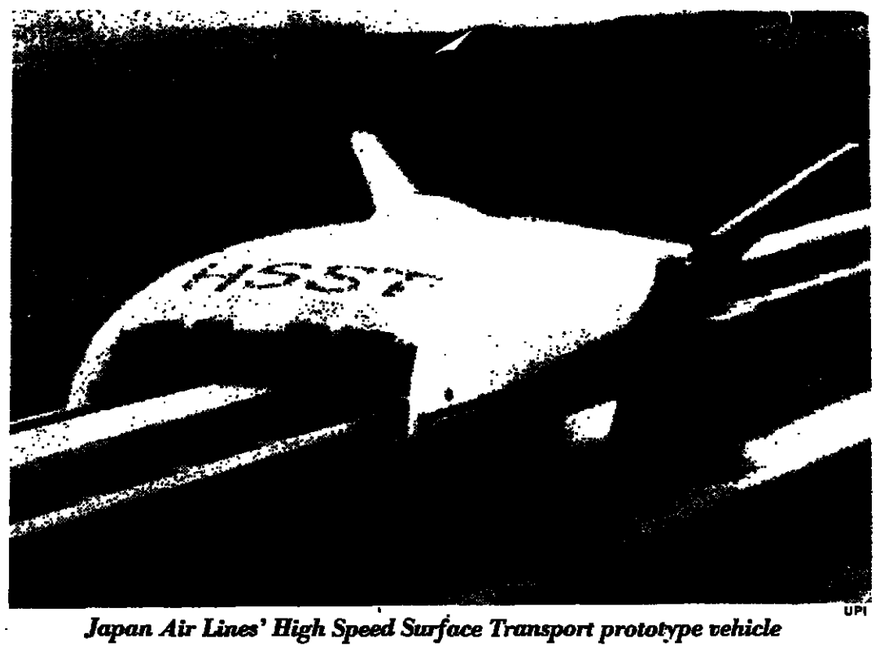
Known as the HSST (for High Speed Surface Transport), it would move passengers at 500 kilometers per hour on train cars floating inches above their tracks, eliminating the friction and resistance that keeps conventional trains from reaching such high speeds.

Japanese engineers were introduced to research on the revolutionary concept on a visit to Germany some years ago and decided to push ahead themselves. So vigorously have the Japanese pushed ahead that it now seems likely they will put their first HSST into commercial use ahead of the rest of the world. Some say this will be as early as 1983, but at this stage there remain too many if's to allow a firm prediction. However, full-scale models have already been successfully tested.

What spurred Japanese research and development more than anything else is the inaccessibility of Tokyo's new international airport at Narita. The 66-kilometer distance between Narita and Tokyo takes anywhere up to three hours, longer during rush periods. The HSST, according to the Japan National Railways and Japan Air Lines, each of which is working on its own HSST project, would cut traveling time to 14 minutes.

Plagued by local opposition that forced it to remain idle for seven years after its completion, Narita remains beset with problems. In its first year of operation, it ran up a deficit of 7 billion yen ($31.8 million), according to a report by the airport authority covering May 20, 1978, when Narita opened, through March 31, 1979, the end of the Japanese fiscal year.

During this period, a total of



UPI

Japan Air Lines' High Speed Surface Transport prototype vehicle

61,480 planes landed and took off, an average of 1,780 a day. It served 7.5 million passengers (20,700 a day) and handled 379,300 tons of cargo. Figures for both passenger and cargo are higher than for the final year of operation of Tokyo's former international airport at Haneda — facts which officials maintain are proof that Narita is a success, the deficit notwithstanding.

While the claim to success is arguable, the facts at least indicate Narita is here to stay. And the government is moving ahead with plans for expansion. Transport Minister Kinji Moriyama has indicated that work will begin this year on Narita's second construction phase, which calls for the building of two more runways.

Because of the refusal of Narita's farmers to sell their land and the massive demonstrations Japan's radicals and left-wing students staged to support their cause, Narita was compelled to open with only one runway.

Determination

Exactly when second-phase construction will commence no one knows. This depends to a great extent on the reaction of the Anti-Airport League, to which the farmers and left-wingers belong, and its attitude has been anything but encouraging.

In its first mass rally in half a year, the league last March pledged to oppose Narita's expansion with the same determination it displayed in delaying Narita's initial opening.

Actually, there are only 17 farmers whose land is required for the second and third runways, but their left-wing backing, plus the traditional Japanese preference for doing things by discussion and mutual consent rather than force, promises rough going for the government. Mr. Moriyama has informed the Anti-Aiport League of his desire to open discussion but has received no response.

Another problem revolves around continuing delays in the construction of an underground pipeline to transport jet fuel to Narita from tankers in Tokyo Bay.

Here again, the trouble stems from opposition from residents along the planned pipeline route. The issue has been temporarily circumvented by transporting the fuel overland by rail. However, residents along the train route and railway workers, who are concerned about the possibility of accidents, extracted a promise from the government to limit train transportation to no longer than three years. The expectation was that by then the pipeline would be completed. But work has only just begun, and in a limited way.

Mainichi, a national daily, noted editorially:

"If full-fledged construction work of the pipelines is not started as soon as possible, Narita's fuel supply will continue to be insufficient. The airport thus will be unable to meet the demand from foreign airline companies to increase their services."

From the passenger's standpoint, however, Narita's problem is its inaccessibility. Even when the HSST is ready, there is no assurance that the land for its tracks will have been secured. Earlier plans to construct a Narita-Tokyo Bullet Train line, similar to the 200-kilometer per hour Shinkansen one, had to be shelved indefinitely because of protests from residents along the proposed route.

While the HSST would bring Narita close to Tokyo, its real potential is much broader. Planners hope eventually to see the HSST as part of a nationwide high-speed transportation network. However, this is still something in the far future.

Of more immediate concern is the snowballing deficit of Japan National Railways and its inability to keep up with public needs.

The Tranpsortation Ministry admits in its White Paper for 1979 that "although efforts have been made to improve the constitution of public transportation, such efforts have thus far been of little success in the face of fast-paced socio-economic changes.

Fares

"Public transportation cannot recover from its many problems as long as it must offer a convenience to the public.

"A tight financial situation under retarded economic growth, the dwindling availability of traffic space and other factors have delayed commencement or commissioning of rapid transit projects such as new truck lines."

Except for its Shinkansen Line, JNR is a heavy money loser. And fare increases have alienated passengers, who in many instances now find travel by air or private railways cheaper.

Moreover, incresed revenue from fare increases has, by the Transportation Ministry's admission, "not been sufficient to meet increases in personnel costs and operating expenses because traffic demand has been sluggish, and becuase JNR faces fierce competition."

In 1976, the Shinkansen Line, whose trains run along 1,176 kilometers of track, produced a surplus of 218,300 million yen against a deficit on other JNR passenger lines of 546,300 million yen. In the freight department, JNR's 1976 deficit was 550,800 million yen.

One of JNR's biggest problems is the size of its work force. It employs 430,000 persons to operate trains on routes totaling 20,000 kilometers. This is one of the highest personnel-to-route-length ratios in the world.

The influential economic newspaper Nihon Keizai, noting the apparent good reputation that JNR enjoys abroad because of its high-technology Shinkansen expresses and JNR's poor reputation at home, recently summed things up in these words:

"What has been responsible for JNR's poor domestic image is bureaucratic inadequacy and its domination by a militant labor union that has kept it in the red for well over a decade. Today, it is an almost hopeless case of accounting as a self-sustaining public enterprise, and it constantly marks up fares and freight charges with no compensating service improvement."

Figures

Latest available figures show the number of passengers JNR carried dropped from 7.8 million in 1976 to 6 million in 1977. The decline in passenger-kilometers was greater, slipping from 210,740 million to 199,6543 million.

Private railways, on the other hand, showed a slight gain, with passengers carried rising from 10,402 million in 1976 to 10,699 million in 1977, and passenger-kilometers increasing from 108,826 million to 112,644 million.

Domestic air travel registered the biggest gains. Demand has increased at an average of 20 percent a year during the past decade seat-kilometer capacity has increased at an annual average of 18 percent. Occupancy rates average 70 percent in 1977.

However, the handling capacities at Tokyo (with Narita's opening, Hanea is now the capital's domestic air terminal) and Osaka remain limited — again due to local opposition to expansion — and as a result transportation capacity has been expanded through the introduction of larger aircraft. Seat-kilometers per flight in 1977 rose to 107,000 from 72,000 in 1972.

The big cities are where transportation problems are the greatest. In recent years, the urban transporation crisis has been compounded by

(Continued on Page 10S)

No Wheels — A Milestone for Trains

By Thomas C. Lucey

FRANKFURT (IHT) — "It is being forgotten that people are usually born with two legs and not with four wheels," the former West German president, Walter Scheel, said at the opening of the first International Traffic Exhibition in Hamburg this month.

While Mr. Scheel's words were directed against the thoughtless use of the car, a few words against wheels were not out of place. The Hamburg exhibition is a milestone on the way to the era of ground transportation without wheels. For the first time anywhere, the public is able to ride in a magnetic suspension train based on revolutionary technology that will make it possible for electrically powered trains without wheels to reach speeds of 300 to 400 kilometers per hour. Even greater speeds may be possible. The Japanese say their version of this German invention will travel at 500 kph.

Transrapid 05, the prototype train in Hamburg, is taking exhibition visitors only 908 meters at a modest 70 kph. But according to technicians, trains using the same magnetic levitation and linear induction motors could be in regular service by 1985.

While the German Federal Railway says it is not interested — it would have to build a totally new network to handle the trains without wheels — the Boeing Co. has bought licenses for the motor, which moves the vehicle forward and simultaneously lifts it about half an inch above a wide, single "rail."

Magnetic Cushion

The train actually rides on a magnetic force between the vehicle and a guideway (the "rail"). Height sensors and accelerometers make it possible for a smooth, swift ride on the magnetic cushion even if the guideway is uneven. (An important problem in making trains faster is not so much the lack of powerful enough engines as of safe tracks.)

There is reported U.S. interest in combining this German system with that of the automated Personal Rapid Transit in Morgantown, W. Va., which is said to be the first of its kind in the world. PRT runs small vehicles by computer control at 30 mph on concrete elevated guideways that have no moving parts. Each electrically driven car can seat eight people, with standing room for 13. The system, orginally built by Boeing under contract to the U.S. Transportation Department, does not run on tracks, but the cars do have wheeels.

The six-station network connects three campuses of the University of West Virginia and requires only two people to monitor it from a central control room. A passenger inserts a prepaid magnetic card in a turnstile and presses his destination on a button. The computer either provides an empty car at that station or summons the nearest one available. The longest waiting time is said to be five minutes. In the three years it has been in operation, PRT has carried nearly 5 million passengers. Ten thousand people use it daily.

Whether a superspeed train riding on a magnetic field can be run with a PRT-like computer system remains a matter for the future.

The electromagnetic levitation train dates back to 1935, when Hermann Kemper received a patent for "a vehicle without wheels to run along an iron rail by means of a magnetic field." Since 1970, funds have been available from the Federal Ministry of Research and Technology in Bonn to build exper-

(Continued on Page 12S)

U.S. Commuters Finally Learning to Catch the Bus

By Douglas B. Feaver

WASHINGTON (IHT) — Shortly after he took office as U.S. secretary of transportation in 1977, Brock Adams told reporters that the most serious transportation question facing him was whether alternatives to the gas-guzzling automobile would be available before the energy crisis got really serious.

At the time, the Arab oil embargo was three years in the past and almost forgotten, and the Iranian revolution was two years in the future. Editors yawned and Adams' words were buried deep inside newspapers, if they were run at all.

They were not listening at the White House, either. In its first year, the Carter administration brought forth an energy plan that contained not one single word about mass transportation and its impact on energy consumption, despite the fact that about half of the petroleum the United States uses goes for transportation.

"That was my greatest mistake," Mr. Adams said later. "I just couldn't figure out how to have any impact on that energy plan." It made little difference. The plan went nowhere in Congress.

The problem remains today; the difference is that now people are paying attention. The long lines at gasoline stations across the country have brought screams of outrage from American consumers — and a sudden rush to mass transit and small-car salesmen.

In one week alone, riders on the Los Angeles area Southern California Rapid Transit District bus system increased 25 percent. Regular bus riders who had been sitting in splendid isolation for years suddenly found themselves standing.



UPI

Brock Adams

"We've been leaving people at the bus stop in the far-out suburbs, and that's never happened before," said Jack Gilstrap, general manager of the system.

New Rail Systems

The United States has become so highway and auto-oriented that the alternatives are not adequate to handle a sudden increase in demand.

Furthermore, many cities are just in the beginning stages of making major transit improvements — and those improvements will be years in arriving.

Atlanta, Baltimore, Miami, Buffalo and San Diego are all building new rail systems — either subway or trolley. Atlanta's first line will open in July, but the rest of those projects are two to five years away. The new Washington subway, with 31 miles in operation, is a decade away from completing its planned 101 miles. Detroit, Honolulu and Los Angeles have plans for subway programs. All of the plans would require extensive federal aid, and the federal aid available is already committed to other projects.

"I still see the problem the same way I did two years ago," Mr. Adams said in an interview. "I honestly don't know whether I'll get where I want to be before the crunch really hits."

Mass transit proponents think that Mr. Adams' rhetoric has been good but that the Carter administration's dollar commitment to transit programs has been woefully inadequate. For example, Congress authorized a $3.2-billion transit program for fiscal 1980, but the administration sought only $2.8 billion when it submitted its budget to Congress.

Furthermore, an eight-year technical debate over what a new urban transit bus should look like has discouraged builders and buyers alike. Mr. Gilstrap, in recent testimony before Congress, said that U.S. transit systems need 5,000 new buses annually just to stay even. Because of federal indecision over the new bus and manufacturers unwillingness to participate in an unpredictable market, only 2,000 buses were purchased in 1978.

While Mr. Adams has talked about alternatives, he has also said — as have his predecessors — that he expects the automobile to remain the primary means of transporting people in the United States.

With that in mind, Mr. Adams has created a bit of a flurry in Detroit by challenging U.S. automakers to "re-invent the car." He said he wants to see an automobile that gets 50 miles to the gallon. In recent weeks, Mr. Adams has been carrying that crusade to Europe in attempts to initiate international research leading to more fuel-efficient cars.

Highways

While the availability of gasoline has been decreasing and the cost has been increasing, Americans have been spreading out farther and farther from their cities. A vast urban freeway network now means that some people drive as much as 100 miles a day to get to work and back — not only in the rural farm areas of the Midwest, but also around major metropolitan centers in the Northeast.

The 42,500-mile interstate highway network is now 92.7 percent completed. In addition to encouraging sprawl and gasoline consumption, critics charge, the interstate highways have contributed to the deterioration of the railroads and the prosperity of the truckers.

The American Automobile Association reported that automobile travel through the United States in 1978 was up 2.2 percent over the preceding year. Gasoline consumption continues to increase every year. According to Department of Transportation statistics, that trend was already firmly established this year before the reappearance of the long waiting line at the gasoline station. In the middle of February, Americans were buying 7.7 million barrels of gasoline compared with 7.4 million at the same time in 1977 and 7.2 million at the same time in 1976.

Auto dependence is just one part of the U.S. transportation picture. The passenger-railroad network is controversial, inefficient and a money loser. The freight railroads are, with some very strong exceptions, in financial difficulty. The federal government, which had to bail out the Northeast during the collapse of the Penn Central railroad a few years ago, now is facing much the same prospect in the Midwest.

In a recent article in the Department of Transportation's own magazine, a writer wrote that "for nearly 100 years, the federal government has attempted to control the economics of the freight-hauling rail industry in minute detail, at large cost and with little success. The department proposes to get the government out of the rail business and allow market and competitive forces to determine what kind of private rail system the nation can support.

Secretary Adams has said that some of the Midwestern railroads may have to be permitted to go bankrupt so that some duplicating track can be eliminated and operating economies adopted by the survivors.

A key part of railroad deregula-

(Continued on Page 13S)

The Bicycle Receives Royal Treatment in the Netherlands

By Rikki Carc

AMSTERDAM (IHT) — The Netherlands is unarguably the most bike-conscious country in the world. About 10 million bicycles are owned by a total population of less than 14 million and everyone, from the queen down, rides one at least some of the time. According to one estimate, the Dutch pedal nearly 4 billion miles a year. Bicycles still outnumber cars two and a half to one.

But the automobile has been catching up rapidly in recent years, and there are now nearly 4 million cars in the Netherlands. Along with the auto have come the usual problems associated with it, added to in some instances by particularly Dutch conditions. Seventeenth-century cities like Amsterdam, for example, were never designed to cope with modern traffic, and the competition for right-of-way and parking spaces can be fierce.



A.N.P.-Foto

Cycling fan Queen Juliana of the Netherlands

Support

Most authorities would like to see the trend towards cars reversed, or at least slowed. Even Rotterdam, unusual among Dutch cities for its modern center and wide streets — the old city was destroyed in World War II — is moving cars over to make more room for cyclists. One lane of a major traffic artery through the heart of the city has already been reserved exclusively for bikes, and a five-year plan to develop a traffic-separated network of bicycle lanes covering the entire city has been drawn up. Work on the project is budgeted at about $6 million for 1978 and 1979 alone.

Such projects are officially supported by the Dutch government, which now underwrites 80 percent of their cost. Since 1975, when 3 million guilders (now worth about $1.5 million) was first made available for subsidizing improvements for cyclists, the annual sum has been steadily increased to this year's 40 million guilders.

"Official schemes to further encourage the use of cycles as an alternative form of transport, like those being tested in pilot projects in the Hague and Tilburg, have already been in the government pipeline for the past few years," points out B. Voskuil of the Ministry of Traffic.

"The money made available for subsidizing cycle lanes is also being increased each year. But the government does not intend to become involved with attempting to regulate the sale or ownership of private cars. There may well be too many cars already, but this government has made it clear that it will not take any measures against individual property rights.

"What it does want to do is to implement policies that will encourage people to leave their cars at home more often and to use bicycles for short trips and the like, while at the same time making conditions safer for those who do, as well as for pedestrians. This has been official policy for five years now."

Pro-Bike People

Safety is the biggest bone of contention among the pro-bike people, many of whom have joined the 17,000-strong First Netherlands Bike Association (ENFB) which was formed three and a half years ago by local groups throughout the country and maintained entirely through private contributions.

This was especially apparent last year when 10,000 demonstrators marched through Amsterdam in support of the bike. "We wanted to show the city council that there are a lot of cyclists in Amsterdam who want improved facilities," explained ENFB worker Jos Vernooi. "Basically, it was to remind city authorities that improvements had been promised but little achieved and the cyclists were getting impatient."

In spite of official support and encouragement, there are still relatively few separate bike lanes inside the cities, where bikes and cars vie for space on the jammed streets. Amsterdam in particular has been singled out for having done little, despite 10 years of promises, to improve things. The cyclists feel they have a point: of 2,583 traffic fatalities recorded in 1977, 500 involved cyclists.

Commuters

The daily commuter could make a dramatic decrease in traffic congestion if he could be persuaded to leave his car at home. With this in mind, the government has paid for two experimental bike-commuter thoroughfares cutting across the Hague and Tilburg. But not all has been easy riding.

In the Hague, room was made for the cycles by taking a lane from a road fronting a number of shops and converting the remainder to one-way traffic. After more than a year of increasingly urgent protests and claims that some businesses had been forced to close because customers could no longer reach them by car, angry shopkeepers took matters into their own hands by staging a midnight sortie and disassembling a sizable chunk of the bike route. The situation remains unresolved, with each side brandishing its own figures.

Amsterdam shopkeepers also fear the decline of the car. But Jan F. de Lange, secretary of the Amsterdam City Center Association, which includes bankers, hoteliers, shopkeepers and other businessmen, believes there is a satisfactory solution for everyone. "I sympathize with the cyclists," he says, referring to a recent demonstration in Amsterdam, "because anyone who rides along that street (Spiegelgracht) is taking his life into his hands. I would never cycle to work myself because in spite of all the promises the city authorities have been making for years, the roads are just too dangerous. But saying that all cars should be banned is no answer. It's just not possible in our modern society.

"In our opinion, the major problem is the lack of parking facilities. With adequate underground parking, 40 percent of the cars blocking the streets would disappear.

"At the same time, we don't say that cars should simply be allowed unlimited access to the inner city. We are not only concerned with automobile traffic here, but with the total traffic situation, including cars, public transport, cyclists and pedestrians.

"With adequate parking facilities, there would be less congestion and an improved traffic flow, and this in itself would already make cycling more attractive. Facilities for cyclists must also be improved, however, and public transport upgraded as well," he said.

"If you look at all the different methods of transport together, and then make the use of all of them as pleasant and safe as possible, then you will have the best overall situation possible."

A Great Unexploited Resource

PARIS (IHT) — The Dutch do not have a monopoly on bicycles. By the mid-70s, in cities as divergent as Copenhagen, Uppsala, Sweden, and Stevenage, a new town in England, bicycles accounted for well over a quarter of all the trips made by any form of transportation. In Stevenage, bikeways were built as part of the town plan.

At the same time, cyclists in Sweden were able to check their bikes at a train station and receive another at their destination.

Early in the decade, the United States went on a bike fad. Within a few years, an estimated 100 million Americans were cyclists, including many senior citizens who were riding three-wheelers. The United States was selling more new bikes than cars.

A study by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission claimed that the bicycle is one of the nation's great unexploited resources and, if adopted by commuters, could save the United States $4 billion a year on energy imports.

The bike is not without its problems. When La Rochelle, France, made 250 cycles available free to ease traffic congestion in the summer of 1976, the resort found that in less than two weeks half of the free two-wheelers had disappeared.

Japan Gains With Fast Train

(Continued from Page 9S)

the fact that more people are driving their own cars and fewer using trains and buses. Subways are the only sector in public transportation in which passenger volume has increased.

A survey of passenger traffic distribution in Japan's three major cities (Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya) shows that in 1967 only 9.8 percent used thier own cars compared to 24 percent in 1976. Bus users dropped from 20.1 to 15.8 percent during the same period, JNR passengers from 23.1 to 20.1 percent, private railways passengers from 25.7 to 23.5 percent and rented car and taxi users from 8.8 to 5.6 percent.

Streetcar users declined from 5.6 percent to almost zero, reflecting the near-disappearance of this once popular mode of urban transport. Subway users, however, increased from 6.7 to 10.5 percent, and the increase is expected to continue as urban authorities look more and more to underground travel to help solve their transportation problems.

Traffic Jams

There are about 6 million motor vehicles (including two-wheelers) in metropolitan Tokyo. The total number of motor vehicles registered in Japan is almost 35 million, passenger cars and trucks combined. If all of them were to use all of Japans roads simultaneously, they would be spaced at distances of 10 meters from bumper to bumper.

The automobile today is within the reach of most Japanese families. Traffic jams in Tokyo are among the worst in the world. And the mass exodus from the cities on weekends continues despite the rising cost of gasoline. A liter today costs 52 U.S. cents and leaded 57 cents.

Proposals have been put forward to ban the entry of privately owned passenger cars into central Tokyo on weekdays, but they have found little support.

In another move, the Tokyo government has sponsored research on a computerized traffic control system in which cars would be equipped with dashboard terminals displaying the least-congested route from instructions via sensors installed at strategic intersections. The system has been successfully tested, but cost factors prevent it from being put into general use.

Parking Space

Perhaps the most hopeful solution in stemming further congestion lies in the government's National Development Plan to bring about a more balanced use of the nation's area and hence discourage the influx of people and industry into the big cities, especially Tokyo. Even if the plan can be implemented, it will still mean an estimated increase in the number of households in the Tokyo metropolitan area to 9.3 million by 1985 from around 8 million at present.

To obtain a license plate for a car in Tokyo it is necessary to show proof the owner has parking space. The regulation is rigidly enforced, and frequently a policeman will visit the prospective car owner's home for on-the-spot confirmation. While this is designed to help keep down the number of cars, it has done little to cut down on illegal parking during the day.

Parking is restricted on most of Tokyo's streets, but traffic is so heavy, the rules are impossible to obey. So instead of giving tickets immediately to parked cars, a policeman marks a tire with chalk and returns perhaps an hour later to see if the car is still there. Only then does the car become subject to a ticket.

But police checks are infrequent enough to encourage drivers to park illegally rather than pay exorbitant parking rates. The hourly rate in downtown Tokyo is 500 yen and monthly rates go up to 70,000 yen.

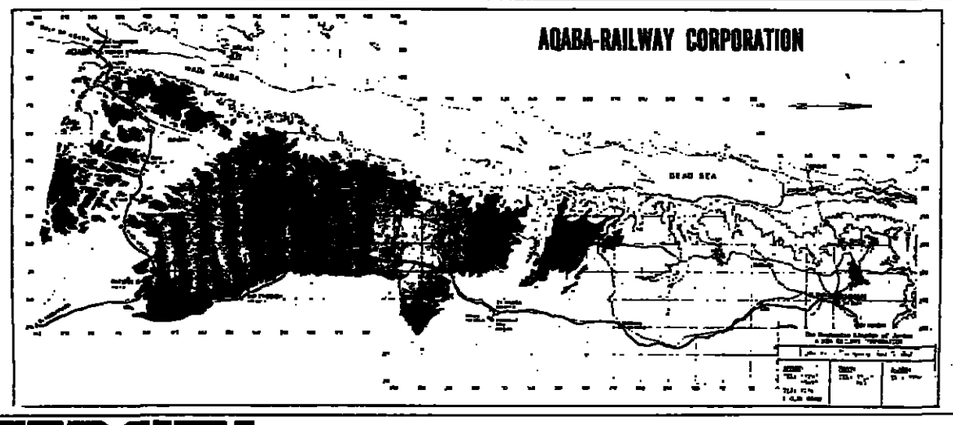
Trucks

Much of Tokyo's traffic congestion is from trucks, as in the rest of Japan. Japan has 11 million trucks that carry 37 percent of all domestic freight, on a ton-kilometer basis. With truck transport expected to increase in the year to come, especially for sundry goods, officials emphasize the need for the development of a pollution-free truck engine. Japanese exhaust emission standards are said to be the toughest in the world for passenger cars, but regulations governing trucks are less severe.

At the same time, the Transportation Ministry plans to divert some of the increase in truck freight to coastal shipping, and studies are being made to set up what the ministry describes as a comprehensive coastal shipping system for sundry goods."

On its list of "future issues," the ministry considers "the development of magnetically levitated transit systems" most important. This is the HSST.

As Japan impressed the world when it introduced the Shinkansen Bullet Train 14 years ago, it would like nothing better than to accomplish what would be an even greater achievement by harnessing the linear-induction motor. It would be a revolution in transportation.



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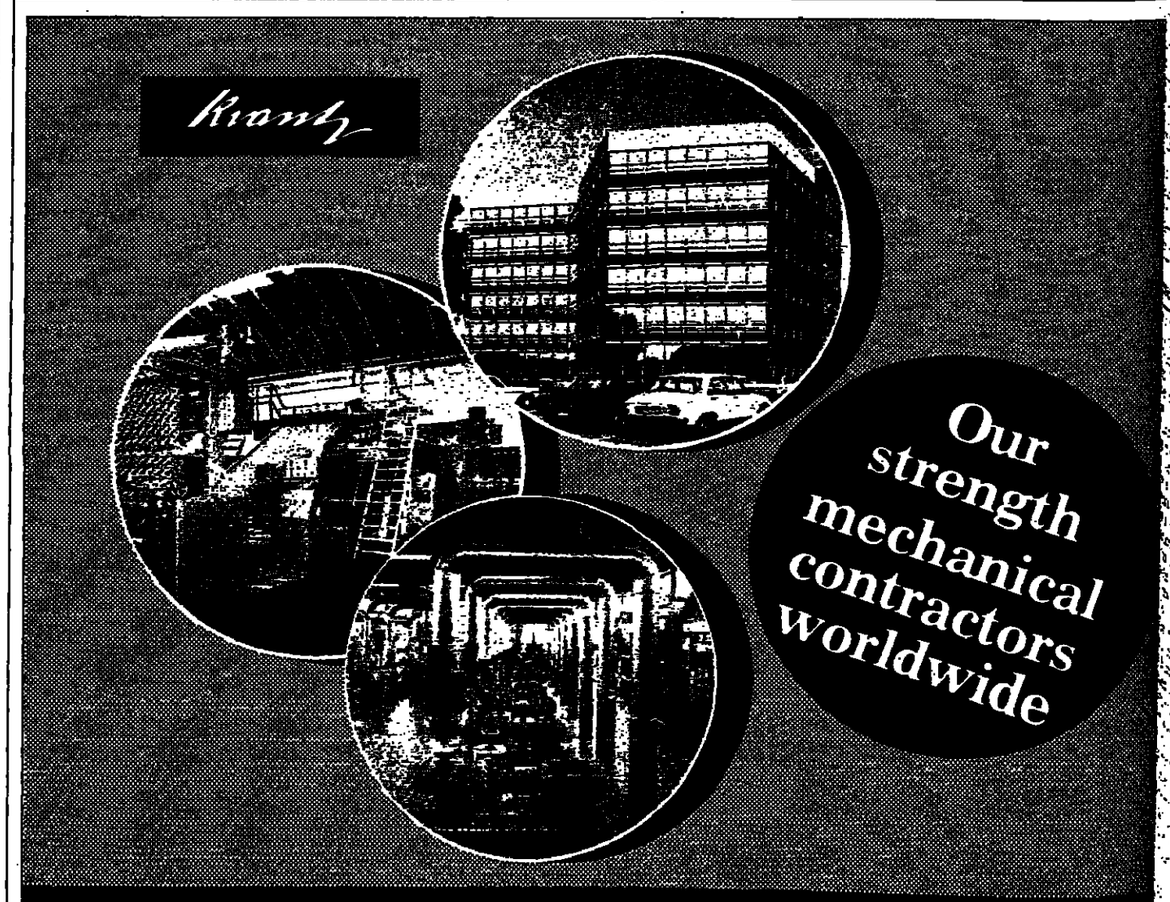


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هكذا من الأصل

Worldwide Shipping Gives Some Signs of Revival in Business

By Andrew Hargrave

ONDON (IHT) — Idle tonnage is the fever chart of world pping, and it seems to indicate a at improvement in the health of industry. The world's laid-up nage — ships taken out of circu- on because slack trade does not the owners to keep them at sea ad fallen to less than half of its e. 1978, peak by the end of this rch.

The revival has not been uni- n. It has varied from one type hip to another, from one area of world to another, from com- dity to commodity, from flag to

The March laid-up tonnage of million deadweight tons, 571 els in all, represented just more n 4 percent of the world's mer- nt tonnage. But this overall fig- included 6 percent of tanker nage and only 2 percent of dry- o tonnage. It meant 14 percent dle tonnage for Norway (largely ause of its high involvement in sporting crude oil), 7 percent Britain, 8 percent for West Ger- y.

he decline in idle tonnage has parallel with an improvement epressed freight rates, causing owners in many parts of the id to sound a little more opti- tic. At the annual meeting in of the General Council of ish Shipping, David Ropner, president, spoke of time charter s for dry-cargo bulkers coming "quite significantly," with tank- ates (particularly for those of ,000 dwt and less) and those for ialized carriers improving as

tocking up on oil supplies be- the new price increase by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, coupled with the Iran crisis, meant some work for the larger tankers too. However, the latest Lloyd's Monthly List, dated the end of March, point to the larger (200,000 dwt and more) tankers still making up the biggest proportion of laid-up tonnage, 70 percent of the total. The 52 idle tankers in the range of 200,000 dwt to 300,000 dwt represent no less than 57 percent of the world's laid-up tanker tonnage.

In addition to substantial overcapacity in the world's merchant fleets, caused partly by the phenomenal growth in world trade before the Middle East War of 1973, there has been the rise of new fleets and an understandable desire by raw-material producers to carry a large share of trade to and from their shores in their own vessels, all happening while world trade is virtually stagnant.

In the seven years before 1974, world trade tonnage doubled, increasing by an average of more than 15 percent each year. Crude oil traffic almost tripled in terms of ton-miles, and dry-bulk trade doubled.

The world's fleet showed a similar expansion in those optimistic years. In addition to the expansion of shipbuilding capacity in Japan, which at one time built around half the world's ship tonnage, new forces have joined the ranks of major traditional builders, including Brazil, Poland and South Korea.

Powerful new merchant fleets have emerged, some using flags of convenience for large portions of their fleets. Liberia, the biggest provider of flags of convenience, had at last count 23.5 percent of the world's fleet registered in its name. Hong Kong's three leading shipowners, controlling 38 million dwt, have the bulk of their ships registered in Liberia.

Another relatively new name on the horizon is the People's Republic of China, with a fleet said to be approaching 10 million dwt. Its 680 ships are mainly second hand. On the other hand, the United Kingdom merchant fleet is fast contracting. In 1976, it was the fourth largest after Liberia, Japan and Greece with 53 million dwt, around 8 percent of the world's tonnage. Now it is below 45 million dwt, 176 ships of 5.5 million dwt having been sold last year and in the first two months of this year. "The overtonnaging situation, the lack of properly remunerative freights, the need for cash flow and the replacement of old tonnage by more modern vessels have led to an unprecedented disposal of U.K.-owned and registered ships," said Mr. Ropner.

World trade has slowed down dramatically since the Middle East War. Between 1974 and 1978, it was growing at only 2 percent per year on an average. For last year, shipbrokers Fearnley and Egers estimated an increase of less than 1 percent. This meager growth actually conceals falls of over one percent for the vital crude oil and oil products that alone make up for about half the world's total trade; of 4 percent for iron ore and 3 percent for coal.

The combined threat of slow world economic growth, sharpening competition from low-wage and freight cutting countries (particularly from the Soviet bloc) and the demand from the raw material producers, including the OPEC countries, for a larger share of seaborne trade has intensified efforts to establish uniform codes of practice. This could mitigate the freight war while maintaining free competition for the carriage of cargo.

These efforts are concentrated mainly on codes for the liner trade, which is responsible for about 70 percent of all sea transport (by value) for dry cargo in the world. The ships concerned are container and roll-on, roll-off vessels as well as other specialized ships.

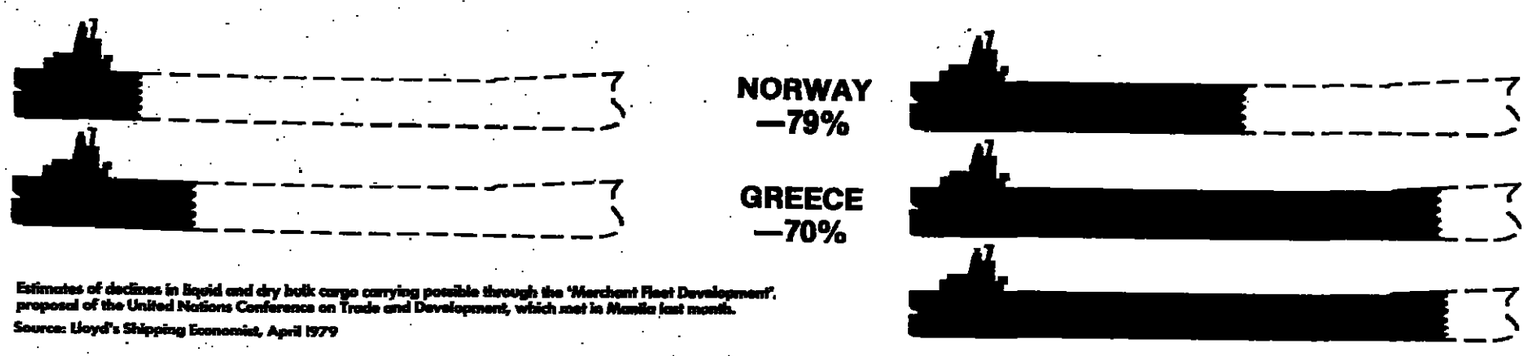
The United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences is one forum for such regulatory efforts. Another, perhaps more important one because it concerns 77 Third World countries as well as the advanced industrial nations, is the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which held its fifth session in Manila recently.

The countries of the European Economic Community (which is being joined by Greece) have agreed on a formula that would ensure continuing competition between developed countries but also cargo sharing between the developed and developing countries. In another sphere, the community's Social and Economic Committee has agreed on harmonizing pay and working conditions on ships of member states and on minimum technical and social standards, with a special eye on safety.

As for UNCTAD, the developing countries have somewhat scaled down their demands from a 50-50 percent sharing of cargo to a 40-40 one on the basis of reciprocity, with third countries allowed to carry the remaining 20 percent. The code will not apply meantime to OECD countries outside the EEC, such as the United States, Japan and Australia.

Indeed, the United States may present a major obstacle to any universal application of a liner code. The U.S. Department of Justice and many U.S. shippers regard any formula for pools or cargo sharing as an infringement of free trade and competition. It also runs up against U.S. anti-trust and anti-monopoly legislation.

This policy has been widely criticized in the EEC. The West German government and shipowners, for instance, see in the UNCTAD code (according to Herr Karl-Heinz Sager, deputy chief executive of Hapag-Lloyd) a "sober recognition" of the facts of life. "Liner conferences," he says, "constitute a necessary prerequisite for efficiency and stability in liner shipping. The alternative would be concentration on a few financially strong or state-owned undertakings, a development from which the state-trading fleets would benefit most."



Estimates of declines in liquid and dry bulk cargo carrying possible through the 'Merchant Fleet Development' proposal of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which met in Manila last month.

Source: Lloyd's Shipping Economist, April 1979

UNCTAD 1979

Shipbuilders Now Feel Effects of the '73 War

ONDON (IHT) — The prosperity of the world's commercial shipyards depends largely on needs of the shippers: in other ds, on seaborne trade, which it- is directly linked to economic vth.

s ships, particularly the more ialized and sophisticated ves- are ordered from up to three s in advance of need, stagna- in the world economy has a de- d effect on the yards. This ex- as the time lag between the ing down of world trade fol- ng the Middle East war of 1973 its impact on the yards, which been seriously felt only in the year or two.

1975 and 1976, ship deliveries hed a peak of 34 million British istered Tons (brt), with crude tankers accounting for around ercent of the total. Last year, veries were down to just more 18 million tons brt, oil tankers esenting only 22.5 percent of total. For the first time in many s, Western Europe as a whole took Japan in terms of deliv- tonnage with 36 percent of the compared with Japan's 35 per- . This was not due to any im- vement in Western Europe's ormance, but rather to growth Third World shipbuilding and, a lesser but still significant nt, to protectionist measures in tern countries.

ast year's shipbuilding output compiled by Lloyd's, is still led by Japan (6.3 million brt), with deliveries almost halved pared with 1977. Sweden was nd, its output down by a third, owed by Britain and the United es (who more or less held their tion), West Germany (output ost halved) and Spain (output than half the 1977 level).

Increases

he next group, comprising Po- l (up by nearly a third, to more 700,000 brt), South Korea, the et Union, Brazil, Taiwan and Germany have all recorded stantial increases.

rders received during 1978 ac- uate the change in world ship- ding patterns. Japan's order was down by a third com- d with the previous year and is ly sufficient for a year's work at last year's reduced level.

ven so, Japan has captured a ercent share of the very much volume of new contracts ed last year. Its total order , at 6.53 million brt, is still siderably ahead of the rest. Ja- is followed by Brazil, with an slightly diminished order book 78 million brt while the United es, 2.6 million brt, was down by st a million tons. Sweden's million brt in hand is only t half its 1977 level: and even e of the newly promoted ship- ding nations, such as Poland South Korea, have seen their k of orders considerably cut ng last year.

evertheless — and despite the stagnation of world trade last — the world's merchant fleet inued to grow last year, to h 406 million brt. Overcapacity reduced only marginally by the pping of 7 million brt: a higher of scrapping would require breaking facilities, a greater and for scrap (itself depending consumption by steel users, in- ing shipbuilders) and, not least, and other concessions by na- l governments to encourage building of new vessels.

ne slightly encouraging aspect rather gloomy picture is the dy demand for high-value, so- phisticated ships, including the new generation of container vessels as well as more specialized ships, such as North Sea and other offshore support vessels and others in the oil and gas exploration field. Indeed, the continuing rise in the cost of energy may act as a stimulus for opening up what have up to now been marginal fields, thus boosting demand for drilling rigs, drill ships and semisubmersibles as well as support vessels of all kinds.

—A. H.

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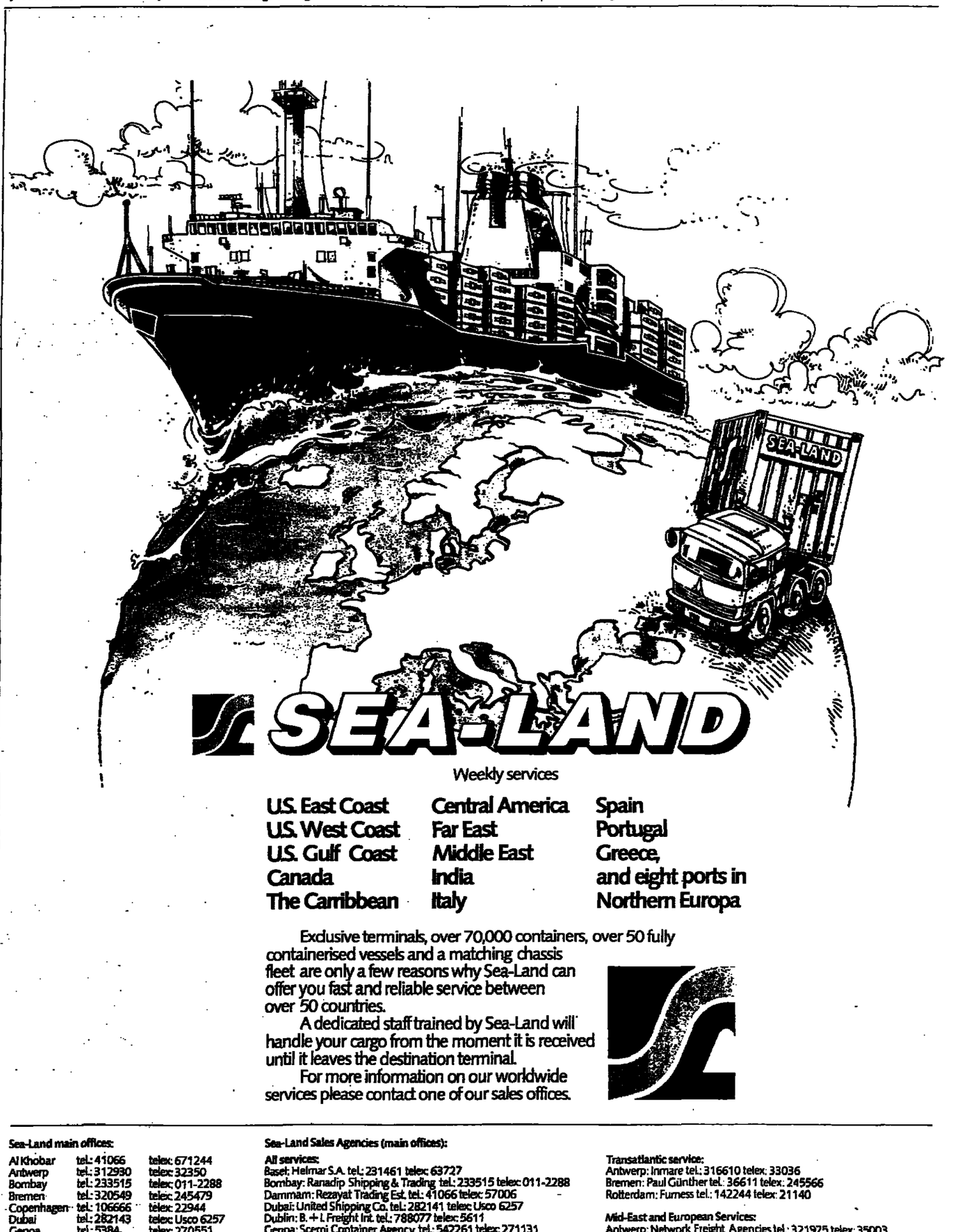
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German Railway Declares 'Revolution' in New Scheduling

By Thomas C. Lucey

FRANKFURT (IHT) — The German Federal Railway has achieved what it calls a "revolution." Under the new schedule, every hour of most of every day, an Intercity express train leaves a major northern or southern city to cross the length of the country. This is not only a new era for the Intercity program, which now includes second as well as first-class cars, but a train service "that has never existed in the world before," according to a railway spokesman.

At the same time, the continuously deficit-plagued government agency plans a long period of expansion and renovation of its tracks. During the 1980s, the Federal Railway will spend an average of about 2 million Deutsche marks (now about $1.05 million) a year on this project alone.

There is a good reason for this development. A recent article in a German weekly business magazine noted that the system's north-south lines — the routes of the Intercity "revolution" — are "thoroughly overburdened" and the railway still suffers from the planning carried out before World War I, when the emphasis was on east-west transportation. Most of those old lines now run to a dead end at the Iron Curtain border with East Germany.

Also in May, less than two weeks before the new Intercity service started, the Federal Railway received its initial E 120. The locomotive, the first of five prototypes, is the result of a years-long project to produce an economic universal electrical engine that could pull a load of heavy freight cars as well as an express passenger train.

Prototypes

The change in locomotive technology has been very rapid. The last steam engine was taken out of service here in 1978, as the Federal Railway rapidly converted to the less costly electrical and diesel engines.

Critics of the German national railway point out that adopting the E 120 series now means that the system will be a generation out of date when the superspeed no-wheels trains, using magnetic levitation and linear induction motors to dash from 300 to 400 kilometers per hour (the Japanese are talking about 500 kph), become available for regular service. That date, according to technicians working on the German version, the Transrapid 05, is as close as 1985, the same year the E 120 series is expected to go into regular production.

"The technology will not be ready for a long time," Wolfgang Vuerst, first president and chairman of the Federal Railway, has insisted. "The (super speed test) trains are falling down."

Despite the railway's words of praise for its own achievement in its Intercity "revolution," similar services were made available years ago in smaller European countries, such as the Netherlands and Switzerland. It was impossible to offer such a domestic timetable, Federal Railway officials claimed, because of the heavy international traffic passing through Germany, plus the fact that the national distances were greater.

Now the impossible has turned out to be possible after all. The result is impressive. The 152 Intercity trains offer an hourly service along the 3,100-kilometer network, traveling at up to 160 kph, and on some stretches, up to 200 kph. Average speed is 103 kph. (For most of the '70s, the average speed for trains available to second-class passengers has been about 80 kph.)

Fast Connections

Even for businessmen and others who have been using the system's first-class-only trains, the new timetable doubles the number of fast connections. In addition, "according to the demand," Ruediger Scotland, a member of the Federal Railway board, has pointed out, there will be first-class-only service on eight international and 14 domestic Trans Europe Express trains (average speed: 105 kph). The TEE trains are not part of the Intercity "revolution."

Here is how the every-hour program works.

A person leaving the town of Goch near the Dutch border, for example, can get a train every full hour from 5 a.m. to 3 p.m. to the main train stations of Duisburg or Cologne. From those two key points, the traveler will be able to make a connection — again, at every full hour — to an Intercity train to the north (Kiel or Hamburg) or south (Basel or Munich).

The person from Goch who is not interested in going as far as that can leave the town later in the afternoon and still arrive on the same day in Hannover, Stuttgart, Wuerzburg or Frankfurt.

For most Intercity travelers — those going from one big city to another — the trip is even simpler, usually with a direct train to the destination. It will even be possible to memorize the timetable for the major stations. For example, in Cologne, the Intercity headed south leaves seven minutes to each hour and north on the hour.

The principal junctions of the "revolution" are Hannover, Dortmund, Cologne, Mannheim, Frankfurt and Wuerzburg, where transfers from the feeder routes are mostly made to a train waiting at the same platform.

In the first days of the new timetable, the system seemed to work like the computer printout said it would, except in Munich, and railway officials promised that the "revolution" would also come to the Bavarian capital.

Improvement has also been promised in another area of the service. During a phasing-in trial period last year, when the two-class Intercity system was introduced on the Hamburg-Cologne route, a study was made of customer reaction. There was a "very positive response," Mr. Scotland said. But some changes were called for. They focused on the food aboard the trains.

First of all, the dining car would have to be more accessible, and the railway has decided to put it in the middle, betweeen the stretches of first and second-class cars. In the snackbar-style Quick-Pick Cars, the passengers wanted tablecloths, the drinks served in glasses and not in plastic cups and metal utensils to replace the thin plastic knives and forks. Waiter service would also be available if wanted.

Still, a snackbar on wheels is a snackbar on wheels, a fact that has led to a front-page commentary in a leading German newspaper, regretting the aspect of the transportation revolution that has led to the passing of the true dining car.

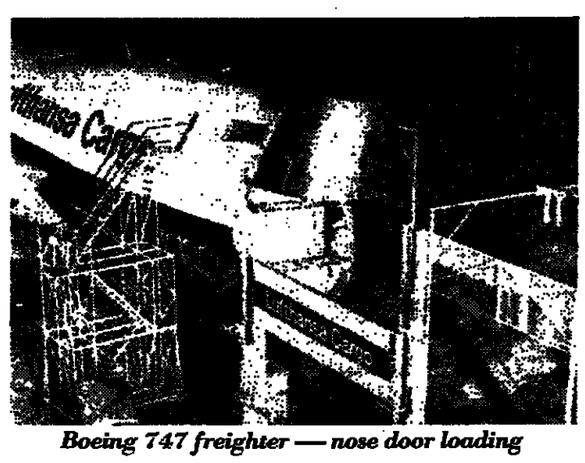
Frankfurt Top Cargo Airport Outside U.S.

FRANKFURT (IHT) — The airfreight center of the world outside the United States is not, as one might guess, in London or Tokyo, but midway across continental Europe — here at Frankfurt's Rhine-Main Airport.

The Frankfurt airport gained this position two years ago, when it handled more than half a million tons of air cargo on an annual basis. Day for day, that means more than enough computers, cars and crocodiles — and other high-priced items that must be shipped quickly — to fill several freight trains. Nearly three-quarters of the goods flown into or out of West Germany went through Frankfurt.

This airport thus became fourth in the world, behind John F. Kennedy (New York), O'Hare (Chicago) and Los Angeles International, as a processor of air freight.

Expecting to have three times as much cargo in the next decade, Frankfurt is building a 10,000-square-meter center for 420 million Deutsche marks ($220 million) to handle 1.5 million tons on an annual basis. The center is planned to be ready by 1981. The airport has to



Boeing 747 freighter — nose door loading

date erected three separate freight areas only to find that they were not enough for the air-cargo boom of the '70s, which has grown and grown except for the recession year of 1975.

"Frankfurt owes its importance in air freight to its geographical position and to the number of airlines that use it," said Hans Juergen Fischer, the director of its airfreight coordination. "There are 70 scheduled airlines here, more than in London, Paris or Zurich and even more than in New York, Chicago or Los Angeles. Frankfurt has many connecting flights."

Transit cargo — when the shipment arrives and leaves on the same plane — accounts for 10 percent of Rhine-Main's airfreight volume. Transfer cargo, arriving and leaving on different planes, accounts for 70 percent of the rest. German imports and exports account for about 30 percent.

High Rates

While some cargo is flown in from neighboring France and the Benelux countries, the high rates almost eliminate airfreight for short distances. "Even Lufthansa sends a daily truck from Paris to Frankfurt and Air France sends its from Frankfurt to Paris," Mr. Fischer said.

In a recent speech in Sweden on airfreight rates, Mr. Fischer noted: "It cannot be kept a secret that the development, purchase and the operation of freight aircraft is very expensive and that the freight rates which result from this cost picture cannot be favorably compared with those of surface transport."

The role of the expensive freight — or all-cargo — aircraft is declining.

"We have so much capacity with the wide-body jets that we don't need freighter aircraft," Mr. Fischer said.

Summing up the discussions and presentations at the Ninth Annual Forum for Air Cargo held in Vancouver, Canada, last year, Aviation Week magazine reported: "Volume of freight shipped by air is expected to grow steadily over the next few years, reflecting the continued overall strength of the air transport industry, but projections of future cargo movements by air are not large enough to support the expense of developing new large civilian transports tailored specifically for airfreight operations."

At that meeting, Robert Ormsby, president of the Lockheed Georgia Co., said that his company foresees that inflation and escalating fuel prices will "make it very difficult for any new all-cargo aircraft to be cost competitive."

The increased role of mixed freight-passenger planes will bring other problems, in Mr. Fischer's view. At an international conference in Rome in May, he said:

"In passenger aircraft, only the room is made available for airfreight which is left over from the passenger and baggage load.

"No aircraft manufacturer has conceived a passenger aircraft which freight capacity as such was an integral part of the design. Rather, it was that which happened to be left over.

"The capacity that remains can only be used with load devices specially designed for that aircraft type."

Mr. Fischer also has strong views on the way mixed airlines are run. He has said:

"I know of no mixed airline that has an airfreight expert on its management board.

"I know of no airline that knows what the internal costs for the transport of one kilogram freight on a passenger aircraft are.

"I know of no airline which has separate cost-revenue picture between passenger and freight transport."

Mr. Fischer said that Rhine-Main's new cargo terminal should have been ready last year to handle the continuing boom and not delayed until the beginning of the '80s. "The future of airfreight is nebulous," he claimed, with increasing competition from container-carrying ships.

But few people seem to share that view, especially at Frankfurt airport.

—T.C.

No Wheels — A Milestone for Trains

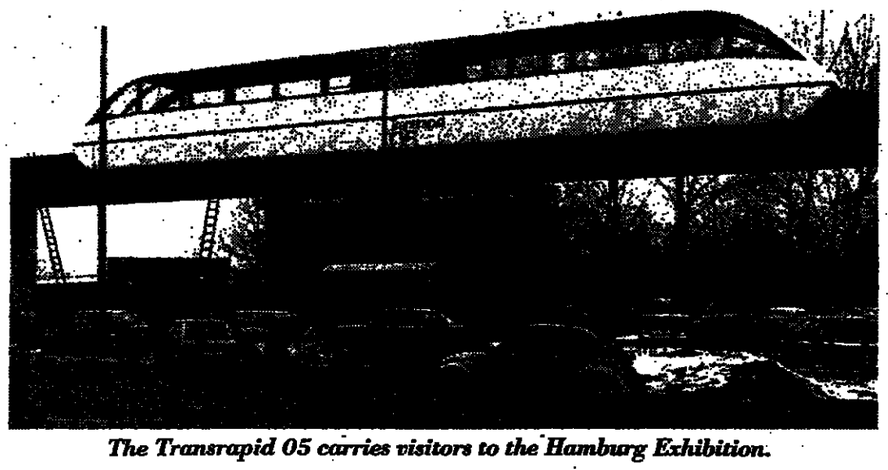
(Continued from Page 9S)

imental vehicles using this method, and some have attained speeds of up to 400 kph. It has also been demonstrated that mechanical brakes could work on the vehicles at that same speed.

Attaining 400 kph were test trains constructed by Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm in 1971, Krauss-Maffei's Transrapid 02, also in 1971, and the Komet 1975 from Transrapid-E.M.S., a joint research team set up by MBB and Krauss-Maffei. In 1977, the firm of Thyssen-Henschel built a test vehicle to run on a 60-meter test track.

According to Rudolf Zurek, who is in charge of development of high-speed electromagnetic transportation systems at Transrapid-E.M.S., the French National Railways has theoretical design projects for the construction and design of vehicles in this field. British universities are looking into their use for local transportation, and the Soviet Union plans to base the transportation system for the city of Alma-Ata on the same idea.

In addition, he noted, Japan Air Lines achieved a speed of 268 kph on a 1.3-kilometer test track in 1977 and hopes to use "an environmentally clean electromagnetic train" to link the new Narita airport with Tokyo.



The Transrapid 05 carries visitors to the Hamburg Exhibition.

However, according to Erich Eitlhuber, head of high-speed transport at MBB, "We are the best in the world in developing the magnetic train." And the Transrapid 05 carrying visitors to the Hamburg exhibition is said to be the technically most advanced vehicle in the field. It was built by Transrapid-E.M.S. together with Thyssen-Henschel.

Bonn has put 270 million marks into the magnetic train — 25 million of that into the Transrapid 05 alone.

Some technicians claim that more money would not be able to improve the progress made. The Japanese, who became interested in the system after seeing the work done in Germany, have been able to benefit from this by buying licensing rights.

Yet more research and development will go into the system. Before the magnetically levitated train is ready for general use in 1985, trial runs will be made along a 35-kilometer track that is expected to be erected at a cost of 200 million marks.

The big question is: Who will buy the train without wheels? Like the technology itself, that is a matter for tomorrow.

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U.S. Commuters Learning to Catch Bus

(Continued from Page 9S)

would be a new look at the of U.S. trucking — another way-oriented industry. The ads have maintained for years the truckers were getting a break, despite the taxes they because the interstate highway m was essentially a free right- ay for their operations. The ads, on the other hand, have uy and maintain their own -of-way.

hatever the validity of that ment, statistics over the past 17 show an enormous shift of from rail to truck. In 1950, railroads were carrying 56 per- of intercity freight, expressed on miles, and the truckers had percent. By 1977, the railroads down to 35.7 percent, and the kers were up to 23.9 percent.

e other big gainer on ton-mile entage was the pipeline indus- which saw its share go from 12 ent to 24 percent. Inland rways held at about 15 to 16 ent through those years.

S. shipping is something less a pacesetter in the world mar- U.S. flag carriers accounted nly about 4 percent of the 819 on tons moved in U.S. foreign in 1978.

obert Blackwell, who just re- d as assistant secretary of merce for maritime affairs, ed in a recent speech that the ed States is going to have to be nimble than it has been to re- or increase its share.

e pointed to the worst situa- the U.S. dry-bulk fleet. It con- of 19 vessels averaging more 25 years of age, and four of are in lay-up. There are some dry-bulk vessels in the world.

Deregulation

deral programs to subsidize vessels have resulted in only new ships since 1970. "Basical- Mr. Blackwell said, "the regu- and restrictions imposed on ients of subsidies have been r deterrents to firms that could nsidered prime candidates for cipation in a U.S. dry-bulk am."

regulation is thus becoming a word in all modes of U.S. portation. The apparent early ss of the airlines in the first of a deregulatory effort has d to the push for similar legis- for the railroad and trucking tries.



AP

Automakers challenged to 're-invent' the car.

For U.S. airlines, the results have been dramatic. In the first four months of 1979, scheduled airline traffic increased 17.8 percent from the same period a year earlier, as the airlines created all kinds of new cut-rate fare plans and were quickly matched by their competitors. Passenger miles are up 14.2 percent from April of last year.

If deregulation is the wave of the future in the United States — and it certainly has gained support with the early success of the airlines — it is also a solution that creates other problems.

Filling the Gap

For example, U.S. airlines now have freedom to lower fares with limited government interference. That attracts passengers. However, there are more potential passengers in big cities than in small ones, so naturally the airlines would prefer to concentrate on serving big cities. One of the things they can do now under deregulation is pull out of small and medium-sized cities.

That is exactly what United Airlines did in West Virginia's capital, Charleston, and what a number of other carriers are doing elsewhere. The question is, who fills the gap?

There are a number of small "commuter" airlines attempting to get started in such markets, and the general aviation community — the private-plane people — have reported record sales in recent months, some of them attributable to a perceived need by companies in more remote areas to provide their own transportation solutions. Two months ago, general-aviation plane registrations topped 200,000 in the United States for the first time. That compares with about 2,200 airlines in the commercial fleet.

The cutback in small-city aviation, coupled with a proposed 20-percent reduction in the routes of Amtrak, has created a potential for the "re-isolation of mid-America," small communities have complained through their lobbyists in Congress. It is too early to say if private enterprise, regarded as the great solver of American problems, is going to be interested or able to fill the gaps left in the network.

Energy and deregulation, then, are the two key elements in the U.S. transportation picture today. Mr. Adams, in his 1978 statement on "Transporatation Policy for a Changing America," said: "We have a national transporation system that appears to need no major expansion over the next 10 to 15 years." Instead, he said, the present system should be consolidated and improved and made more efficient.

He has been pushing, without much success, the concept of a "combined transportation account" that would provide a reliable funding source for all kinds of transportation improvements so that a valid assessment of needs and benefits could determine the transportation decision rather than the availability or lack of funds for a particular type of project.

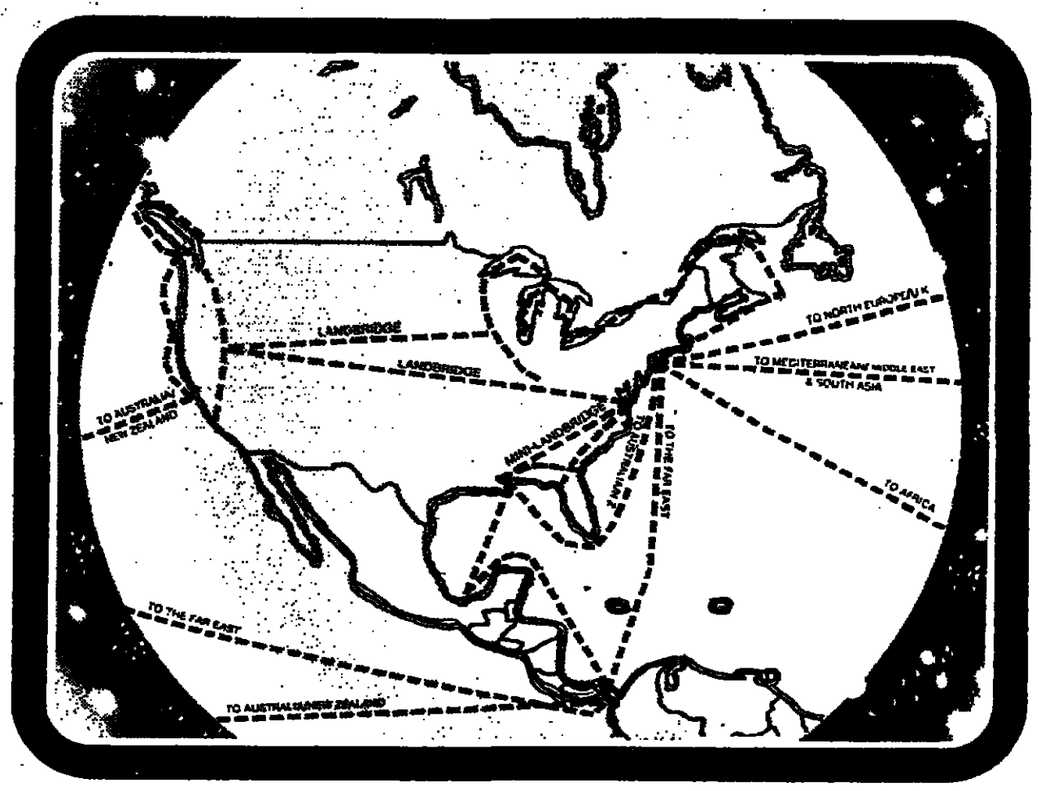
Revenue

The highway trust fund in the United States, which is collected mostly as a per-gallon tax on gasoline and diesel fuel, has provided the revenues that made the interstate highway system possible. Urban mass transit, meanwhile, has had to compete with schools, police and fire budgets to get its money from the general fund.

Aviation, which is sometimes mistakenly cited as paying its own way, gets a $3-billion subsidy annually from the government that goes for the operation of the air traffic control system — a right-of-way of its own kind. But Amtrak, the railroad network, is being cut back because its annual subsidies have topped $700 million.

If all transportation revenues — user fees as well as general funds — were lumped together, Mr. Adams argues, "Congress and the executive branch would then have the ability to decide how best to allocate the limited transporatation resources among the many competing claims."

The highway lobby — which includes concrete, asphalt, rubber tires and structural-steel interests as well as traffic engineers — has so far been able to beat back every effort that would attack the integrity of the highway trust fund.



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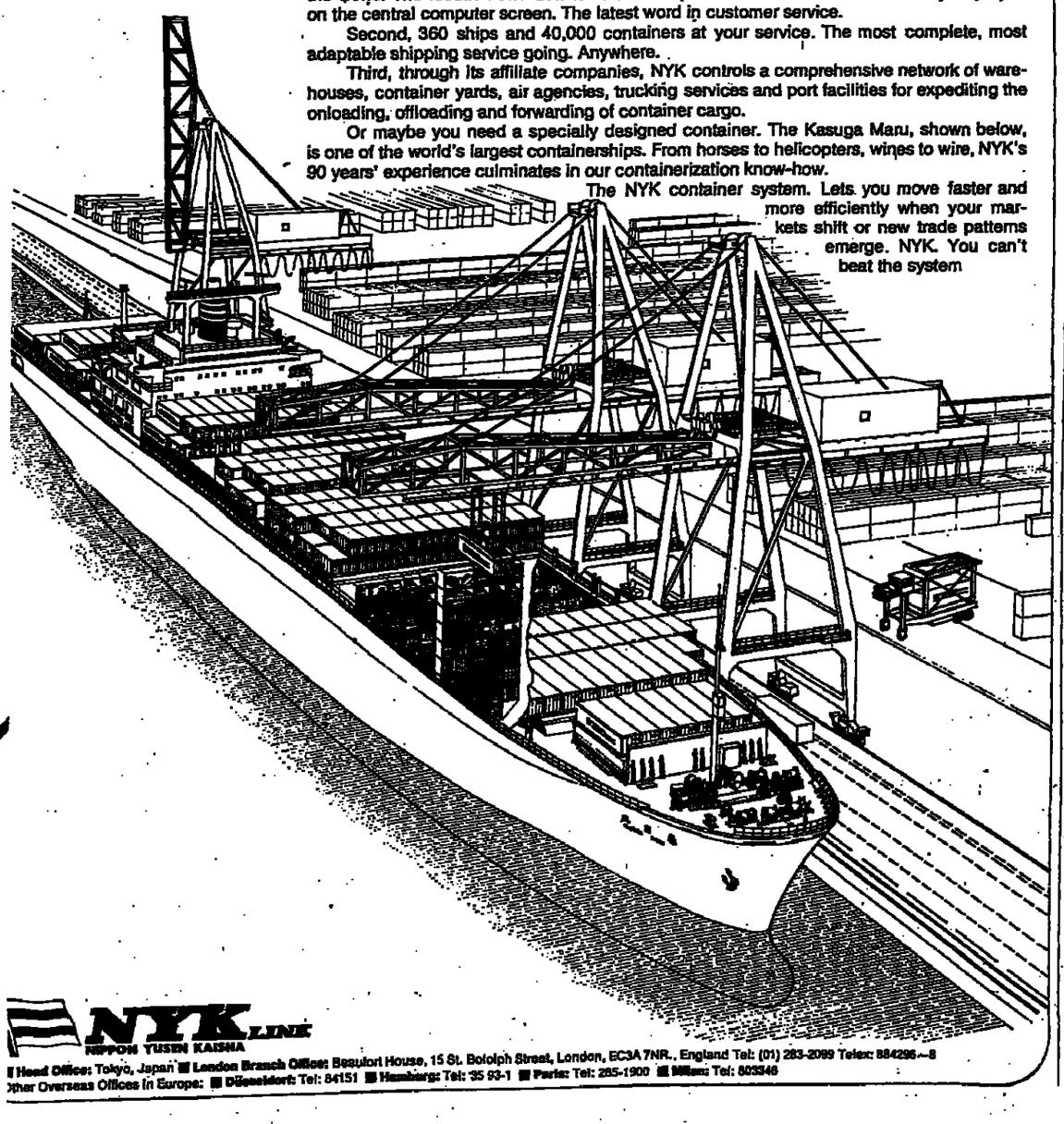
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22½	14⅝	INCO .40	1.9	56	135	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
7¼	5¼	IncCop			84	6½	6¼	6½	
113¾	103	IndiM pf .12	12.		z200	103½	103½	103½	
23½	19⅜	IndiM pf2.15	10.		15	21	20⅞	20⅞— ¼	
24⅞	20⅛	IndiM pf2.25	10.		2	21¾	21½	21¾— ½	
27⅞	24⅜	IndiGas 2.40	8.9	5	12	27¼	26⅞	26⅞— ¼	
24¼	21⅛	IndiPL 2.12	8.9	9	290	24	23⅞	23⅞	
19½	15⅝	IndiNat 1.44	8.0	5	x8	18	17⅞	18 + ⅛	
21¼	11⅞	Inexco .14	.7	23	321	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+ ⅛	
63	44¼	IngerR 3.16	6.3	7	78	50	49¾	49⅞+ ⅛	
44	30⅝	IngR pf2.35	7.3		4	32	32	32 + ¼	
16⅞	11⅞	IngrTec .50	3.3	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+ ⅛	
41	33½	InlndStl 2.80a	7.4	5	58	37¾	37½	37¾+ ¼	
16½	11½	Inslico .94b	7.8	5	151	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛— ⅛	
19½	13½	Inslic pf1.25	8.3		12	15⅜	15	15⅛— ⅜	
2⅞	1⅜	InstInvTr			25	2	1⅞	2 + ⅛	
22⅞	13⅜	Integon .44a	2.1	9	161	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛+ ⅛	
22⅛	18⅝	ItcpSe 1.92a	9.6		21	20	19⅞	20 + ⅜	
44⅞	34	Interco 2.20	5.5	6	52	40¼	39⅞	40 + ⅛	
29¼	18⅛	IntDiv 8.11e		6	6	29	29	29	
27⅜	21⅛	Intrik 2.20	8.5	15	x54	26	25⅞	26 + ½	
18⅝	10	IntAlum .60	5.2	6	69	11⅝	11¼	11½	
80	75⅝	IBM s 3.44	4.4	14	2834	77⅝	76⅞	77⅛+ ⅛	
27⅛	20¼	IntFlav .80	3.9	13	316	20½	20⅝	20⅝	
44⅝	31¾	IntHarv 2.30	6.0	4	x1246	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛+ ⅛	
48	34	IntMin 3	6.2	8	551	u48⅞	47⅞	48⅛+ ½	
23⅞	17	IntMult 1.20	6.2	6	22	19½	19⅜	19½	
49¼	35⅞	IntPapr 2.20	5.0	6	610	44⅝	43½	44¼+ ⅜	
16	8¼	IntRectf .25	1.8	7	60	14¼	14	14⅛+ ⅛	
34⅛	26⅝	IntTT 2.20	7.9	6	1163	28⅛	27¾	28 — ⅛	
56⅛	44⅛	IntTT pfJ 4	8.6		14	46½	46½	46½	
55⅛	44	IntTT pfK 4	8.7		47	46¼	45⅞	45⅞— ½	
61½	49⅛	IntTT pfO 5	9.4		6	53	52⅞	53 + ⅜	
41¾	32⅝	IntTT pf2.25	6.5		14	34¾	34⅝	34⅝— ⅛	
58⅛	47½	IntTT pf4.50	9.0		33	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞+ ⅛	
22⅞	15	Intrpce 1.30	7.6	13	8	17¼	17⅛	17⅛— ⅛	
39¼	30⅛	IntrpGp 1.60	4.4	8	18	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	
16	13⅜	IntstPw 1.50	11.	8	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛— ¼	
24¼	20⅛	InPw pf2.28	11.		z100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
43¼	17⅛	Intrway .80	1.9	7	148	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜+ ⅛	
22⅞	17⅝	IowaBf s.52	2.4	7	412	21⅞	20⅝	21¼— ⅝	
17⅝	13⅜	IowaEl 1.50	10.	7	x54	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛	
22	18⅛	IowllG 2	10.	7	32	19¼	19	19¼+ ⅛	
27	21⅜	Iowlll pf2.31	10.		z1200	23	23	23	
28	22⅞	IowaPL 2.52	9.9	7	18	25½	25¼	25½+ ¼	
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS 2.04	9.5	7	54	21⅝	21¼	21⅜+ ⅛	
8¼	4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.3		86	5⅝	5¼	5¼+ ⅛	
32½	14	ItekCp		13	66	23¾	23⅝	23½	
37½	10¼	ItelCp .80	7.1	3	1750	11½	11¼	11¼— ⅜	
15⅝	12	Itel pf 1.44	11.		x45	13	12¼	13 + ¼	
		— J—J—J —							
28¼	19⅛	JmesF 1.20	5.8	9	11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ⅜	
14½	6⅜	Jamswy .08b	.8	5	17	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
19⅛	14⅞	Jantzen 1	5.9	5	19	17⅛	16⅞	17 + ⅜	
13⅛	9⅝	JapnF 1.56e	16.		145	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛	
35⅛	28¼	JeffPilt 1.20	3.5	9	433	u35¼	34⅝	34⅝— ⅜	
107	69¾	JerC pf 9.36	12.		z170	75	75	75 —1	
88¼	59	JerC pf 8.12	13.		z40	64½	63¾	63¾+ ¼	
122	95⅛	JerC pf13.50	13.		z350	103½	101	103½+2½	
118	84⅛	JerC pf 11	12.		z60	91	91	91	
25⅛	16⅛	JerC pf 2.18	13.		11	17¾	17⅝	17⅝— ⅜	
26	19	JewelC 1.68	7.4	7	x100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+ ½	
5⅞	2⅞	Jewelcor		5	61	3¾	3⅝	3¼	
34¼	22½	JhnMan 1.92	7.9	5	122	24½	24¼	24⅜	
64⅛	60	JhnMn pf5.40	8.5		x99	63⅝	63½	63½+ ⅜	
89	67⅜	JohnJn 2	2.9	13	257	70½	70⅛	70⅛— ½	
12	5½	JohnEF		15	36	7⅝	7¼	7½	
31⅞	21¼	JohnCn 1.10	4.0	7	86	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	
16¼	11⅛	JonLan .60	4.7	8	79	12⅝	12	12¾+ ⅜	
50⅛	44	JonLoupf 5	11.		z40	45	45	45 +1	
23⅝	16¾	Jostens 1	5.0	9	89	19⅞	19½	19⅞+ ⅜	
38½	27½	JoyMfg 1.64	4.8	9	263	34½	34	34½+ ¼	
		— K—K—K —							
81	48	KLM 1.35r	2.8	6	9	48½	d47½	48	
29⅛	22¼	K mart .84	3.2	9	542	26⅛	26	26⅛— ⅛	
21½	16¼	KaisrAl 1	5.2	4	412	19⅝	19¼	19¼— ⅜	
47½	46	KalAl pf2.37	5.0		z20	47½	47½	47½+1	
29⅛	16¾	KaisCe 1.40	6.0	4	43	23½	23⅜	23½+ ⅛	
23⅛	16¼	KaiC pf 1.37	7.1		7	19¼	19¼	19¼	
38	17⅜	KaisrSt 1.50	4.0	15	574	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜+ ¼	
8⅞	6½	KaneMil .28	3.9	8	157	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛+ ¼	
19½	12¼	Kaneb .70	4.2	9	x645	17	16⅝	16⅞— ¼	
29⅛	24	KCtyPL 2.66	10.	6	98	25½	25⅜	25½+ ⅛	
26⅛	22⅛	KCPL pf2.33	9.7		2	24	24	24 + ¼	
28¼	17½	KCSoln .90	3.2	7	63	u28½	28	28⅛— ⅛	
12½	10	KCSou pf 1	9.5		z20	10½	10½	10½	
21	17¼	KanGE 1.90	11.	8	46	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
22⅞	18⅛	KanNb 1.48b	7.4	7	16	20	19⅞	20 + ¼	
22½	19	KanPLt 1.96	10.	7	181	19¾	19	19⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	KatyInd		3	30	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛	
27¼	16¾	Katy pf1.46	6.9		9	21⅝	21¼	21¼— ⅜	
18⅛	5⅞	KaufBr .24	3.1	6	133	8	7¾	7¾— ⅜	
17¼	14⅝	Kauf pf1.50	10.		1	15	15	15	
19¼	11	Keene .40	2.6	5	44	15⅝	15	15½	
14⅞	6¼	Kaller .30b	2.9	7	193	10⅝	9	10½+1⅜	
24⅞	17	Kellogg 1.32	7.1	9	263	18⅞	18⅝	18½	
22	12¼	Kellwd 1.12	9.0	10	31	12½	12¼	12½+ ¼	
44¼	29⅜	Kenmtl 1.32	2.9	9	48	u45½	44	45½+1¼	
29	19	Kennct 1	4.3	37	820	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+ ⅜	
22	17¾	KyUtil 2.04	9.9	7	24	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
17⅛	11⅛	KerrGls .44	3.2	6	36	14	13⅞	13⅞— ¼	
56⅞	41⅛	KerrM 1.55	3.0	10	201	51¾	51	51 — ⅜	
14½	9⅛	KeysCon		10	10	11¼	10⅞	11⅛+ ¼	
18¼	17	KeysInt s.48	2.8	11	152	17¼	17	17 — ⅛	
38⅜	27⅝	KiddeW 1.60	5.2	5	41	30⅝	30	30½+ ⅜	
52	41½	Kidde prB 4	8.8		2	45½	45	45½+ ¼	
30¼	20	Kidde pr1.64	6.8		3	24	23⅞	24 +1	
49⅞	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	6.1	7	48	47⅝	47	47⅝	
18	11½	KingDSt .90	7.3	7	x139	12½	12⅜	12⅜+ ¼	
30⅛	16¼	Kirsch 1.25	7.4	4	33	17¼	17	17 — ¼	
29⅞	20⅝	KnightRd .60	2.8	9	179	21¼	21⅛	21¼— ¼	
25⅛	14½	Koehrin 1	4.8	5	27	21	20⅞	20⅞+ ¼	
35¼	27⅞	Koeh pf2.75	8.2		x1	33½	33½	33½+ ½	
31⅜	19⅛	Kollmr .64	2.0	18	34	31⅝	30⅞	31¼+ ½	
24½	17⅜	Kopprs 1.20	5.6	7	107	21½	21¼	21⅜+ ⅛	
50	41½	Kopprpf 4	9.5		z30	42	42	42 — ¼	
17¼	7½	Koracp .34	2.0	8	152	17⅛	17	17⅛+ ⅛	
49⅞	43	Kraft 3	6.6	7	130	45½	45⅛	45½+ ⅜	
13½	7½	Kroehlr		13	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞— ¼		
20½	18⅜	Kroger s		6	414	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+ ⅜	
18½	13⅛	Kuhlm .80a	5.5	5	x24	14⅝	14½	14½	
14	9	Kysor .80	6.3	4	23	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
		— L—L—L —							
13¼	5⅝	LFE .10r	1.2	7	22	8½	8¼	8⅜— ⅛	
18	14¼	LITCO 1	5.8	8	x8	17¼	17⅛	17⅛+ ⅛	
13½	5⅝	LTV		2	422	8⅝	8½	8⅝+ ⅜	
9¾	6½	LTV pf I			7	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+ ⅜	
28½	21⅜	LTV pf 2.60	9.6		19	27⅝	27½	27½— ⅛	
12¼	8	LQuint 1.08t	12.	13	47	9	8¾	9 + ¼	
22½	17⅝	LacGas 1.86	8.4	6	x8	22¼	22	22¼+ ½	
25⅛	13⅝	LamSe 1	4.0	7	72	25	24½	24⅞+ ½	
23½	12⅝	LaneBry 1	6.1	7	59	16⅝	16¼	16⅝— ⅛	
35⅝	22⅛	Lanier .50	1.6	13	6	31¾	31¼	31¼— ¾	
15	8⅝	LawtCh .60	4.8	14	99	13	12⅝	12⅝— ¼	
24	14½	LearSg 1.04	5.5	4	33	19¼	19	19 — ⅛	
23¼	18⅜	LswTrm s 1.20	5.4	7	9	22½	22⅜	22⅜— ⅜	
25	19½	LeeEnt .72	3.3	11	44	22	21¾	22 + ⅜	
25½	18	Leesona 1.16	4.6	7	40	25	24⅞	25 + ⅜	
3⅛	1⅜	LehValInd		6	118	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
11⅝	9¼	Lehmn 1.31e	13.		198	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+ ⅛	
15⅞	6⅛	Lennar .40	2.9	4	50	13⅞	13½	13⅞+ ⅛	
32⅝	23½	Lenox 1.30	5.2	7	15	25⅛	25	25 — ¼	
10¼	6⅜	LesFay .48	6.5	5	61	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
18⅛	13¼	LevFdC			27	17	16⅞	16⅞+ ⅛	
14¼	13¼	LevFln .75a	5.5		7	13¾	13¾	13¾	
50⅞	31⅜	LeviStr 1.80	3.7	7	31	48⅝	48⅛	48½— ⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	LevitzF .60	2.7	6	79	22⅝	22¼	22¼— ½	
28⅝	23	LOF 2.20	7.9	4	61	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜+ ⅜	
61	51	LOF pf 4.75	8.7		1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝+ ⅛	
35½	26⅜	LibbyCp 1.20	3.5	7	14	34⅛	33⅞	34 + ⅛	
5⅞	2⅝	LibrtyLn		10	40	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
17½	13⅜	LHemk s.48	3.1	8	49	15⅝	15⅛	15¼— ⅜	
41⅜	29⅞	Ligget 2.50	6.6	6	441	38¼	37⅛	38 +1	
55½	41½	LillyEli 1.80	3.3	13	413	55¼	54⅞	55⅛+ ½	
43	34	LincNt 2.80	7.0	6	74	40⅝	40	40 — ⅝	
86	69	LincNtpf 3	3.8		2	80	80	80 —1¼	
18¼	15½	LincPl 1.80	10.		6	17¼	17¼	17¼— ⅛	
8⅝	3	Lionel .16	2.5	8	139	6⅝	6½	6½	
29	17⅜	Litton .58t	2.0		698	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝— ¼	
42½	26½	Litt ptc pf			2	42	42	42 — ½	
20⅝	17⅜	Litton pf 2	10.		5	20	20	20	
37⅜	16½	Lockhd		4	111	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝— ¼	
34¼	20⅝	Loctite .44	1.7	11	81	26	25⅞	26 + ⅛	
55¼	34⅞	Loews 1.20	2.6	4	44	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	
15½	9⅛	LomFn .80	6.2	8	66	13	12⅞	12⅞	
19⅞	14½	LomM 1.93	10.	10	38	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞— ¼	
27½	18⅛	LnStar 1.40	6.1	6	50	23¼	23	23 — ¼	
19⅞	15⅛	LILCo 1.70	10.	7	192	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+ ¼	
27	21¾	LIL pfP2.43	10.		1	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
27¼	24⅜	LIL pfO2.47	9.5		2	26	25⅞	26	
34	24	LongDr .76	2.8	12	2	27½	27½	27½+ ⅜	
39¼	23½	LoralCp 1	3.1	10	15	32¾	32½	32½+ ⅛	
30¼	19½	LaLand 1.28	4.2	10	783	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛+ ¼	
24⅛	16½	LaPac .60b	2.8	7	217	21½	21	21⅜+ ⅜	
24¼	19½	LouvGs 2	9.4	10	28	21½	21¼	21⅜	
19⅝	12⅛	Lowenst .60	4.8	4	32	12¾	12½	12½	
49⅞	37¾	Lubrzl 1.40	3.6	11	294	44	43¾	44 + ⅜	
18½	13⅛	LuckyS 1	6.4	9	109	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
18⅞	7⅛	Ludlow .60	3.8	17	96	16⅛	15⅞	16 — ⅛	
19	14⅛	Lukens .96	6.6	5	41	14⅝	14½	14½— ⅛	
19⅝	10½	LynCSys .40	2.7	12	28	14⅝	14¼	14⅞+ ½	
		— M—M—M —							
24	19⅝	MACOM s.24	1.1	16	x160	21	20⅞	21 + ⅛	
46⅞	31⅜	MCA 1.20	2.8	8	x104	43	42¼	42⅝+ ⅛	
14⅝	8	MEI .40	2.9	8	x80	14	13⅝	14 + ⅜	
28⅝	16	MGIC 1	4.0	8	384	25⅝	24¾	25 — ⅜	
21⅞	13½	MacAF 1	6.6	7	35	15¼	14⅞	15¼+ ⅜	
14	7⅛	MacDn .40	3.9	6	207	11⅛	10⅛	10⅜— ⅜	
15	6¾	Macke .48	5.1	6	38	9¾	9½	9½— ⅛	
28½	8⅛	Macmill .72	3.8	11	490	19	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛	
30	15½	Mcml pf1.20	4.4		1	27½	27½	27½— ½	
45⅞	32	Macy 1.85	4.9	6	42	38	37¾	37¾	
53	43	Macypf 4.25	9.7		z10	44	44	44 —1	
15⅝	12¼	MdsFd 1.29e	9.1		150	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
14⅞	7⅛	MagicCf .60	6.0	5	140	10⅛	9¾	10 + ⅜	
32¾	26½	MalonH .96	3.4	10	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
13⅞	8⅛	Manhin .30b	3.6	3	81	8¼	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛	
14¼	6⅛	ManhLf .30	3.5	12	30	8⅝	8½	8½— ⅛	
40½	30⅞	MfrHan 2.28	6.9	6	287	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	
36¼	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	4.3	11	373	33	32½	32⅞	
28¼	24⅞	MaratM s.80	2.9	8	241	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+ ⅛	
79⅞	41⅜	MaratO 2.80	3.6	18	494	78⅛	77¼	77⅝+ ⅜	
40¼	34¾	MaratOwl			1	39½	39½	39½	
29¼	17½	Maremt 1	3.5	8	396	29⅛	28	28⅞+ ¼	
17⅞	13½	MarMid .80	5.3	7	39	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
17⅛	11½	MarlonL .64	5.0	10	48	13⅛	12¾	12¾— ¼	
18¾	9⅝	MarkCti .36	3.0	14	5	12	12	12	
20⅞	13	Mark pf1.20	8.3		190	14⅝	14½	14½— ⅜	
35⅜	20⅝	Marley 1	4.6	6	167	22	21⅞	21⅞+ ⅛	
16⅞	10⅝	Marriot .16	1.1	11	2660	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+ ⅛	
68⅝	56½	MrshM 3.20	5.3	12	60	60⅝	60⅛	60½	
25½	15½	MrshF 1.24	7.1	8	529	17⅝	17⅜	17½— ⅜	
35⅝	26⅛	MartM 2	5.8	6	209	34½	34⅛	34¼+ ⅜	
16⅞	9	MaryK .48	2.8	12	125	u17¼	16¼	17 + ⅝	
26⅞	17⅞	Md Cup .56	2.7	7	208	20½	20	20⅛+ ½	
26	18¼	Masco .60	2.6	10	20	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
30⅞	17½	Masonit 1.28	4.5	8	91	26⅞	26¼	26½— ¼	
15⅞	11⅛	MasM 1.36e	10.	10	37	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
12½	8	MassyF g			96	11⅛	10¾	10⅞— ⅜	
17½	15⅛	MasCp 1.68	10.		14	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
11⅞	10⅛	MasInc 1.08	9.9		13	11	10⅞	10⅞	
42⅞	2⅞	MatsuE 2	6.5	8	3	31	30¾	30⅞— ¼	
13⅝	6½	Mattel .30e	3.7	7	123	8⅛	8	8⅛	
9¼	3½	Mattel wt			82	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅝	22⅞	MayDS 1.40	5.2	7	106	27⅛	26⅞	27 + ⅛	
25¼	18½	MayerO 1	4.1	9	5	24⅝	24¼	24¼— ¼	
5⅞	3½	MaysJW		4	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
27⅝	22½	Maytg 1.80	6.8	9	33	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝+ ⅜	
29⅝	15⅞	McDermt 1	5.7	5	264	18	17⅞	17½— ½	
35	22½	McDr pf2.20	9.0		132	24⅞	24¼	24⅝— ⅛	
32⅛	25	McDr pf2.60	9.7		20	27	26⅞	26⅞— ⅛	
60½	39¾	McDnld .56	1.2	11	147	45¾	45¼	45¾+ ⅜	
40½	20	McDonD .75	3.5	5	3026	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+ ½	
30⅞	23½	McDonh 1.32	4.5	5	x3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+ ½	
30⅞	22½	McGEd 1.80	7.1	6	344	25⅝	25	25⅜+ ⅜	
34	28⅝	McGrH 1.28	5.4	9	135	24	23⅝	23¾— ⅜	
45¼	19½	McIntyr g			z2400	45	41¼	45 +2	
20⅛	12	McLean .64	4.7	5	29	13⅝	13⅜	13½+ ¼	
13⅝	8¼	McLout		2	23	10⅝	10¼	10¼— ⅜	
27⅞	9¾	McMorO .10	.4	120	87	26⅞	26¼	26½— ⅛	
15⅝	10	McNell .80	5.8	6	23	13¾	13½	13⅝+ ¼	
33⅞	19⅞	Mead 1.60	6.2	5	103	26¼	26	26 + ⅛	
88	53	Mea pfA2.80	4.3		2	65¾	65⅝	65⅝—2½	
46¼	26⅝	Measrx .50	1.1	16	66	45¾	44⅝	45⅝	
41⅞	22⅞	Medtrn .48	1.2	13	678	40½	39⅝	40¼+ ⅝	
33⅞	24⅞	Melville 1.40	4.7	9	138	30	29⅝	30 + ¼	
60⅝	25½	Memorex		4	330	30½	29¾	30 — ½	
37	31½	MercStr 1a	2.7	5	5	u37½	37⅜	37½+ ⅜	
23⅝	22½	MerTex s1.20	5.3	6	x5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
71⅜	53¾	Merck 1.90	2.9	15	219	65⅞	64¾	65⅞+ ⅜	
40¼	26¼	Merdith 1.20	4.3	6	2	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	
24¾	14¾	MerrLy .88	4.8	7	387	18¼	17⅞	18¼	
49¼	36⅛	MesaPet .48	1.0	18	395	48¾	47½	48¾+ ⅜	
16⅞	14⅝	Mesab 1.44e	8.6	11	60	16¾	16⅝	16¾+ ⅛	
24⅝	17½	Mesta .60e	3.3	36	16	18¼	18⅛	18¼+ ⅛	
27⅝	20	MGM s .60	2.7	10	599	22½	21⅞	22⅜+1¼	
71	44½	Metrm 2.40	4.4	7	28	55	54¾	54¾— ¼	
80	29⅝	MtE pfC3.90	13.		y10	31	31	31 +1	
91½	57½	MtE pfF8.12	14.		y100	60	60	60 — ⅜	
89	60	MtE pf18.12	13.		y20	62½	62½	62½+1⅜	
16	12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.0	9	29	14½	14	14½+ ¼	
29	25½	MhWl pf2.67	9.8		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
26	23⅝	MhWl pf2.12	8.4		4	25¼	25¼	25¼— ¼	
19¾	16⅝	MdCTel 1.60	8.4	7	13	19¼	19	19⅛	
26¼	21⅜	MdCT pf2.06	8.7		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+ ⅛	
17¼	13⅝	MidSUt 1.52	10.	6	590	15	14¾	14¾	
3	1⅜	MidIndM			264	u 3⅜	2⅝	3⅜+ ⅝	
20⅞	14	MidRos 1.20	6.4	6	x44	19	18⅝	18⅞+ ⅛	
30½	21⅜	MillerW .90	4.2	8	155	22¼	d21½	21½—1	
29½	16⅝	MiltBrd .80	2.9	8	56	28	27½	27½— ⅜	
19¾	11½	MilRoy .30	1.7	12	9	18	17⅞	17⅞— ⅛	
23½	19	MlrnGs 1.84	8.9	5	15	20¾	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛	
66	53⅛	MMM 2.40	4.2	11	604	56⅝	56⅛	56½— ⅛	
21¼	18½	MinPL 1.94	9.4	5	87	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝+ ⅛	
14	9⅞	MirroCo .96	8.9	9	5	10¾	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛	
39⅝	20⅛	MisnIns .80	2.2	7	14	37	36¾	37	
59½	46	MPacC 3	5.5	6	112	54⅞	54⅛	54⅝— ⅛	
13¾	10⅛	MoPSv 1b	8.3	7	39	12	11⅝	12 + ⅜	
25¼	21	MoPS pf2.44	11.		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞— ⅛	
80⅞	60	Mobil 4.80	6.3	6	475	75¾	75¼	75⅝+ ½	
39¼	36¼	Mobil wi			20	38	37⅝	38	
4⅝	1⅜	MobileH		12	13	2	1⅞	2	
19¾	11⅞	MdMer .20	1.5	6	x18	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛	
14⅞	10⅛	Mohasco .90	7.6	8	59	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞— ¼	
14⅝	6⅛	MohkDta		11	192	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞+ ⅛	
23⅞	13⅛	MohkR 1.20	8.7	4	8	13¾	13¾	13¾	
17½	14½	Monrh s .92	5.6	5	9	16⅝	16⅝	16½+ ⅛	
40⅝	17¼	Monogr .52	1.6	7	42	34¼	33½	33½— ½	
60¼	45	Monsan 3.40	7.2	5	108	48⅛	47¼	47⅛— ⅛	
18½	16	MntDU 1.50	8.8	7	19	17⅛	17	17 + ⅛	
24½	19½	MonPw 2.04	8.9	9	286	23	22½	23 + ⅜	
21½	18⅛	MonSt 1.80a	9.2		19	19½	19½	19½	
10⅛	7½	MONY .92e	11.	10	213	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛	
39⅝	27	MooreM 1.12	3.8	5	73	29¾	29⅝	29⅝+ ¼	
52	43¾	Morgan 2.50	5.3	7	180	47⅛	46¾	47 + ⅛	
29⅞	18⅝	MorKn 1.50	6.0	5	30	25	24⅝	25 + ⅜	
20⅛	13	MorseSh .66	3.8	6	80	17¾	17½	17½+ ¼	
8⅞	5⅛	MtgTrAm		7	129	8½	8⅛	8½+ ⅜	
34⅞	25¾	MorNor 1.28	4.6	9	21	28	27½	28 + ½	
54⅞	36	Motrola 1.20	2.7	10	208	44⅞	44	44⅞+ ⅛	
40½	24½	MtFuel 2.20	8.1	9	52	27¾	27⅛	27⅛— ⅜	
27¾	24½	MtSTel 2.32	9.0	7	26	25¾	25½	25¾+ ⅛	
7-32	3-32	MtSTel rt			277	5-32	⅛	⅛	
14¾	5¼	Munford	.9		65	12¼	11¾	11¾— ½	
8⅝	4	Munid pf.40	5.5		13	7⅝	7¼	7¼— ⅛	
19¼	14⅝	Munsng 1.20	8.3	9	11	14⅞	14⅝	14½— ¼	
17⅛	11⅞	MurphC 1.28	8.8	21	21	14⅞	14½	14½— ⅛	
58	36¼	MurpOil 1	1.8	13	77	56	55⅛	55½+ ¼	
22⅝	14	MurryO 1	5.3	7	x9	19	19	19	
14⅝	12⅝	MutOm 1.32	9.5		10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+ ⅛	
15¼	7½	MyersL .50	4.7	7	58	10⅞	10¾	10¾— ⅛	
		— N—N—N —							
21⅞	12¾	NCH .64	3.8	9	27	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+ ⅜	
12½	12⅛	NCNB n .60	4.9	6	58	12⅜	12⅛	12¼— ⅛	
72⅛	51	NCR 1.68	2.4	9	x332	67⅝	66½	67 — ¼	
25¼	17½	NLInd 1.20	5.1	9	7293	24	22⅞	23⅝+	
31⅛	19	NLT 1.72	4.0	8	1652	28¾	27⅞	27⅞—	
11½	7¼	NVF s		7	2032	u13¼	11⅝	12⅞+	
28½	22⅝	Nabisco 1.50	6.6	7	84	23	22¾	22⅝	
34½	24⅝	Nalco 1.36	4.2	15	12	32½	32¼	32¼	
33¼	12¼	Narco .68	3.8	13	194	18¼	17¾	18 —	
38	21	Nashua 1.30	5.7	4	22	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	
42¾	17¼	NatAirl .50	1.4	18	x421	35⅞	34½	35 —	
22⅝	14	NatCan .72	3.7	8	172	19½	19¼	19⅜+	
15½	9	NtCtyL .60	4.9	7	33	12¼	11⅝	12⅛—	
31⅞	27½	NtDetr 1.88	6.1	5	69	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	
23⅝	18	NatDist 1.80	8.5	6	125	21⅜	21	21⅛—	
28	24½	NatFG 2.36	9.0	6	55	26½	26	26⅛+	
26½	24	NFG pf 2.30	9.0		4	25½	25½	25½—	
22⅝	15½	NatGyp 1.32	6.9	5	114	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
4⅝	2¼	NatHom			54	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9⅝	7⅛	NtLIbty n .28	3.2	6	20	9	8⅝	8⅝	
20	17⅜	NMdCr s.60	3.4	10	148	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞+	
16⅞	12½	NMedE s.50	3.7	9	115	13¾	13¼	13⅝—	
20⅞	11⅝	NMineSv .56	3.6	16	36	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
22½	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	8.8	11	9	17	17	17 +	
33¼	18½	NtSemic		11	1531	25¼	24⅝	25 —	
18⅛	13	NtSvIn 1.08	6.4	6	14	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	
23⅞	14½	NStand 1.24	7.8	5	22	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	
35⅝	28⅝	NatlSH 2.60	8.0	5	96	32⅝	32	32⅝+	
5⅝	3⅛	NatTea		6	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
52⅞	35⅛	Natom 2.10	4.5	5	133	46½	45⅞	46⅛+	
35	25	Natm pf1.60	5.2		31	30½	30⅛	30⅛+	
24¼	20⅝	NevPw 2.12	9.3	8	76	23	22½	22⅝+	
20½	17⅞	NevP pf1.95	11.		14	18½	18¼	18¼+	
24⅝	20⅛	NEngEl 2.24	9.9	7	86	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	
17½	14⅛	NEnGE 1.60	11.	6	29	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	
46	27	NENucl .40	1.0	15	26	39⅛	38½	38½—	
29⅝	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76	9.5		5	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛+	
36	31⅛	NEngT 3.16	9.1	8	14	34⅞	34½	34⅞+	
19⅛	15⅞	NYSEG 1.68	10.	7	139	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
96½	82	NYS pf 8.80	11.		z180	83	83	83	
24¾	19⅝	NYS pf 2.12	11.		2	20	20	20 —	
5½	2⅛	Newcrp			21	3⅛	3	3	
32⅝	21¼	Newhall .80	2.4	7	26	u33⅜	33	33⅛+1	
27¼	17	Newmt 1.20	4.9	9	257	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+	
87	66	Newt pf4.50	5.7		3	79	79	79 +	
14⅛	7¼	Newprk		10	92	13⅝	13½	13½—	
15⅛	13	NiaMP 1.44	10.	7	284	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	
42½	35	NiaMpf 3.90	11.		z60	35¼	35¼	35¼	
53½	43	NiaMpf 4.85	11.		z40	44	44	44	
110	100	NiMpf 10.60	10.		z200	101	101	101	
12¾	9½	NiagSh 1.01e	9.1		11	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
30⅞	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	8.4	8	100	30½	30	30 —	
27⅞	20¾	NorfWn 1.84	7.3	5	339	25¼	24⅞	25⅛+	
26⅞	18½	Norlin 1.60	7.5	4	41	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛+	
27	20⅝	Norris 1.40	5.9	6	31	23¾	23⅝	23⅝+	
33⅞	14⅞	NACoal .56	1.7	8	111	33¼	32¼	32⅝—	
5⅛	2⅝	NoAMtg			342	5	4⅞	4⅞+	
34⅝	24¼	NoAPhl 1.70	6.0	5	32	28⅝	28¼	28¼—	
11⅞	5⅞	NoCAir .20	2.9	4	407	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	
7½	1½	NoCAir wt			202	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	
10¼	8⅝	NoestUt 1.02	11.	6	499	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	
21⅞	11	NCalSL .70	3.9	5	31	18⅛	18	18 —	
18⅛	14⅝	NIndPS 1.50	9.9	8	568	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
45	32¼	NorNGs 2.60	5.8	7	98	u45⅛	44⅝	45	
101½	96½	NoNG pf8.48	8.4		y9400	100¾	100⅝	100⅝+	
27⅞	21⅜	NoStPw 2.16	9.1	7	86	23⅞	23½	23⅞+	
43	36¼	NSPw pf3.60	9.9		z30	36¼	36¼	36¼	
49⅞	42	NSPw pf4.10	9.2		z50	44½	44½	44½—	

(Continued on Page 16)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

The Westland/Utrecht Hypotheekbank is a dynamic and rapidly growing Dutch bank, operating between capital and real estate markets, providing a full range of financial services to institutional investors as well as private individuals, including mortgage lending developing real estate projects and issuing mortgage bonds.

landenmanager België

In verband met verdere uitbreiding van onze internationale aktiviteiten, zoeken wij voor de divisie Buitenland een landenmanager die rechtstreeks rapporteert aan de direkteur van de divisie Buitenland.

De landenmanager heeft tot taak te bevorderen dat de produktdivisies hun werkzaamheden in België optimaal kunnen verrichten. Van hem wordt verwacht, dat hij de direkties van de verschillende produktdivisies, die met een grote mate van zelfstandigheid op de Belgische markt gaan werken, met raad en daad kan bijstaan. In nauw overleg met hen zal hij hiertoe kontakten initiëren en onderhouden met banken, projektontwikkelaars e.a. onroerend goed specialisten in België. Het is bovendien van essentieel belang dat hij in staat is om in overleg met betrokkenen de aktiviteiten van de divisies goed op elkaar af te stemmen.

Wij denken aan een kandidaat die:
- goed is ingevoerd in de financiële en in de onroerend goed markt in België
- beschikt over goede kontaktuele en sociale vaardigheden
- beschikt over goede kommerciële vaardigheden
- de Franse taal beheerst in woord en geschrift
- bij voorkeur de Nederlandse nationaliteit bezit.

Belangstellenden worden verzocht zich, bij voorkeur schriftelijk, te wenden tot de heer W. Davidzon, Westland/Utrecht Hypotheekbank nv, Sarphatistraat 1, 1017 WS Amsterdam. Uiteraard kunt u bij hem ook telefonisch informatie verkrijgen via tel. nr. 020 - 26 31 31. Volledige diskretie wordt gegarandeerd.

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1800	Agnico E	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2800	Agra Ind A	$6½	6½	6½	
81342	Alta Gas A	$23⅛	22½	22⅝	— ¼
2	Alta Nat	$58¼	58¼	58¼	+1¼
200	Algo Cent	$24	24	24	
12000	Am Bonza	$20⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ¼
1635	Andres W A	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
245	Argus C pr	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
300	Asbestos	$45½	45½	45½	— 1
10800	Atco A	$23¾	22¾	23	— ½
13099	BP Can	$29½	28½	29¼	+1¼
19747	Bank N S	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
500	Baton B	$14	14	14	
900	Beth Cop A	$19	18¼	19	+ 1
7550	Bralor Res	$14½	14	14½	
4276	Bramalea	$23	22	23	+ 1
17000	Brenda M	$18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
5165	BCFP	$21¾	21	21⅜	+ ¼
10085	BC Phone	$17⅝	17½	17½	
155650	Brunswk	$8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
100	Budd Can	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
3920	CAE A	$32½	32	32	— ½
24221	Cad Frv	$18⅛	17⅞	18	
2751	Cal Paw A	$45⅝	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
7875	Camflo	$14¼	13⅞	14	+ ¼
41250	C Nor West	$13⅝	12½	13	— ¼
1078	C Packrs	$26½	26½	26½	— ½
20800	Can Perm	$22⅛	20¾	20⅞	—1⅜
901	Can Trust A	$26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
100	C Tung	$25	25	25	— ½
245	CCablesy A	$21	21	21	— ¾
8800	Cdn Cel	$9⅛	9	9	
55577	Cl Bk Com	$25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
2062	Cdn Tire A	$30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
210050	C Utlies	$20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
514	Candel Oil	$41	41	41	+ 1
3400	Cassiar	$12	11¾	12	
3260	Celanese	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1800	CHUM	$11	11	11	+ ⅜
5300	Con Distrb	$10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
110442	Cons Gas	$24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1¼
4200	Con Fardy	325	310	315	—10
14700	Conwest	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
66715	Coseka R	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
7025	Craigmt	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
1000	Crush Intl	$14¼	14	14	— ⅜
9740	Cyprus	$14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
26550	Czar Res	$8⅞	8½	8⅝	
5768	Daon Dev	$15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
1400	Daon A	$7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
52395	Denison	$25½	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
18920	Dickenson	$8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
2040	D Bridge	$37¾	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
13300	Dofasco A	$34⅞	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
1301	Dom Store	$18½	18½	18½	
1855	Du Pont	$23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
18050	Dylex L A	$13½	13½	13½	— ½
1400	East Mal	189	186	188	+ 1
1000	Electhom A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5550	Emco	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
18065	Falcon C	$8	7⅛	7⅞	+ ¼
3254	Fibrg Nlk A	$65½	63½	63½	—1¾
300	Fed Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
200	Fed Pion	$43	42	42	
14500	Francono	$12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅛
100	Fraser A	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
22091	G M Res	$5⅝	490	5¼	+ ⅛
1400	G Distrb A	$8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
200	G Distrb w	265	265	265	
8550	Gibraltar	$8⅛	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
1900	Goodyear	$23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
1960	Graft G	$16½	16½	16½	
1000	Granduc	146	146	146	— 2

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 8, 1979

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
2047	Gt Oil Sds	$18	17¼	17½	+ ½
2400	GL Forest	$42¼	42	42	
835	Greyhnd	$22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
1000	H Group A	390	390	390	—10
1500	Hard Crp A	325	320	320	
5950	Harlequin	$15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
45710	Hawker A	$13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
2575	Hayes D	$11½	11	11	— ⅜
12321	H Bay Co	$28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
12495	IAC	$18¼	18	18	— ⅛
3825	Indal	$15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
230	Indusmin	$20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
250	Inglis	$15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
7300	Inland Gas	$15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
5570	Int Mogul	$7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
28535	Intpr Pipe	$21¼	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
450	Inv Grp A	$15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
1475	Ivaco A	$16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
325	Jannock	$24½	24	24	
62230	Kaiser Re	$25⅞	23⅝	24¼	— ⅜
45460	Kam Kotia	$5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ¼
42266	Kerr A A	$10½	10¼	10¼	
34544	Labatt A	$22⅝	21¾	22	+ ¼
500	Lab Min	$39½	38½	38½	—1½
8760	Lacana	$5½	5⅜	5½	
375	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5½	
105	LL Lac	365	365	365	
1817	Lob Co A	415	410	410	—10
3221	Lob Co B	420	410	410	—10
245	Loeb M	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1300	MICC	$13	13	13	
25053	MB Ltd	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
18700	Molson A	$26¼	25⅞	26⅛	
4500	Molson B	$25½	24¾	25½	+ 1
9948	Moore	$39¾	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
60440	Murphy	$23	21½	21⅞	
650	Nat Trust	$23½	23½	23½	+ ½
42357	Noranda	$43¼	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅛
319926	Norcen	$27⅛	24½	25	— ⅛
5550	NTecm B w	$25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
1360	Nowsco W	$31½	31	31	— ⅜
50145	Oakwood P	$8½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
40750	Ocelot B	$17⅝	16¼	17	— ¼
4585	Oshawa A	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
28773	Pace Pet	$16⅞	15⅝	16	— ¼
21350	Pamour A	$7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
5850	PanCan P	$56	55	56	+ ½
32040	Pembina	$10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ½
13720	Petrofina	$37¼	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
5700	Peyto Oils	$12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
1100	Pine Point	$33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
68710	Place G	345	330	335	
31800	Placer	$27⅛	26½	27¼	+ 1
5450	Ram	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
350	Redpath	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
1535	Rd Stenhs A	$16⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
5010	Reichhold	$13¼	13	13	
27170	Revnu Prp	184	180	183	— 1
16090	Roman	$37⅛	30¼	30¼	— ¼
400	Rothman	$21¼	21¼	21¼	
21150	Sceptre	$8⅛	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
7700	Scotts A	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
62540	Shell Can	$24⅞	23¼	23½	— ⅜
18845	Sherritt	$10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
100	Sigma	$26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
6492	Simpsons	260	258	250	— 5
1057	Simpsn S A	$9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
2920	Slater Stl	$18¼	18¼	18⅜	+ ¼
3000	Southm	$27⅝	27¼	27½	— ⅛
2850	St Brodcst	$12	12	12	
18596	Stelco A	$30¼	29⅞	30	—
3650	Sleep R	390	390	390	—
39250	Sulpetro B	$13	12⅝	12⅝	
2160	Teck Cor A	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+
1125	Teck Cor B	$13¼	12⅞	13	
400	Teledyne	$12	12	12	+
4256	Tex Can	$72	69¾	70	+
22350	Thom N A	$16	15⅝	15⅝	—
65609	Tor Dm Bk	$21½	21⅛	21⅜	—
1555	Torstar B	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
5186	Traders A	$17⅛	16⅝	17	
7752	Tras Mt A	$11⅜	11	11	
276405	TrCan PL	$24⅛	23	23⅛	
16902	Turbo Cl B	$14	13⅛	13⅛	
161097	UGas A	$11½	10⅞	11⅛	
22559	Union Oil	$27⅞	26¾	27	
1620	U Keno	$14⅛	14	14⅛	
10150	U Siscoe	$9⅛	9	9⅛	
108	Van Der	450	450	450	
8250	Verstl Cor	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	
1800	Vestgron	$14½	13½	13½	
2294	Weldwod	$20½	19¾	19⅞	
12000	West Mine	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
340	Westnhse	$31	31	31	
3350	Weston	$25⅞	25½	25½	
1850	Woodwd A	$22⅛	22½	22⅝	
20600	Yk Bear	$9½	8½	8½	

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices June 8, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg
100	Algoma St	$30	30	30	+
23526	Bnk Mont	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+
467	Con Cmt	$13⅝	13	13	
250	Cdn Ind	$22½	22½	22½	
600	Canron	$29¼	29	29	—
7815	Con Bath	$13	12¾	12⅞	
2600	Dom TxtA	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
34000	FCA Int	310	305	310	+
125	Mnt Trst	$21⅛	21¼	21⅛	
1700	Power Cp	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
600	Roll and A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3260	Royal Bk	$39¼	39	39	
313	Roy Trst Co	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
200	Steinbrg A	$26¼	26¼	26¼	[illegible]
500	Utd Asbest	295	295	295	

Total sales 683,398 shares.

Canadian Indexes

June 11, 1979

	Close	Prev
Montreal	267.46	
Toronto	1,564.90	

Montreal : Stock Exchange industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, June 11,1979

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amev 8-87	92¼	93¼
Ashland 7½-82	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-83	95	96
Australia 8¾-91	94½	95½
Australia 8¼-92	91	92
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91¼	92¼
Barclays 8½-92	92½	93½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	91	92
Bell Can 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
BFCE 8¼-83	96¾	97¾
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	98½	99½
BrokenHill 8-85	92¼	93¼
Cpc Berm. 8¼-88	96½	97½
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	93	94
Charbongs 8¾-81	97¼	98¼
CityInvest 8¾-84	94¾	95¾
Cons Food 7½-91	86¾	87¾
Conoco 8-86	95	96
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¼	93¼
EEC 8¼-82	96¼	97¼
EEC 7¾-84	92¼	93¼
ECS 8¾-81	97¾	98¾
ECS 8¼-97	90½	91½
EIB 8¼-83	95½	96½
EIB 8-84	93¾	94¾
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	94	95
EMI 9¼-89	92½	93½
Ericsson 8½-89	93	94
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	97¼	98¼
Fiat 8-82	94¾	95¾
First Chic 7-80	97¼	98¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	91¼	92¼
Gould 9¾-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	94	95½
Hamersley 8½-84	96¼	97¼
Home Oil 9½-86	98	99
ICI 8¼-87	93	94
ISE Cnda 9-82	97¼	98¼
I.U.Overseas 9-83	97½	98½
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¾	93¾
Kockums 8-83	96¾	97¾
Manitoba 8⅝-83	96¼	97¼
Michelin 9¼-86	98¼	99¼
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	95¾	96¾
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	91¼	92¼
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	98¼	99¼
NBrunswick 8-84	93	94
NZealand 9¼-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	96¼	97¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¾	93¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	91	92
Norway 8½-81	97¼	98¼
Occidental 9¾-83	98¼	99¼
Offsh Mln 8¼-85	92½	93½
Ontario 9-83	98¼	99¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	91¼	92¼
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	95	96
QuebProv 8½-81	97½	98½
QuebProv 9-83	98¾	99¾
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
SaabScania 8½-89	91¼	92¼
S.A.S. 8-85	93¼	94¼
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Singer 8¾-82	94¾	95¾
Stind 8⅝-88	97¾	98¾
Sweden 8¼-87	92¼	93¼
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94¾	95¾
TMay 7¾-87	90	91
Textron 7⅜-87	91	92
Transocean 8-86	94¾	95¾
Transocean 7½-87	90¾	91¾
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	92¼	93¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	91	92
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90¾	91¾

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	74	76
Baker 5½-93	126	128
Beatrice 6¼-91	100	102
Beatrice 4½-92	83½	85½
Beecham 6¾-92	99	100
Boots 6¾-93	98¼	99¼
Borden 6¾-91	97	99
Borden 5-92	84½	86½
BroadHale 4¾-87	71½	73½
Carnation 4-88	69½	71½
Chevron 5-88	153	155
Chrysler 4¾-88	67	69
Chrysler 5-88	69½	71½
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	89	91
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	113	115
CummInt 6¼-86	90	92
DartInd 4¾-87	79	81
EastKodak 4½-86	81	83
Ford 6-86	87	89
Ford 5-88	78½	80½
GenElec 4¼-87	75½	77½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	88	90
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	73½	75½
GulWestn 5-88	84½	86
Honneywell 6-86	84	86
ICI 6¾-97	91	92
INA 6-97	92	94
ISE 6¾-89	86	88
ITT 4¼-97	71½	73½
Jusco 6-92	101¼	102¼
Komatsu 7¼-90	124½	125½
MorganJP 4¼-87	91	93
Nabisco 5¼-88	94	96
OwensIll 4½-87	99	101
PenneyJC 4½-87	71	73
RCA 5-88	81½	83½
Revlon 4⅞-83	134	136
Revlon 4¼-87	114	116
Sperry 4¼-88	94½	96½
Squibb 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
Texas 7½-93	88	90
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4⅝-82	89	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4½-87	73½	75½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70	72
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Monday	95.32	89.40
Previous	95.26	89.36

Tokyo Exchange

June 11, 1979
Price Yen

Stock	Price Yen	Stock
Asahi Glass	338	Matsu E. Wks
Canon	525	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.
Dai Nip. Print	540	Mitsubi Corp.
Fuji Bank	338	Mitsui Co.
Fuji Photo	683	Mitsukoshi
Hitachi	238	Nippon Elec.
Honda Motor	535	Sharp
C. Itoh	356	Sony Corp
Japan Air L.	2,900	Sumitomo Bank
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,030	Taisho Marine
Kao Soap	540	Takeda
Kirin Brewery	423	Teijin
Komatsu	331	Tokyo Marine
Kubota	288	Toray
Matsu El. Ind.	682	Toyota

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High
Amsterdam (1)	88.20	88.40	94.20
Brussels (2)	131.11	131.22	132.15
Frankfurt (3)	138.11	136.54	159.47
London 30	503.90	503.20	558.40
London 500 (4)	283.07	284.86	307.45
Milan (5)	76.43	76.86	82.52
Paris (6)	119.73	119.91	127.35
Sydney (7)	577.86	577.58	597.48
Tokyo (8)	437.97	442.43	461.97
Tokyo (9)	6,065.19	6,168.16	6,341.26
Zurich (10)	328.30	328.40	340.70

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de Bourse" ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemen ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale ind.; 6. Agefi ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

OTIS ELEVATOR INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.

(now Otis Elevator Company)

8¾% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of May 1, 1970 providing for the above Debentures, all of the outstanding Otis Elevator International Capital Corp. (now Otis Elevator Company) 8¾% Guaranteed Debentures due 1985 have been called for redemption on August 1, 1979 at the redemption price of 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued and unpaid to August 1, 1979.

Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of said Debentures with coupons due on and after May 1, 1980 attached at the main offices of any of the following: **Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10015;** Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London and Paris; Banca Vonwiller & C. S.p.A. in Milan; Bank Mees & Hope NV in Amsterdam; and Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg.

On and after August 1, 1979 interest on the Debentures shall cease to accrue, and the coupons for such interest shall be void.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

Dated: June 12, 1979

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 15 Tuesday, June 12, 1979 *

BIS Urges 'Mild Recession' for U.S.

Report Recommends Less Growth To Prevent Major World Setback

By Paul Lewis

BASEL, Switzerland, June 11 (NYT) — The Bank for International Settlements urged President Carter to push the U.S. economy into "a mild recession" now to avoid the possibility that a "major world recession" would develop later on.

In its latest annual report, the BIS, owned by central banks of major industrialized nations, suggests that higher interest rates and further cuts in public spending are needed to cool the U.S. economy in the months ahead.

Traditionally, the BIS annual report is the most outspoken of the surveys of the world economic scene published by various international groups, and this year's report is no exception.

In typically provocative style, the "central banker's central bank" argues that the U.S. economy is still growing too fast for comfort — and not running out of steam, as many economic commentators fear.

The BIS urges the U.S. administration to adopt what it terms "an optimistic scenario," insuring that the present "cyclical upturn" dies "a natural and gentle death," or "more realistically" turns into "a mild recession."

The BIS predicts that, U.S. inflation would then slow and the trade deficit would start to narrow. Lower U.S. economic growth would also dampen rising oil and commodity prices throughout the world and consolidate the dollar's newfound strength, it said. Above all, West Germany and Japan would be able to continue gently expanding their economies free from the fear of another inflationary surge and thus continuing to give a lead to world recovery.

But the BIS clearly fears that the Carter administration may be erring toward its alternative — a "pessimistic scenario" under which the reverse would happen. West German and Japanese growth would then be "crowded out by U.S. inflation" and the world pushed back into a period of "renewed currency unrest and international inflation culminating, with the collapse of the protracted U.S. inflationary boom, in a major world recession."

In support of its fear that President Carter is allowing the U.S. upswing to go on too long, the BIS pointedly asks whether U.S. monetary policy "can be regarded as sufficiently restrictive in an economy where inflation is still accelerating." After all, the BIS continues, "real interest rates are only barely positive in the United States, while they are quite high in a number of other industrial countries."

Secondly, the BIS wonders whether "U.S. fiscal policy can be regarded as sufficiently restrictive, when at the height of a cyclical boom the government is still running a deficit."

Finally, the BIS makes clear that the U.S. slowdown that it wants to see must be fairly severe. It says that its optimistic scenario implies "a radical improvement in the balance of payments" that would turn this year's expected U.S. deficit of nearly $10 billion into a surplus large enough to offset the outflow of direct investment.

The BIS sees a U.S. recession, coupled with continued expansion in the strong economies, as offering the only path back to less inflationary, sustainable world growth.

In particular, it argues that its optimistic scenario will provide a suitable framework in which to deal with such outstanding monetary problems as the excessive supply of dollars around the world and the borrowers market in international bank credit, which it believes contributed to world inflation.

But the BIS seems doubtful that its optimistic scenario will be achieved, largely because of the continuing strength of world inflation.

It congratulates President Carter on stabilizing the dollar. But it notes that, paradoxically, the dollar's strength is adding to a new inflationary surge on the way throughout the world by increasing the cost of imported oil and other materials.

The BIS acknowledges that this new inflationary bout makes it harder for the strong countries, such as West Germany and Japan, to keep up their growth rates. And both have begun recently to raise interest rates. It also means that the U.S. slowdown must be sharper and more prolonged if it is to cool off the rest of the world economy.

Maintaining growth in the strong countries while reducing the U.S. payments deficit will thus require a close "coordination of anti-inflationary policies" among the major Western countries. The BIS recognizes that this is "a challenging task" and that the chances for success "may perhaps look dim in the light of past experience." But, it concludes, "What is the alternative?"

U.S. Holdings Drawn Down

Saudis Seen Running Short of Reserves

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT) — They said it could never happen, but Saudi Arabia, of all countries, now seems to be running short of cash. At least that is one explanation for a quiet drawing down since the middle of last year of Saudi holdings of U.S. Treasury securities, in which much of Saudi reserves are kept.

The squeeze on reserves, resulting from a tremendous effort to modernize the feudal kingdom and equip the military, has implications for the oil price-setting meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva in two weeks.

As the biggest OPEC exporter, the Saudis can pretty much call the price shots. The view here is that Saudi Oil Minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani will swing toward a substantial 40-percent increase in the OPEC base price of $14.55 a barrel, which would take it roughly to the level many producers are now getting. Following such an increase, it is believed the Saudis will increase production to help eliminate the estimated 1.5 million-barrel-a-day gap between world consumption and supply.

Mr. Yamani is reportedly worried that a bigger price increase could tilt consumer countries into another severe recession. He also fears the impact of price rises on developing countries that do not produce oil.

The Treasury does not report on the holdings of individual countries, but it does supply figures for the Middle East region, which Saudi Arabia dominates financially.

Mideast Figures

After a $3.7-billion rise, to $12.8 billion, in the holdings of Treasury bonds, notes and bills in 1977, the Middle East total fell to $10.5 billion at the end of 1978, and, in the first two months of this year, dropped to $9.8 billion.

The latest report on the monetary reserves of Saudi Arabia to the International Monetary Fund shows a $10-billion decline from the end of 1977 to $19.7 billion at the end of February.

Financial specialists identified some shift into Canadian Treasury bills. There could be a positioning out of the U.S. dollar, one specialist observed, as part of the long-term diversification being carried out by a number of foreign central banks.

The view here is that, despite serious disagreements between Saudi Arabia and the United States over U.S. policy in the Mideast, the moves out of the dollar were not politically inspired. "It's merely a case of the Saudis writing too many checks and having to scramble to cover," said a banker who just returned from the area.

Withdrawal From Euromarket

BASEL, Switzerland, June 11 (Reuters) — Saudia Arabia appears to have withdrawn some of its funds from the Euromarkets in 1978, the Bank for International Settlements said in its annual report today. However, the country remained the biggest depositor in terms of amounts outstanding in the market.

While the members of OPEC had been a small net supplier of new funds to the international banking sector in 1977, the BIS said that OPEC last year became the largest net borrower with a turnaround of more than $14 billion.

The sharp contraction of the OPEC current-account surplus meant that new deposits received by the market from these countries dropped sharply to $5.9 billion from $13.4 billion in 1977. At the same time, credits to the OPEC group accelerated to $18.1 billion from $11.3 billion, the BIS said.

Over $7 billion, or more than the whole of the increase in OPEC deposits, was in nondollar currencies. Deposits in dollars declined by about $1.2 billion. The greater part of OPEC borrowing of about $13 billion though, was in dollars, which meant that in 1978 the OPEC countries effectively reduced their net creditor position vis-a-vis the international banking sector in that currency by around $14 billion.

Overall, the BIS said that oil-exporting nations sustained a dramatic drop in their 1978 monetary reserves, paving the way for a slowdown in the growth of world reserves to $44.4 billion, off from 1977's record $60.5-billion rise, to total $363 billion.

The $15-billion decline in OPEC's reserves contrasted sharply with the $10.8-billion rise in 1977.

But in the oil-importing world, reserves rose even faster than before, jumping $59.4 billion, up from a $49.6-billion rise in 1977. The BIS attributes the massive 1978 increase in world reserves to the large U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, along with a sizable movement of official and private funds out of the dollar.

In early 1979, however, the recovery of confidence in the dollar seems to have brought the global reserve expansion to a halt, the report says. The reversal of earlier speculative inflows into West Germany, Japan and Switzerland led to a combined reserve reduction of $16.3 billion in the first four months, while total reserves of the Group of 10 nations and Switzerland fell by slightly more than $8 billion.

The BIS says the slowdown in 1978 reserve growth must be tempered by two factors: A Saudi Arabian accounting change removed $5.3 billion from its reported reserves, and valuation changes stemming from the dollar's depreciation inflated the nondollar reserves by about $10 billion, or nearly $4 billion more than in 1977.

Excluding their effects, the growth of global reserves declined to 13 percent from 21 percent, or to $34.4 billion from $54.2 billion, the report estimates.

The decline among the OPEC states was broadly spread, with Saudi Arabia's holdings, excluding the accounting change, down $5.3 billion. Nigeria's holdings were off $4.3 billion and Venezuela's fell about 20 percent. Only Algeria, Trinidad and Tobago registered a significant rise.

International Bank Loans Up $213 Billion in 1978

BASEL, Switzerland, June 11 (Reuters) — International bank lending expanded by $213 billion last year to $903 billion, the Bank for International Settlements said in its annual report today.

While it noted that this gross figure considerably exaggerated the underlying growth of the market, it described 1978 as a hectic year in the international credit markets. "The result was an intensification of interbank competition and a further compression of the banks' earning margins to levels that seemed to be based on the assumption of a future without problems or losses," it said.

"Continued weak corporate demand at home and, outside the United States, the liquidity-creating effects of the vast U.S. official settlements deficit spurred large banks in their quest for international loan business," it said.

The BIS report shows claims abroad by banks in the Group of 10 countries plus Austria, Denmark, Ireland and Switzerland and by the branches of U.S. banks in offshore centers expanded last year at nearly double the rate of $109.1 billion in 1977.

However, the BIS said the 1978 figures were wider in scope, including for the first time the positions of banks in Austria, Denmark and Ireland as well as certain trade-related items in the external domestic-currency assets of banks in Britain and France. It estimated, too, that exchange-rate effects resulting from the depreciation of the dollar may have added $32 billion to the dollar value of the banks' external assets in currencies other than the dollar.

Excluding double-counting resulting from redepositing funds between reporting banks, the BIS estimated the growth of international bank credit at "only" $110 billion in 1978, up from $75 billion a year earlier.

The BIS said the most expansionary elements last year were foreign lending by banks in Japan and the United States. The increase of $12 billion, or 55 percent, in the external assets of Japanese banks had to be seen in the context of the need to finance the country's large current-account surplus and to rechannel abroad the funds pouring into the country for exchange-rate reasons.

Conversely, the rise of $36.4 billion, or nearly 40 percent, in the external assets of U.S. banks reflected a loss of confidence in the dollar and the resultant eagerness of the rest of the world to add to its indebtedness in that currency. A further inducement to U.S. banks was the lifting of reserve requirements on funds taken up from banks abroad.

U.K., Norway Sign Pact for Oil, Gas In North Sea Field

STAVANGER, Norway, June 11 (Reuters) — Norway and Britain signed an agreement here giving Norway the right to nearly 88.9 percent of the oil and gas resources in the Statfjord field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, Oil Ministry officials said today.

The agreement, signed by the 13 companies in the Statfjord group, gives Britain the right to the remaining portion and will be the basis for dividing production, investment and operating costs between the license owners.

The agreement is to be reviewed in the fall and will be subject to renegotiation every other year. Production is expected to begin in November.

Meanwhile, in London, Phillips Petroleum reported today that test results from the first development well from an offshore platform in the Edda field in the North Sea show that it will deliver more oil and gas than estimated. The well, expected to begin production late this year, produced 7,762 barrels of oil and 11.93 cubic feet of gas a day during the test period.

Swiss Prices Advance 1.2% in Latest Month

BERN, June 11 (AP-DJ) — Swiss wholesale prices, boosted by increases for energy imports, rose 1.2 percent last month after a 0.8-percent rise in April, the statistics office said today.

Wholesale prices were 3.1 percent higher than a year earlier, after a 2.1-percent year-on-year rise in April.

Turkey Devalues Lire By Up to 43 Percent

ANKARA, June 11 (Reuters) — Turkey announced today a new "multiple rate system" for its lira, amounting to a de facto devaluation of between 24 and 43 percent against Western currencies.

Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit said the new value of the lira, which was 26.50 to the dollar until today, would be 47.10 per dollar as from tomorrow except for special cases. These would be crucial oil and fertilizer imports and agricultural exports, for which the new rate would be 35 lira per dollar, he said.

Orient Leasing Eurobond

LONDON, June 11 (AP-DJ) — Orient Leasing (Caribbean) NV is floating a $25-million, seven-year Eurobond bearing an annual coupon of 9½ percent through a syndicate led by Daiwa Europe.

Gold Price Tops Mark

LONDON, June 11 (AP-DJ) — The price for gold set a new high today of $282.40 an ounce at this morning's fixing. It eased later, with dealers quoting a late range of $281.75-$282.25, bid and asked.



Wilfried Guth



Otmar Emminger

Bonn Expected to Replace President of Bundesbank

By John M. Geddes

BONN, June 11 (NYT) — The Bundesbank may be in for a change at the top.

By the end of the year, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt must appoint a president of the central bank, a position of vital importance in the nation and in international finance. Otmar Emminger is known to want to keep the post, but government sources say that Mr. Schmidt favors Wilfried Guth, the co-chairman of Deutsche Bank.

A decision probably will not be reached until fall, according to sources close to Mr. Schmidt. But the crux of the change is one of style more than substance, and it is improbable that economic policy will change. It is an interplay of politics, personalities and prestige, not of policy issues, that makes a West German central banker.

The Cabinet, traditionally dominated by the chancellor, chooses a candidate, who is then accepted or rejected by the Central Bank Council. The council forwards the name to the federal president for final review. Neither the council nor the president ever has rejected a nominee.

President's Term

The term of the Bundesbank president is subject to the agreement of the Cabinet and the nominee. While it is normally an eight-year term, to minimize the effects of political swings, it can be as little as two years.

Mr. Emminger, 68, was named president in April, 1977, after seven years as vice president. In what was viewed as a personal disappointment, he was named to a two-year term after finishing the last nine months of Karl Klasen's eight-year term.

Mr. Emminger's term as president has generally been seen as a successful one and he has avoided serious strain between the politicians of Bohn and the moneymen of Frankfurt. Nevertheless, another term, even of two years, is thought to be unlikely. Age is known to be one concern of Mr. Schmidt in picking a new president. Government sources note that Karl Blessing, Bundesbank president for 11 years in the 1960's, served only until he was 69.

Mr. Guth, 59, is the chief architect of the Deutsche Bank's expansion outside West Germany. Like Mr. Emminger, he is an expert on international finance. But Mr. Guth is recognized as a political opposite to the Social Democratic government, and government sources acknowledge that his appointment could afford some political problems.

Mr. Guth is a nephew of Ludwig Erhard, the former Christian Democratic chancellor, and it would be the second time in 10 years that a Bundesbank president was chosen from Deutsche Bank (Mr. Klasen was chairman of Deutsche Bank before becoming central bank president). Mr. Guth was reportedly offered the presidency in 1977, but declined on the ground that he was not yet ready.

France Soon Will Float New Loan To Finance Widening '79 Deficit

By Jack Boaf

PARIS, June 11 (AP-DJ) — The French government shortly will float a new state loan on the domestic market to help cushion the inflationary impact of what is expected to be a record budget deficit.

Officials privately concede that the shortfall is likely to be close to 40 billion francs (about $9.04 billion), the largest in more than a decade. The initial official predictions were for a deficit of 15 billion francs. The deficit last year was 34.3 billion francs.

The larger-than-expected deficit is due to a combination of internal and external factors responsible for slower growth, higher inflation, a worsening of the trade position and increased unemployment. The government has revised the major economic indicators for this year as a result of the uncertain prospects.

In a report to be released tomorrow, real growth, thanks largely to sustained activity in the first four months, is set at 3.4 percent, down from 3.7 percent initially forecast and barely ahead of last year's 3.3 percent. The growth of overall investments has been revised to 2 percent from 3.8 percent.

Final household demand is estimated to grow 3.4 percent, down from 3.8 percent previously predicted and 4 percent last year. Imports are seen growing 6.5 percent, down from 7 percent, and exports 6 percent, unchanged from previous forecasts. Consumer prices are seen increasing 9.5 percent, up from 7.9 percent initially predicted but down from 9.7 percent last year.

Higher oil prices and a strong dollar, which are expected to increase this year's oil import bill by about 20 billion francs, have dashed hopes for a trade surplus. And expectations of slower growths during the next 12 months in the United States and other major trading partners is expected to lead to a large trade deficit, after last year's 2.5-billion-franc surplus.

Late Buying Lifts Prices on Big Board

NEW YORK, June 11 (Reuters) — Late bargain hunting left prices on the New York Stock Exchange narrowly higher in moderate trading today. Prices were lower during most of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 2.43 at 837.58. Advances topped declines 741-to-697 among the 1,875 issues traded.

Analysts said worries about energy problems kept many investors on the sidelines.

Big Board volume totaled 28.27 million shares, down from 31.47 million traded Friday. Composite volume of NYSE issues listed on all U.S. exchanges and over the counter at 4 p.m. totaled 30.13 million shares, compared with 33.43 million Friday.

Analysts said investors are concerned about possible further oil price increases. Confusion about the outlook for the economy and interest rates also held the market in check, they said. Just as the market closed, the Commerce Department reported that May retail sales at $71.1 billion were virtually unchanged from April. However, sales of durable goods declined 2 percent after a 4-percent fall in April.

Takeover situations and strength in some energy and gaming shares provided most of today's interest. Caesars World topped the active list and recovered 3¾ to 31⅞ after a sharp setback Friday. Other gaming issues on the active list included Ramada Inns, up ⅝ to 12½, and Bally Manufacturing, up 2¼ to 44⅜.

Harnischfeger, a maker of cranes and material handling equipment, surged 7⅛ to 22¼, ex-dividend. Paccar, which makes heavy duty trucks and rail cars, will offer $20 each for all of Harnischfeger's common. Paccar was unchanged at 52¼ bid, over-the-counter.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans closed substantially higher and corn and oats irregularly higher.

Late today, the Agriculture Department revised upward its estimate of this year's winter wheat corp by 3 percent above last month's forecast to 1.43 billion bushels. The new estimate puts the crop 14-percent above last year's levels.

GM to Build 2 New Units

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT, June 11 — General Motors announced today that it will build an automobile assembly plant in Spain and an engine plant in Austria. The total investment, including additional component manufacturing facilities to support the plants, will amount to more than $2 billion, president Elliott Estes said.

Construction is expected to begin early next year and that the first production will be in late 1982. "In full production, these new European facilities will employ about 12,000 persons and boost GM's output by about 300,000 cars a year," he said.

The complex in Spain will include an assembly plant, metal-stamping facilities and subassembly operations in Zaragoza. A component manufacturing plant will be opened in Cadiz. The Austrian plant will be in a suburb of Vienna and will employ 1,500 persons.

The expansion is intended to reduce the competitive edge of Ford Motor, the world's leading automobile company outside the United States whose first-quarter 1978 overseas profits of $375 million eclipsed GM's foreign net earnings for all of last year. Mr. Estes said that GM's move should give the company the capability to surpass Ford by the 1983-model year.

GM will spend 18.2 percent of its 55.5-billion 1979 capital-expenditure budget overseas, Mr. Estes said. From 1980 through 1982, the company will spend 25 percent of its capital-expenditure budget overseas, with about half in Europe.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Continued from Page 14)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
114	104	NSP pf	10.36	9.9		z190	105	105	105	—¼
103½	95¼	NSPw pf	8.80	8.9		z10	98½	98½	98½	+1
42⅞	26⅞	NorTel	9.80			191	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	—⅜
6½	4½	Nthgate	g			25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
49⅞	27¾	Nortrp	1.80	5.6	5	459	33½	31⅞	31⅞	—⅜
37⅛	22⅝	NwstAirl	.80	2.8	10	x502	28⅝	28	28¼	
28⅝	23	NwtBcp	1.32	5.2	7	51	25⅞	25	25⅜	+⅛
19	17	NwtEnr	s		6	111	18½	18	18½	+½
35	23	NwtInd	2.05	6.6	6	x243	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+¼
27⅛	24	NwtP pf	2.50	9.7		x86	26	25⅝	25¾	+½
13⅝	9⅝	NwMLf	1e	9.3	10	115	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	
38¾	28	NwStW	1.80	5.8	6	27	31	30½	31	
31½	22	Norton	1.40	4.7	7	59	30⅛	29⅞	30	—⅛
20⅜	14½	NorSim	.92b	5.9	6	108	15½	15⅝	15½	
45⅛	33¾	NorS pf	1.60	4.6		2	35	35	35	
45½	25¼	Nucor	.44	1.0	6	6	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+¼
30½	29	Nucor wt				2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
		— O-O-O —								
38	16⅝	OKC	1.20	3.3	11	42	36½	36	36¼	
32	14⅜	Oakind	.40	1.4	19	187	29¼	28⅝	28½	—¾
19⅝	15⅝	OakiteP	1.20	7.0	8	14	17½	17¼	17¼	+¼
24¼	14⅞	OcciPet	1.25	5.8	58	992	22	21¼	21½	+¼
11¾	4⅛	OcciPet wt				175	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
39	26¾	OcciP pf	2.16	6.4		5	34	33⅛	33½	—⅛
78½	48½	OcciP pf	3.60	5.3		17	68⅝	68¼	68¼	—¾
76¾	48¼	OcciP pf	4	6.0		3	66½	66¼	66¼	—¼
26¾	22	OcciP pf	2.50	11.		16	23½	23⅛	23⅝	+¼
23¼	18½	OcciP pf	2.12	11.		1	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
24⅝	19⅝	OcciP pf	2.30	11.		41	21⅛	21	21	
35⅛	24¾	Ogden	2	6.5	5	x23	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+¼
19	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	12.	13	1253	15¼	15	15⅛	
48¼	41	OhEd pf	4.40	11.		z50	40	d40	40	—1
49⅝	41	OhEd pf	4.44	11.		z480	40¼	d40¼	40¼	—¾
82½	71	OhP pf	8.04	11.		z100	72	71½	71½	—1
123½	109½	OhP pfA	14	12.		z18	112¼	112¼	112¼	
123	110½	OhP pfF	14	13.		z270	112	111½	112	+½
18⅝	15⅝	OklaGE	1.60	9.7	9	277	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
10½	8⅝	OklGE pf	.80	9.4		z280	9	d 8½	8½	—⅛
24⅝	18⅝	OklaNG	1.80	8.0	7	30	22⅝	22	22⅝	+¼
25¾	13¾	Olin	1	4.9	6	816	20⅝	19¾	20½	+¾
36⅛	23	Omark	1.12	3.5	5	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	—¼
24	15½	Oneida	.92	4.0	6	28	23¼	22¾	22¾	—¼
11⅝	9½	Opelika	.84	7.0	5	x51	u12	11¾	12	+⅜
16¼	13⅜	OranRk	1.52	11.	7	29	14½	13⅞	14	
10⅝	4⅛	Orange	.20	3.0	4	31	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
11⅞	7⅝	OrionC	.30	3.0	7	x143	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
23½	15⅛	OutMar	1.40	8.8	5	132	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+¼
33⅝	18⅜	OutletCo	1	5.1	6	12	19⅞	19¾	19¾	—¼
18⅝	13	OverhDr	.84	5.3	6	2	16	16	16	+⅛
26⅝	16	OvrnTr	1.24	6.6	4	3	18¾	18⅝	18¾	—⅛
29½	20⅜	OverSh	.50b	1.8	6	114	28⅝	28	28	—⅜
35⅜	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.6	6	1007	26⅝	26	26	—⅜
24¾	17¾	OwenIll	1.26	6.4	5	350	19⅝	19¾	19¾	—⅛
12½	8	Oxfrdin	.68	5.9	5	6	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
		— P-Q —								
19¼	15½	PHH Gp	.64	3.9	8	97	16¾	16½	16½	—⅛
12⅝	8	PNBMt	.96e	8.5	9	4	11⅛	11¼	11¼	+⅛
31½	23⅛	PPG	1.84	6.5	6	112	28½	28¼	28⅝	—⅜
21⅞	12⅝	PSA			7	72	18⅝	18	18	—¼
13½	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		15	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
25⅝	21⅝	PacGE	2.32	9.9	7	x410	23½	23⅝	23½	
22⅝	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.0	7	66	22½	22¼	22¼	—¼
57⅝	38½	PacLm	2.20	4.6	13	17	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+½
21⅛	17	PNwTel	1.64	8.7	7	23	19	18⅝	18¾	—⅛
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.0	9	110	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
16⅝	14	PacTT	1.40	9.6	8	62	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+¼
70	62	PacTT pf	6	9.3		z10	64½	64½	64½	—½
17	10	PacTin	.80	5.2	6	2	15⅛	15¼	15¼	—⅛
13⅜	6⅞	PaineW	.44	5.1	4	x13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
17	12⅝	PalW pf	1.30	9.9		6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	6.9	4	32	17⅜	17	17¼	+⅜
8¾	3⅜	Pamida	.06t			56	3½	3⅜	3½	
10⅝	5⅝	PanAm			4	799	6½	6	6	—⅛
50¼	36½	PanEP	3.10	4.2	7	52	49⅞	49¾	49¾	
23⅛	14⅝	Paprcft	1.14b	6.4	6	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
18¼	10⅝	Pargas	1.08	6.1	13	124	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
28⅝	18¼	ParkDr s	.24	.9	9	793	27⅜	26⅝	27	—¼
30⅜	22½	ParHan	1.20	4.7	7	29	25⅞	25	25⅝	+½
33	20½	ParkPn	.60b	1.9	9	12	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+¼
14¼	7	PatPtr				138	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	—⅜
24½	15½	Pavlsnw	.60	3.5	7	32	17⅝	17	17½	+⅛
29⅝	18⅞	Peabdy	.28b	1.4	8	x116	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
12⅝	5½	Pengo			30	76	10⅝	10⅛	10½	—⅜
22½	13⅞	PenCen				76	20¼	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
6⅝	5	PenCn prB				168	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
6¼	2⅝	PenDix				270	5⅝	5¼	5½	+¼
8	7½	PennCp	n.12	1.5		262	7¾	7½	7¾	
41¼	28⅝	Penney	1.76	5.8	7	353	30⅝	30½	30½	—¼
22½	18⅝	PaPL	2.04	10.	6	97	20⅛	19⅞	20	
50½	40¼	PaPL pf	4.40	10.		z20	43½	43½	43½	+½
51½	42	PaPL pf	4.50	10.		z150	45	44	45	+1¾
99½	84	PaPL pf	8.60	10.		z60	86	86	86	—½
91	78	PaPL pf	8.40	11.		z280	78	d77¼	77¼	—¾
106	99	PaPL pf	9.24	9.1		z30	101	101	101	
111	108⅛	PaPL pf	11	11.		z10	103	103	103	
86⅝	72½	PaPL pf	8	11.		z10	73	73	73	
94	78	PaPL pf	8.70	11.		z100	79	79	79	—½
42½	30½	Penwlt	2.20	6.8	7	13	32¼	32	32¼	+⅛
26½	19½	Penw pf	1.60	8.0		23	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
39⅝	26⅝	Pennzol	2.20	5.8	9	406	38⅛	37½	37⅝	—⅛
94⅝	84	Pennz pfB	8	8.8		z100	91	91	91	—½
14	9⅛	PeopDr	.24	2.5	6	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
37¼	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.4	7	135	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	—⅛
33⅝	21⅝	PepsiCo	1.14	4.8	10	892	24¼	23⅞	24	—⅛
34⅛	19⅝	PerkinE	.52	1.7	13	166	30	29⅝	30	+⅛
17¾	8¼	Pertec			7	215	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	—¼
49⅞	33⅝	Petrie	1.40	4.1	10	123	34¼	34	34⅛	—⅛
42¼	27½	Petroln	1.04	2.5	10	158	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+½
25⅝	20⅝	PetRs	2.47e	10.		26	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
23	19	PetRs pf	1.75	7.7		7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
39	29	Pfizer	1.32	4.2	10	592	31½	30⅞	31⅛	
30¼	19⅜	PhelpD	1	4.0	13	114	25⅝	25	25⅛	+¼
18⅞	15	PhilaEl	1.80	12.	8	254	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
46¼	39	PhilE pf	4.38	11.		z110	40½	40½	40½	—1
100⅝	81	PhilE pf	8.75	11.		z10	83¼	83¼	83¼	—4¼
88⅝	71½	PhilE pf	7.85	11.		z140	74	73	74	
106	94½	PhilE pf	9.52	9.9		z40	96½	96½	96½	+⅜
106⅛	87¼	PhilE pf	9.50	10.		z50	93	93	93	
84	69	PhilE pf	7.75	11.		z60	71	71	71	+1½
28¾	19¾	PhilSub	1.10	4.5	8	139	24¾	24½	24⅝	+⅛
34	31½	PhilMr	s1.25	3.9	9	x502	32¾	31⅞	32¼	+⅜
8½	3⅝	PhilInd	.28	6.1	2	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
13⅜	8⅝	PhilInd pf	1	11.		15	9⅝	9½	9½	—¼
39½	28⅝	PhilPet	1.40	3.8	8	1938	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+⅜
18	9¼	PhilVH	.60	4.5	6	25	13½	12⅝	13⅛	
14½	9⅞	PiedAvt	.24	2.2	18	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
17⅞	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	8.9	9	10	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
10⅝	6	Pier 1	.15e	1.5	5	x8	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
47⅝	32	Pilsbry	1.52	4.5	8	100	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	—⅛
38½	24½	Pioner	1.92	5.2	10	560	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	—⅛
22⅝	15½	PionrEl			8	4	18	17⅝	18	—⅛
29	21⅜	PitnyB	1.20	4.6	7	117	26	25⅝	26	+¼
29½	28	PitnyB pf	2.12	7.4		12	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
25⅛	19⅝	PittFrg	.90	3.8	9	5	24⅛	24	24	+⅛
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	5.0	14	834	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	
10⅝	5	PlanRsc			8	69	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
23⅝	14½	Plantrn	.16	.9	13	54	18¼	17¾	17¾	—⅛
32¼	10½	Playboy	.12	.6	24	107	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
24¼	16¼	Plessey	.50e	2.2	9	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
31½	17	Pneumo	1	5.3	8	51	19⅝	19	19	
16⅝	11⅝	PogoPd	.20b	1.3	11	470	15½	15⅛	15⅜	—⅛
60¼	29½	Polarold	1	3.1	9	554	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	+⅜
30½	15⅛	Pndrosa	.40	2.2	6	95	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	
36	21½	PopeTal	1.16	3.7	5	31	32	30⅝	31⅜	+1
21⅞	13	Portec	.80b	4.3	9	53	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
19⅝	16⅝	PortGE	1.70	9.9	12	83	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
39¼	27½	Potlch	1.16	3.5	7	16	33¼	33	33	—⅛
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl	1.34	9.8	8	130	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
28¼	20⅛	Premier	.64	2.4	10	60	27⅛	27	27	—⅛
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			20	164	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞	—⅛
19	17	PrimeC wi				15	17⅛	17¼	17¼	—⅛
93	78⅝	ProctG	3.40	4.3	12	237	79⅞	78½	79⅛	+⅛
14½	9⅛	ProdRsh s			11	7	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
28	18⅜	Proler	.25e	1.0	7	53	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
18½	15¼	PSvCol	1.60	10.	9	124	16⅛	15⅞	16	—⅛
29	24	PSInd	2.32	8.8	8	119	26½	26⅛	26¼	—⅛
13½	10	PSIn pf	1	9.5		z50	11	11	11	+1
109¼	104⅛	PSIn pf	9.44	9.1		z2300	103½	103½	103½	+¼
106⅛	97⅝	PSIn pf	8.96	8.9		100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
22½	17⅝	PSvNH	2.12	11.	6	82	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
28⅝	24¼	PSNH pf	2.75	11.		z170	25	25	25	—1
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM	1.92	9.7	7	89	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.20	10.	7	220	21⅝	21⅝	21½	
16	13½	PSEG pf	1.40	9.8		7	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
59½	48½	PSEG pf	5.05	9.7		z560	53	51½	52	+1½
25⅛	21⅝	PSEG pf	2.17	9.6		7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
27⅛	24⅝	PSEG pf	2.43	9.8		110	25½	24⅞	24⅞	
123½	106½	PSE pf	12.25	11.		z100	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
91	77	PSEG pf	7.70	9.5		114	81⅞	81⅛	81⅛	—1⅛
92⅝	79	PSEG pf	7.80	9.6		z150	81	81	81	
87⅜	74½	PSEG pf	8.08	11.		z150	76	76	76	
11½	5½	Publick				237	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Pueblo			4	17	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	9.5	8	87	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+⅛
48	28⅝	Pullmn	1.60	4.9	8	156	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	—⅜
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.2	7	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
9⅝	3	PuritaFo				212	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
30⅝	22⅝	Purolt r	1.32	4.6	8	12	29⅝	29	29	+¼
27⅜	21¼	QuakO	1.20	5.0	6	136	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	
19⅝	12⅝	QuakSIO	.88	5.3	9	288	17	16¼	16⅝	—⅛
33	18⅝	Quanex s	1	3.4	11	61	29⅝	29⅛	29½	+½
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.9	9	65	7⅛	7	7	—¼
		— R-R-R —								
33⅝	23⅝	RCA	1.60	6.3	7	504	25¼	25	25⅛	+⅛
74	55	RCA pf	4	7.1		x5	56⅝	55⅝	56¼	+1⅛
11	10⅛	RLC	s		5	48	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
16⅝	9⅝	RTE	.60	5.8	6	35	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	+⅛
16	10	RalsPur	.58	5.3	8	1086	11	10⅝	10⅝	
17	5⅝	Ramad	.12e	1.0	29	5168	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	+1⅛
20⅝	14	Ranco	.76	5.0	8	6	15⅛	15	15¼	+⅛
17⅝	9¼	RapAm	.60e	3.6	3	86	17	16⅝	16⅝	
54	32	RapA pf	2.25	4.2		1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+1¼
40⅝	24½	Raybt	1.60b	5.7	5	24	28⅝	28	28	—⅜
27⅜	14⅝	Raymdint	1	6.0	4	88	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
58⅝	42½	Raythn	1.60	3.4	9	268	47⅞	46⅞	47⅛	+⅛
32⅜	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.3	8	x137	23½	23¼	23½	+⅛
19⅝	12¼	RltRef	1.70e	12.	8	3	14½	14⅝	14½	
7⅝	3½	Redman	.06e	1.1	4	84	5½	5¼	5⅜	
11	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	6.9	5	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
33¼	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	5.5	4	12	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
15⅝	10⅝	ReichCh	.74	5.4	11	50	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
63⅝	29⅝	ReinEl	1.60	2.6	13	943	62	61⅝	61⅝	—⅛
177	85⅝	RelEl pf	3	1.7		6	173	172	173	+1
43¼	29¼	ReinGp	1.60b	4.1	4	90	39⅝	39⅝	39½	—½
27⅜	23⅝	RelG pf	2.60	10.		17	25	24⅞	25	—⅛
28⅝	25	Relin pf	2.68	10.		x94	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+⅜
25⅝	11⅜	RepCp	.45e	1.9	4	17	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—½
17	13⅝	RepFnS	s.92	5.5	5	25	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
3	1⅝	RepMtg				11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
28¼	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	6.6	3	143	27⅝	27	27⅛	—⅛
25⅝	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.5	6	63	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+⅛
20¼	9	ResvOil	.24	1.2	12	1475	20⅛	19⅝	20	+½
30½	19½	RsOil pf	1.75	5.9		119	29⅝	29	29⅝	+½
32⅝	20⅝	RevcoD	.64	2.3	11	77	27½	26⅝	27½	+1⅞
19⅝	11⅝	Revere			3	36	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
59	44½	Revlon	1.56	3.4	12	x754	46⅝	45½	46⅝	+⅜
22½	12⅝	Rexham	.60	3.0	8	119	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
21¼	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.5	6	55	17⅝	17¼	17½	
65	53½	Reynln	3.80	6.7	6	284	56½	56⅛	56⅝	
75	58⅝	Reyln pf	2.25	3.6		8	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	—¼
50⅝	48⅝	Reyln pf	4.10	8.1		33	50½	50½	50½	—¼
39⅝	27⅝	ReyMtl	1.80	5.1	4	373	35	34¾	35	+⅛
84	61½	ReyM pf	4.50	6.3		1	72	72	72	—1
25¼	16½	RichCo	1.20	6.4	4	19	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
31	19⅝	RchMer	1.06	5.3	7	243	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
21⅞	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.3	8	42	18⅛	17½	18½	+⅜
35¼	21¼	RioGran	1	3.0	7	x49	34	33½	33½	
18⅝	12⅝	RioGr pf	.80	4.7		x23	17	17	17	—⅛
26	16⅝	RiteAid	.54	2.7	8	130	20½	20⅛	20⅝	
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.6	6	15	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.90	6.3	6	20	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
12⅝	8½	Robins	.40	4.5	8	138	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
19⅝	15⅝	RochG	1.44b	9.1	7	42	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
20¼	15⅝	RochTl	1.56	8.3	7	185	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+⅛
15½	10⅛	Rockwr	1	6.6	5	24	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
40¼	30⅝	Rockwl	2.60	6.8	6	118	38⅝	38	38½	+⅜
97½	76½	Rohm pf	4.75	5.0		4	95	95	95	+3
40¼	30½	RohmH	1.52	3.9	8	27	38⅝	38½	38⅝	
19⅝	10	RohrInd			4	41	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+½
22⅝	16¼	Rollins	.72	3.6	9	101	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
40	28⅝	Rolm	s		28	123	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	+⅛
6¼	2½	Ronson				20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
11⅞	9¼	Roper s	.90	9.2	6	38	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
21½	13⅝	Rorer	.76	5.0	11	252	15⅝	15	15⅛	—⅛
27	15	Rosario	.60	2.6	11	100	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
27¼	15⅝	Rowan	.10	.4	12	101	23⅝	23⅜	23½	—⅛
19⅝	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.2	47	x60	14¼	14¼	14½	+⅛
70	57	RoylD	5.09e	7.4	4	238	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+⅜
34¼	21⅝	Rubbrm	.76	3.2	9	79	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	—⅛
13⅝	9⅝	RussTog	.88	8.6	6	18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
2 3 ¾	1	3 0 3				2 1 ⅛	2 0 ⅜		2 8 ¾	— ⅜
		— S-S-S —								
10⅝	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.0	13	1193	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅜
24⅝	16¼	SCM	1.10	4.8	5	743	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞	+¼
23⅝	12⅜	SPSTec	.50	2.7	8	39	18½	18	18⅛	—⅛
36⅞	23½	Sabine	.56	1.6	29	62	36	35⅝	35⅝	—⅜
16½	8	Safgdin	.32	1.9	14	x929	u16¼	16¼	16⅝	+⅜
46	34⅝	Safewy	2.40	7.2	6	47	35½	35¼	35⅜	—¼
16⅞	7½	SageCp	.44	5.8	5	103	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
29⅝	21¾	StJoMn	1.40	5.0	11	98	28⅝	27⅝	28	—¼
14	11¼	StJoLP	1.26	11.	7	14	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
45	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	5.6	6	95	45	44½	45	+1
11⅝	10	SPaul	1e	9.2		9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
35⅛	26⅝	StRegP	1.80	5.8	7	125	31	30⅝	31	+⅜
8⅝	5½	Salant	.40	6.2	6	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
21½	6¾	Sambos			55	237	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+⅜
16	14	SDieGE	1.44	9.2	9	194	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	SJuanR	1.05t	6.3	18	54	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
23¼	12⅝	Sanders	.40	1.9	10	76	21½	21⅛	21½	+⅜
41½	29½	SFeInd	2.40	6.0	6	489	40⅝	39⅝	40	—¼
11	8	SFeIn pf	.50	4.5		2	11	11	11	
40½	18¼	SFeInt	.72	3.3	17	478	21⅝	21	21½	+⅜
19⅝	13	SafWel	.88	5.2	8	11	17⅛	16⅝	17	—⅜
9¼	4⅝	SaulRE				25	8½	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
8⅛	3½	SavASip			16	291	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅜
15	7	SavOnD	.40	4.5	7	38	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
13⅝	9⅝	SavEIP	1	9.6	4	23	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
15	11⅝	SavE A	1.34	10.		4	13¼	13	13	
13⅝	11¼	SavE pf	1.28	11.		24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
24	11⅜	Savin	.50	2.9	4	296	17⅝	16½	17¼	+⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon			5	106	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Schaefer				25	5½	5⅝	5½	+⅛
38	27⅝	SchrPlo	1.44	4.8	8	344	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	+¼
63⅝	61½	SchrPl pf	5.07	8.0		1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
15⅝	9	Schlitz	.40	3.4	29	1746	11⅞	10½	11⅞	+1⅜
76	66⅝	Schlmb	s1.10	1.4	18	856	76	74½	76	+2¼
39⅝	24½	SciAtla	.24	.7	15	48	36½	36¼	36⅜	—⅛
27¼	18	SCOA s	.90	3.8	7	16	24	23⅞	24	
5⅞	3½	ScotLad	.36r	6.9		95	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
36⅝	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.0	6	15	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
21¾	15⅝	ScottF	.64	3.4	7	76	19⅛	19	19	—¼
19⅝	13½	ScottP	.92	5.3	6	609	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
14⅝	8¼	Scottys	.36	2.8	8	33	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
24⅝	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.5	5	40	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	Scudder			17	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf	.81e	8.9		10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅝	11⅛	SeaCA pf	1.46	12.		6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
33⅝	15½	SeaCont	.42	2.4	5	55	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	—⅛
35⅝	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	7.9	5	157	28⅝	27⅝	28	+¼
17⅝	9½	SeabWA	.40b	2.4	11	359	17⅝	17	17	
31½	23	Seafst	1.12	4.3	7	71	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
34½	22⅝	Seagrm	g1.12		12	59	32½	32¼	32½	—⅛
17½	10½	Seagrv	.27e	1.8	7	40	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅛
17⅝	15⅝	SealAir	n.40	2.4	10	43	17	16½	17	+⅜
29¼	19¼	SealPw	1.10	4.4	7	33	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—⅛
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG	.52	3.6	10	241	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
26⅝	18⅝	Sears	1.28	6.7	7	1273	19½	18⅞	19	
14⅝	5⅝	Seatrain			58	79	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
29¼	26½	SecPac	n1.80	6.3	5	81	28½	28¼	28⅜	
48¼	24⅝	Sedco	.64	2.3	13	118	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+⅛
14⅝	11⅝	SeigLt	1.20b	9.4	5	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
11	7⅝	SvCpInt	.28	3.1	6	56	9⅛	8⅝	9	—¼
15½	7⅛	Shaksor	.52	4.8	8	70	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+½
20⅝	11⅞	Shaklee	.74	5.3	5	20	14	13⅝	14	
34½	21	Shapell	.15	.4	4	45	34⅝	33⅞	34⅜	+⅜
17½	7⅝	ShearH	.40	2.9	3	52	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
43⅝	30¼	ShellOil	2	4.7	8	562	42½	41⅞	42½	+⅜
32¼	30¼	ShellT	s		6	5	30	d30	30	—¼
13⅝	8⅝	ShelGlo	.70	6.8	4	59	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
20½	14⅜	ShelG pf	1.35	8.2		11	16⅝	16½	16½	—½
17⅝	14	ShelG pf	1.40	9.5		8	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
31⅝	19⅝	Shrwin			18	34	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
58	44	Shrw pf	4.40	9.9		z380	44⅝	44½	44½	
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.2	7	43	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	+⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Signal	.80	3.2	5	635	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
38⅝	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.4	7	15	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+⅛
21⅛	10⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.5	13	113	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+⅛
14⅝	8½	SimpPat	.56	4.4	13	952	12⅝	11⅜	12⅝	+½
23⅝	12⅝	Singer	.80	6.1	5	205	13½	13	13½	+⅜
37⅝	30⅛	Singr pf	3.50	11.		14	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	+⅛
30⅝	22½	Skaggs	.80	3.1	8	18	25⅝	25½	25½	—⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Skyline	.48	4.7	8	98	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	+⅛
24⅝	17⅝	SmithA	1.40	7.6	3	30	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
58	39	SmithIn	1.12	2.0	11	54	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	—⅛
45⅝	38⅝	Smtkin	s		14	609	42⅝	42	42½	—¼
22	14½	SmithTr	1	5.9	4	x11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.2	7	5	19½	19¼	19⅝	—⅛
22⅝	20⅝	SnapOn	s.80	3.7	12	138	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+⅛
10¼	7⅛	SonyCp	.10e	1.1	16	241	9¼	9	9½	—⅜
21½	16½	SooLin	s		8	19	18¼	18¼	18½	
6½	2⅝	SoAtlTr			10	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
19	15	SCrEG	1.68	11.	8	258	16½	15⅝	16	—⅛
28⅝	16⅝	SoJerIn	1.74	9.9	8	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
45⅝	26⅝	Soutdwn	.60	1.4	7	24	44⅝	43⅝	44	+⅛
15⅝	11½	SoetBk	.80	6.0	6	53	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
9⅝	7⅝	SoetPS	1.17t	12.	10	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
27⅝	23½	SoCalE	2.48	9.4	6	326	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
16⅝	12	SouthCo	1.54	12.	9	769	13¼	13	13⅛	
20⅝	17⅝	SoInGE	1.52	8.4	6	78	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
39½	29½	SoNRes	1.25	3.5	7	139	36⅛	35½	35⅝	—⅛
40	34½	SNETel	3.60	9.1	7	24	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+⅛
55½	50	SoNE pf	4.62	8.5		z8000	54½	54	54½	
33⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	7.6	6	288	31½	31	31½	+½
57¼	44⅝	SouRy	3.20	5.8	6	74	55⅜	54⅝	55⅜	+⅛
56	43	SoRy pf	3	5.7		1	53	53	53	+½
29⅝	26¾	SoRy pf	2.60	9.6		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	6.7	8	271	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+⅜
34⅝	25⅝	SoutInd	.84	3.7	10	110	27⅝	27	27⅛	+¼
70⅝	39⅝	SouRoyl	1.20	1.8	19	111	69	67	67⅛	—2
35½	34½	SouRoyl wi				4	34½	34¼	34¼	—1
22⅝	16¼	SwtAir	s.28	1.3	5	31	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
29⅝	22¼	SwtBsh	1.24	5.3	6	4	23⅝	23½	23½	+⅛
19⅝	10⅝	SwtFore	.40	2.3	5	136	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
74	21¼	SwtFl pf	1.50	4.4		12	34	33⅝	33⅝	
15⅝	13⅝	SwtPS	1.28	9.7	8	165	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
27	12⅝	SpartF	.40	1.5	11	28	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
15½	10½	Sparton	.80	6.3	6	x10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
26⅝	15⅝	SpectPh			15	36	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
23½	13⅝	SperryH	1	7.4	4	28	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅛
51⅝	39⅝	SperryR	1.56	3.4	7	257	46	45⅝	46	
20⅝	14	SprngsM	1.08	6.3	5	x28	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+½
26¼	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.3	8	119	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅜
37⅜	25½	Squibb	1.08	3.7	11	516	29	28⅝	29	+⅛
13⅝	11⅝	StaRite	n.70	6.0	6	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
25⅝	16½	Staley	1	4.1	17	114	24½	24	24⅛	
29⅝	22⅝	StBrnd	1.36	5.6	9	363	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
35	19⅝	StBPnt	.64	2.8	10	384	23⅛	22½	23	—⅛
20½	13½	StdMotA	.64	3.8	7	30	17	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
58⅝	38⅝	StOilCl	2.80	5.7	7	934	49	48⅝	49	+⅛
67⅝	46½	StOInd	3	4.5	8	681	66⅝	65⅝	66⅜	+⅛
59	28⅝	StOilOh	1.20	2.1	12	769	57	55⅝	57	
12⅝	7⅝	StPacCp	.50b	5.6	4	24	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
19¼	12⅝	Standex	.70	4.0	7	5	17⅝	17⅝	17½	—⅛
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.0	7	448	27⅝	27	27	—⅛
30¼	22⅝	Starret	1.32a	4.7	6	3	28	27⅝	28	
6⅝	3½	StMutInv			15	34	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
11⅝	9⅝	StMSe	1.05	10.		39	10⅝	10½	10½	
21⅝	20⅝	StaufCh	s1.10	5.3	7	98	21	20½	20½	—⅛
12⅝	8½	Sterchi	.60	7.0	5	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
8⅝	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	8.5	5	x6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
21⅛	14	SterlDg	.84	4.3	12	1570	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	—⅛
4⅝	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	2.9	14	115	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
25½	12⅝	Stermdnt	.60	2.4	10	48	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.3	5	64	14½	14¼	14⅝	—⅛
28½	28¼	StewWa	s1.88	6.7	7	16	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
37⅝	20⅝	StokVC	1.32	3.9	11	60	34⅝	33⅝	34	+⅛
50	37⅝	StoneWb	2.75r	6.5	8	16	42	41⅝	42	+⅛
29⅝	10½	StonCon	.60	2.4	14	69	25⅛	24½	24½	—1
20⅝	14⅝	StopShp	1.20	7.0	4	6	17⅝	17	17⅛	+⅛
23⅝	18⅝	StorTec	s		15	1482	19	d18½	19	—⅛
42⅝	26	StorerB	1.30	3.3	10	31	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
17¼	12½	StridRit	1.08	8.0	6	17	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅛
32⅝	23½	StuWor	1.25	4.5	5	461	27⅝	26⅝	27½	+1
5	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	5.2	10	51	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
26½	14½	SubPrG	1.44	5.5	7	52	26⅝	25⅝	26	—⅛
32	22	SunChm	.60	2.1	5	27	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
28⅝	19	SunEl	.60	2.4	13	26	24⅝	24½	24½	—⅛
54½	36⅝	SunCo	3	5.5	7	352	54⅝	54	54⅝	
56⅝	37½	SunC pf	2.25	4.0		14	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—½
25	16⅝	Sunbm	1.40	5.8	7	1214	24	23¼	24	+⅜
26⅝	19	Sundstr.	1	4.0	8	30	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	
69⅝	50	Sunds pf	3.50	5.6		3	62½	61	62½	+2½
17½	9	SunsM	.40	2.8	18	114	14⅝	14	14⅝	
20⅛	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.0	9	30	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
421	244½	SuprOil	2.80	.7	27	32	421	419	421	+⅜
16⅝	9⅝	SupmkG	.48	3.7	4	33	13⅛	13	13⅛	
12⅝	4½	Supscp				37	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
11⅞	7¼	SutroM	.97e	9.1	10	29	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
29⅝	20⅛	Swank	1.40a	6.5	6	16	21⅝	21¼	21½	—⅛
23⅝	14½	Sybron	.96	4.5	8	252	21⅝	20½	21⅛	—⅜
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	.8	27	63	12	11⅝	12	+⅜
		— T-T-T —								
20⅝	10⅝	TRE	1.26	7.1	9	58	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—½
42⅝	33⅝	TRW	2	5.6	6	229	35½	35	35½	+½
92⅝	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.8		4	76	76	76	
80	63⅝	TRW pr	4.50	6.5		20	69⅝	68	69¼	+1⅛
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.7	7	39	22⅝	22	22½	—¼
4⅝	1⅝	Talcott				96	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
15⅝	10	Talley	1	9.9	7	50	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
15⅝	10½	Talley pf	1	9.2		7	11	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
21⅛	16½	TampE	1.44	7.9	8	562	18⅝	18	18⅛	+¼
34⅝	17⅝	Tandy			6	254	20¼	20	20⅛	+⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Tandyctf	n		2	161	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	7⅛	Tappan	.28	2.5	27	41	11⅛	10⅝	11¼	+⅜
15½	9	Tchncolr	.60	4.6	6	x22	13¼	12⅝	13	
14⅝	7⅝	Technicn			11	402	13½	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
57	39	Tektrnx	.64	1.3	13	57	51	50⅝	50⅝	+⅛
11¼	5⅛	Telecor	5.60c		5	21	6	6	6	—⅛
130½	83½	Teledn	9.92t	8.0	6	310	124¼	121⅞	123⅞	+2⅝
19⅝	8⅝	Teiprmt			21	303	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
9¼	3⅝	Telex			9	158	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
34½	29	Tenneco	2.20	6.6	7	500	33½	32⅝	33⅜	—⅛
128½	108½	Tennc pf	5.50	4.5		5	123½	122	122	—1½
30½	14½	Teradyn			10	27	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Tesoro			8	3142	15⅝	14½	15⅝	—⅛
28⅝	19½	Tesor pf	2.16	7.7		446	28⅝	27	28	—⅛
27⅝	22½	Texaco	2.16	8.1	7	1461	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
41⅝	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.6	8	88	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
47½	32	TexEst	2.30	5.0	8	150	46⅝	46	46⅜	+⅛
27⅝	25⅝	TxET pf	2.40	9.0		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
38	26⅝	TxET pf	2.87	10.		3	28	27⅝	28	
47⅞	34⅝	TexGT	2.64	6.1	7	59	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+1⅛
22⅝	16	TexInd	.60	3.1	5	34	19⅝	19½	19½	
92½	75⅝	TexInst	2	2.2	14	436	89	87	89	+1⅝
15⅝	5⅝	TexInt			17	314	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+⅛
44½	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	.9	10	286	42½	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅛
57	43⅝	TxPcLd	.45e	.8	21	18	u57⅛	55⅝	57	+1⅝
22⅝	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.6	8	226	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Texasgulf	1.20	5.3	13	89	22½	21⅝	22⅛	+⅜
44⅝	35⅝	Texgif pf	3	7.5		10	40⅝	40	40⅛	
13½	4⅝	TexfiInd			3	109	6⅛	5⅝	6	
35	23½	Textron	1.80	7.1	6	x174	25⅝	25½	25½	—⅛
38½	27	Textr pf	2.08	7.3		x17	28⅝	28	28½	—⅛
31⅝	21¼	Textr pf	1.40	6.3		x4	22½	22¼	22¼	—⅛
39⅝	27⅝	Thiokol	1.30	3.6	7	23	36	35⅝	35⅝	—⅜
48⅝	39⅝	ThmBet	1.52	3.6	12	x6	42½	42⅛	42¼	
14⅝	8¼	Thomin	.52b	5.0	5	x77	10½	10⅛	10½	+¼
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.80	7.0	6	14	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
17⅝	9½	Thrifty	.60	3.8	12	41	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
38⅝	18⅝	Ticor	1.28	3.4	9	12	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr	.90	4.0	8	11	22½	22½	22½	+⅛
34⅝	19	Tigerint	.80	3.3	6	84	24⅝	24	24⅝	
50¾	35⅝	TimeIn	1.66	4.2	7	158	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+¼
32⅞	26½	TimI pfB	1.57	5.4		12	29½	29⅝	29⅝	+⅜
35¼	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	4.2	7	20	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
60⅝	45	Timkn	3	5.0	7	77	60	59⅝	59⅝	+⅛
34½	19⅝	ToddSh			6	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim	.60	3.1	8	92	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+⅜
24⅝	19	TolEdis	2.20	11.	7	67	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
26⅝	20⅝	TolEd pf	2.36	11.		1	21½	21½	21½	—⅛
24	19⅝	TolEd pf	2.21	11.		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp				125	15⅝	14⅝	15	+⅛
14⅝	8⅝	ToolRol	.40b	4.2	6	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
29⅝	17⅝	ToroCo	.88	3.8	8	33	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
19	15⅝	Tracor	s.40	2.5	7	33	16⅝	16	16	
21⅝	17½	Tranc	s		9	39	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
38⅝	27⅝	TranUn	2.12	6.5	7	909	33½	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
20⅝	13⅝	TWC			5	355	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
23½	17⅝	TWC pf	2	10.		10	20	19½	19½	—⅛
18⅝	15⅝	TWC pf	1.90	12.		42	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	Transm	1	5.8	5	432	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
23¼	19½	Traninc	2	9.6		13	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Transco	1.24	4.5	12	106	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	6.3	6	5	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
97½	88½	TrGP pf	8.64	9.5		z50	90⅝	90½	90½	
26⅝	23⅝	TrGP pf	2.50	10.		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh	.40b	2.7	4	x5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
29⅝	19⅝	Tranwy	1.80	7.8	5	26	23	22⅝	23	+⅛
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.5	4	373	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+⅛
20⅝	16⅝	TriCon	1.94e	11.		97	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
30⅝	27	TriCn pf	2.50	8.7		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1½	TriSoM			9	275	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	—⅛
13½	7⅝	Triaind	.20r	2.1	7	40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
24¼	14½	TriaPc	.84	4.1	7	27	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Trico	.16	1.4	11	33	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
24½	15¼	TrintyIn	1	4.1	10	113	24½	23⅝	24½	+⅛
17¼	14⅝	TucsEP	1.42	8.8	8	212	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
46¼	24¼	TCFox	1.40a	3.4	6	197	41½	40⅝	41⅛	—⅛
24½	17	TwinDs	1	5.1	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
23⅝	14⅝	TycoLab	.1	5.4	4	75	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
19⅝	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.9	7	159	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
42½	21⅝	Tymshr			15	46	38⅝	37⅝	38	—⅛
		— U-U-U —								
45⅝	23⅝	UAL	1	4.2	2	673	24½	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
21⅝	16⅝	UGI	1.64	8.1	7	20	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
29½	25⅝	UGI pf	2.75	10.		z100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.6	7	x28	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3½	1⅝	UMET Tr				30	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
30½	16	UNCRes	.40	2.1	5	275	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
39½	17	UVInd	18c		5	112	21⅝	20⅝	21	—⅛
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	6.8	5	32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
64⅝	53⅝	UnINV	4.27e	7.3	6	38	58½	58	58½	+⅛
52½	40⅝	UComp	2.40	5.0	9	17	48¼	47⅝	48¼	+⅛
42⅝	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.6	5	393	37	36⅝	36⅝	—⅛
11½	7½	UnComr	.20	1.8		39	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.24t	4.5	6	41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
15¼	13⅝	UnElec	1.44	11.	6	153	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
43	37	UnEl pf	4	9.9		z200	40¼	40¼	40¼	—⅛
49⅝	39⅝	UnEl pf	4.50	11.		z40	42	42	42	
24⅝	20⅝	UnEl pf	2.13	11.		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
86	72½	UnEl pfH	8	11.		2	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	—⅛
37⅝	33	UnOCal	s		8	1535	u38⅝	37	38⅛	+⅛
70⅝	42½	UPacC	2.30	3.3	11	586	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—⅛
24½	15	UPac pf	.47	1.9		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
8½	5	Uniroyal			16	198	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
82	42	Uniryl pf	8	15.		z980	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	—⅛
15½	7⅝	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	32	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
21⅝	10⅝	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		3	11⅝	11	11	—⅛
42¼	29⅝	UEnRs	2.48	6.0	6	35	41⅝	41	41⅛	—⅛
30¼	28½	UFinCal	s.90	3.1	9	86	29½	29¼	29⅛	—⅛
24⅝	13⅝	UnGrty	.16	.7	8	60	23	22½	22⅝	+⅛
27	21⅝	UIllum	2.56	11.	6	27	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
28¼	12½	UnitInd	.85b	5.1	6	13	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
19⅝	8⅝	UnitInn	.22	1.9	5	40	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.1	5	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	UnPkMn				48	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
36⅝	16	UnRefg	.84	2.1	7	328	u39⅝	35⅝	39⅝	+⅛
16⅝	14½	USFoS	1.58e	9.6		73	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
37¼	29	USFid	2.40	6.9	4	x108	35⅝	35	35	—⅛
33⅝	23⅝	USGyps	2	6.7	4	123	30⅝	30	30	—⅛
30⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	6.6		17	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅛
14⅝	6⅝	USHom	.52	3.8	4	241	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅛
10	6⅝	USInd	.64	7.3	5	156	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
20⅝	12⅝	USLeasg	.52	3.4	6	22	15½	15¼	15½	+⅛
9½	4⅝	US Rty				149	9½	9	9⅛	—⅛
30½	19⅝	USShoe	1.48	7.2	5	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
30¼	21⅝	USSteel	1.60	7.2	6	649	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
37	30½	USTobc	1.84	5.8	10	21	32	31⅝	32	+⅛
52½	35⅝	UnTech	2.20	6.0	7	277	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—⅛
140½	101	UTch pf	7.32	7.2		10	101	101	101	—⅛
70¼	49¼	UTch pf	3.87	7.7		32	50¼	50	50	—⅛
27	26⅝	UTch pf wi				471	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
20	17⅝	UniTel	1.44	7.7	7	95	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
29½	27⅝	UnITl pf	1.50	5.4		1	28	28	28	+⅛
26⅝	12	Unitrod.	.50	2.0	11	x42	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Univar	.56	6.2	4	21	9	8⅝	9	
22	14½	UnivFd	.96	5.3	8	45	18⅛	17⅝	18	+⅛
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.0	7	15	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
56	40	Upjohn	1.52	3.2	10	127	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	+⅛
25	.17	USLIFE	.66	2.9	7	66	23¼	23	23	—⅛
11½	9	UslifeFd	.96a	9.6		11	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
19⅝	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.6	10	172	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
31½	27¼	UtPL pf	2.80	10.		4	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
		— V-V-V —								
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.4	6	27	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
24⅝	14	VSI Co	.40	2.8	7	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Valleyln	.40	5.2	33	122	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
16½	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.9	5	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
21¼	11⅝	Varian	.40	2.0	33	87	20⅛	19½	19⅝	+⅛
14¼	7½	Varo	.32	3.6	6	55	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
26	16½	Veeco	.50	2.1	9	15	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo				13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
14⅝	11⅛	VestSe	1.36e	11.		15	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
33	18⅝	Viacom	.32	1.1	14	11	28½	28⅝	28⅝	
15⅝	12	VaEPw	1.40	11.	7	644	13	12⅝	13	—⅛
55	46½	VaEP pf	5	11.		z50	47	46½	46½	—⅛
30⅝	25⅝	VaEP pf	2.90	11.		36	26⅛	26	26	—⅛
81	67	VaEP pf	7.20	11.		z400	68½	68⅛	68½	+⅛
21⅛	7⅝	Vornado	.60	3.0	95	1272	20	18⅝	19⅝	+⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Vulclac	.75	5.4	5	20	14	13⅝	13⅝	
37⅝	26¼	VulcnM	1.60	4.8	7	5	33⅝	33½	33½	
		— W-W-W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.6	12	26	36½	35⅝	36⅛	
22½	12	Wabash	.50	3.2	5	37	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	
20⅝	15½	Wachov	.76	4.4	7	42	17½	17⅝	17⅝	
56	42½	Wach pf	2.20	4.8		16	46¼	46	46	
7	3½	WachRty				342	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
29⅝	19½	WalMrt	.30	1.1	13	18	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	
30½	23½	Walgrn	1.40	5.4	6		26½	25⅝	25⅝	
40	28	WlkrA	g1.60a			26	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	
33⅝	21⅝	WallBus	.84	3.4	7	64	25	25	25	
27	17¼	WalMu	1.40	6.1	4	x3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
35½	26⅝	WaltJm	1.80	5.8	6	x162	31½	30⅝	31	
11⅝	10	WaltJ pf	1	9.8		z100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.8		x2	33	33	33	
12⅝	2⅝	WardFd			9	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	Warnaco			4	x36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	5.3	8	78	31	30⅝	30⅝	
37⅝	23⅝	WrnCom	s1	3.0	7	135	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
113	78⅝	WrnC pf	1.25	1.4		1	89	89	89	
31⅝	21⅝	WarnrL	1.32	5.6	9	699	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
27	18⅝	WashGs	2.40	10.	13	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
32⅝	23⅝	WshNat	1.40	4.9	6	27	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
39¼	30¼	WasN pf	2.50	6.9		7	37	36	36	
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.3	7	16	22½	22⅝	22⅝	
33¼	21½	WasteM	.70	2.2	12	314	32½	31⅝	31⅝	
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.7	23	3	23	23	23	
7⅝	4⅝	WayGos	.48	8.2	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19	15⅝	WayG pf	1.60	10.		2	16	16	16	
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.3	8	10	6	5⅝	6	
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.2	13	487	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	
22⅝	22½	WeisMk	s.80	3.5	8	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
33¼	25⅝	WellsF	1.72	6.3	5	219	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	WelFM	1.25e	7.9	9	60	u15⅝	15½	15⅝	
51½	44⅝	WIPP pf	4.50	10.		z30	45	d44¼	44⅝	
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.4	6	42	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
13	8⅝	WstctT	g.80			3	u13⅝	12⅝	13	
14⅝	7⅝	WnAirL	.40	5.1	3	140	8	7⅝	7⅝	
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	8.2		x4	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
30½	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.0	6	124	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	
37¼	20⅛	WnCoNA	.40	1.1	13	48	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
60⅝	24⅝	WPacIn	1	1.9		112	53	52⅝	53	
28	15	WnPubl	.88	3.2	12	22	28	27⅝	27⅝	
22⅝	14½	WUnion	1.40	6.3	10	1070	u23⅛	22	22⅝	
52	42	WnUn pf	4.60	9.1		4	50½	50	50½	
58	47	WnUn pf	4.90	8.7		5	56½	56½	56½	
11⅝	9⅝	WUn dpf	1.18	12.		34	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
25½	21	WUTl pf	2.56	11.		9	22½	22½	22½	
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.2	5	1420	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
30⅝	23⅝	Wstvac	1.32	4.6	7	43	29	28½	28⅝	
23⅝	16	Weybrg	1.08	5.8	4	81	18⅝	17⅝	18	
32⅝	23¼	Weyerhr	1	3.4	8	517	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.5		9	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
41	26¼	WheelF	1.20	4.3	8	79	28⅝	27⅝	28	
44⅝	29½	WheelF pf	2	6.6		22	30⅝	29⅝	30	
20½	9	WheelPit			2	39	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
58⅝	40½	WhelPit pf6		12.		z100	48½	48½	48½	
49½	32	WhelPit pf5		12.		z230	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.40	7.1	7	648	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	5.0	6	26	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt			4	632	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak	.50	3.6	5	125	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
19½	11⅝	Wickes	1.04	6.9	5	98	15	14⅝	15	
13⅝	6½	Wieboldt	.44	4.2	11	x17	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.0	26	405	20⅝	19⅝	20	
12⅝	6	WilshrO	.14	1.2	34	258	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
31⅝	25½	WinDx	1.44	5.3	8	62	27⅝	27	27	
45	38	WinDx B				5	37½	d37	37	
7⅝	2½	Winnbgo			13	137	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	WinterJ	1	9.6	12	41	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
29½	23⅝	WisEP	2.38	9.2	8	37	26	25⅝	26	
106	93	WisE pf	8.90	9.0		z110	99	98	99	
22	19	WisGas	1.92	8.6	6	18	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
21⅛	17⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.4	8	32	19	18⅝	19	
21¼	16¼	WiscPS	1.62	9.0	7	17	18⅝	18	18	
25	18⅝	Witco	1.20	4.9	6	22	24⅝	24¼	24½	
17½	10	WlthR	.80	7.2	5	43	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	6⅛	WolvrW	.30	3.0	6	65	10	9⅝	10	
28⅝	12⅝	Womefc	.60	3.1	8	24	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
31¾	15⅝	WoodPt	.48	1.6	15	116	29½	28⅝	29	
32	17⅛	Wolwth	1.60	6.2	6	292	26	25⅝	26	
43	26⅝	Wolw pf	2.20	6.0		2	36½	36½	36½	
12⅝	5	WorldAir			5	84	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
74⅝	56⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.5	8	x3	68½	68¼	68½	
19⅝	8⅝	Wurlitzr	.48	5.2	6	75	9¼	9	9¼	
19⅝	10⅝	Wylain	.80	5.9	6	73	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅝	7½	WyleLb	s.40	4.7	9	23	8½	8⅜	8½	
7½	3¼	Wyly			16	41	6½	6¼	6½	
		— X-Y-Z —								
64	50	Xerox	2.40	3.8	11	1724	62½	61¼	62½	
23	14¼	XTRA s	.52	2.5	4	155	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
36	13⅝	Yates	.20	.6	7	33	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
21⅞	15	ZaleCp	1	5.2	6	179	19¼	18	19¼	
17	12¼	ZolepfA	.80	5.6		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
19⅝	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.6	11	142	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
17⅝	9¼	ZayreCp			4	36	12	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅝	12	ZenithR	1	7.7	9	176	13⅛	12⅝	13	
19½	12½	Zurnind	.80	5.0	7	43	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	[illegible]

NEW YORK, June 11, 1979 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.85	1.75
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	334.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	114-115	73-74
Lead spot, lb.	55-58	0.31
Copper elect., lb.	.84⅝-87¼	0.67⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.4162	5.9799
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz	8.595	5.236
Gold N.Y., oz	282.60	180.65
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) June 11, 1979	1,090.50 f	928.70 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
June 11, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.34	6.34	6.20	6.23	—0.13
Mar	6.90	6.90	6.90	7.00	.
May	8.97	8.97	8.90	8.91	—0.08

Est. sales: 46 sales Fri. 26

Total open interest Fri. 1,745 up 5 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	187.00	187.00	185.25	185.43	— 1.44
Sep	189.50	189.75	188.26	189.03	— 1.29
Dec	186.75	187.60	186.00	186.33	— 0.86
Mar	184.50	187.00	184.50	185.40	+ 0.48
May	184.00	186.00	184.30	185.00	
Jul	187.00	187.00	184.50	185.75	+ 2.70
Sep	184.00	184.50	184.00	183.25	— 2.88

Est. sales: 1,570 sales Fri. 2,735

Total open interest Fri. 9,734 up 36 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	8.38	8.48	8.36	8.47	+0.18
Sep	8.75	8.89	8.73	8.89	+0.24
Oct	8.95	9.13	8.94	9.12	+0.25
Mar	9.68	9.85	9.66	9.85	+0.19
May	9.90	10.07	9.88	10.05	+0.25
Jul	10.09	10.25	10.08	10.24	+0.24
Sep	10.30	10.38	10.38	10.38	+0.20
Oct	10.40	10.50	10.40	10.49	+0.18

Est. sales: 5,720 sales Fri. 2,565

Total open interest Fri. 39,130 up 719 from Thur.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	154.75	155.50	153.55	153.55	+0.40
Sep	157.90	158.80	156.60	156.75	+0.30
Dec	160.50	161.50	160.50	159.80	+0.20
Mar	161.90	162.50	161.50	160.90	+0.30
May	162.50	163.25	162.00	161.70	+0.15

Est. sales: 682 sales Fri. 582

Total open interest Fri. 8,033 up 33 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	97.40	97.40	94.70	96.30	—1.00
Sep	97.80	98.00	94.80	96.40	—1.90
Nov	97.25	97.25	94.95	96.30	—1.15
Jan	96.30	96.30	94.75	95.75	—0.85
Mar	97.50	97.50	96.10	96.40	—0.90
May	96.70	97.20	96.80	97.60	—0.45
Jul	96.70	97.50	96.70	98.30	—0.65

Est. sales: 750 sales Fri. 583

Total open interest Fri. 7,521 up 59 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	66.97	67.81	66.50	67.76	+0.95
Oct	66.65	67.50	66.25	66.77	+0.82
Dec	64.40	65.55	64.20	64.74	+0.93
Mar	65.40	66.22	65.10	65.85	+1.03
May	66.00	67.00	66.40	66.65	+0.85
Jul	67.80	68.00	67.70	67.45	+0.70

Est. sales: 11,550 sales Fri. 10,242

Total open interest Fri. 40,336 up 286 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	83.50	83.60	81.00	82.00	—1.10
Sep	84.30	84.30	82.50	82.60	—1.30
Dec	85.00	85.00	83.50	83.50	—1.20
Jan	84.75	84.75	84.75	83.55	—1.25
Mar	85.40	85.50	83.80	83.80	—1.40
May	85.70	85.70	84.00	83.90	—1.50
Jul	85.60	85.60	85.40	84.00	—1.50
Sep	85.50	85.50	85.50	84.10	—1.50
Dec	85.70	85.70	84.60	84.20	—1.50
Mar	85.50	85.60	84.55	84.20	—1.50

Est. sales: 7,100 sales Fri. 6,672

Total open interest Fri. 44,873 up 182 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Jul	860.00	868.00	855.00	860.00	— 0.60
Aug	875.00	875.00	868.00	867.40	— 0.60
Sep	880.50	883.00	870.50	874.80	— 0.60
Dec	899.00	903.00	890.00	894.30	— 0.50
Jan	905.00	905.50	895.50	900.00	— 0.50
Mar	917.50	920.50	908.20	911.70	— 0.50
May	928.50	933.00	922.50	923.50	— 0.40
Jul	940.50	945.00	933.00	935.30	— 0.40
Sep	953.00	953.00	952.80	947.10	.
Dec	972.00	973.50	965.00	965.60	— 0.30
Jan	970.50	970.50	968.50	971.60	— 0.30

Est. sales: 19,200 sales Fri. 16,696

Total open interest Fri. 160,237 off 1,767 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jul	429.50	434.00	426.50	427.80	+ 1.60
Oct	430.00	434.50	427.70	428.60	+ 1.70
Jan	433.00	437.50	430.00	430.80	+ 1.90
Apr	440.50	440.50	435.00	433.50	+ 1.90
Jul	438.50	438.50	438.50	436.30	+ 1.90
Jan	447.50	447.50	447.50	441.70	

Est. sales: 2,186 sales Fri. 2,451

Total open interest Fri. 9,035 up 53 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Jun	282.20	282.80	280.60	280.80	+ 0.30
Aug	286.00	286.70	284.10	284.60	.
Oct	291.00	291.30	288.80	289.30	.
Dec	295.50	296.30	293.40	293.90	— 0.10
Feb	299.70	300.70	298.40	298.40	— 0.20
Apr	304.50	305.20	302.80	302.80	— 0.40
Jun	310.00	310.10	308.00	307.30	— 0.50
Aug	313.20	314.00	312.20	311.80	— 0.60
Oct	319.10	320.00	318.40	316.30	— 0.70
Dec	323.00	324.00	321.00	320.80	— 0.90
Feb	327.50	327.50	326.70	325.20	— 1.20
Apr	331.00	331.00	331.00	329.70	— 1.40

Est. sales: 23,500 sales Fri. 24,079

Total open interest Fri. 160,550 off 2,550 from Thur.

CHICAGO FUTURES
June 11, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	4.11	4.23¾	4.09	4.19½	+.15¼
Sep	4.15	4.27½	4.13	4.23¾	+.16¼
Dec	4.38	4.34½	4.23	4.34½	+.20
Mar	4.37	4.42	4.29½	4.42	+.20
May	4.35	4.41	4.38	4.39¼	+.18¼
Jul	4.20	4.30	4.28	4.26	+.16

Sales Fri. 18,039.

Total open interest Fri. 40,282, up 1,132 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	2.76	2.81¾	2.74¾	2.77¼	+.03½
Sep	2.83½	2.88	2.81	2.83	+.02¼
Dec	2.87½	2.94½	2.86½	2.89½	+.05
Mar	2.95¾	3.03½	2.95½	2.98½	+.05
May	3.04	3.09½	3.00½	3.03¼	+.03¾
Jul	3.04	3.11	3.03¾	3.05	+.03

Sales Fri. 55,417.

Total open interest Fri. 177,588, up 2,341 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	7.62	7.82	7.58	7.67¾	+.10¼
Aug	7.68	7.91½	7.65¼	7.76½	+.11¼
Sep	7.70	7.93¾	7.65½	7.76½	+.12¼
Nov	7.67	7.90¼	7.62½	7.74½	+.14¼
Jan	7.75½	8.00½	7.73½	7.83¾	+.13¼
Mar	7.89	8.11½	7.85	7.96¼	+.16¼
May	7.97½	8.18	7.92	8.05	+.16½
Jul	8.02	8.21½	7.98	8.06	+.13

Sales Fri. 59,114.

Total open interest Fri. 122,299, up 750 from Thurs. Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jul	205.00	210.70	203.50	205.20	+2.30
Ag	206.50	213.00	205.30	207.60	+2.80
Sp	207.70	215.00	206.50	208.30	+1.60
Oct 209.00	215.00	207.50	209.20		+2.40
Dc	211.00	218.00	210.10	210.60	+1.50
Jn	213.00	219.50	211.50	211.80	+1.10
Mr	215.00	221.50	213.00	214.50	+1.50
My	216.00	221.00	215.00	215.30	+ .80
Jul	221.00	221.00	214.00	214.00	+ .50

Sales Fri. 17,886.

Total open interest Fri. 53,333, up 335 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dmb(HS PER ½?? LBS					
Jul	26.25	27.13	26.30	26.88	+ .67
Ag	26.55	27.35	26.50	27.08	+ .69
Sp	26.70	27.51	26.65	27.30	+ .77
Oct 26.80	27.55	26.60	27.28		+ .68
Dc	26.70	27.55	26.58	27.30	+ .72
Jn	26.75	27.55	26.60	27.32	+ .72
Mr	26.85	27.65	26.75	27.43	+ .68
My	26.85	27.65	26.75	27.43	+ .68
Jul	26.90	27.82	26.90	27.60	+ .78
Ag	27.30	27.80	27.30	27.55	+ .75

Sales Fri. 16,032.

Total open interest Fri. 58,873, up 584 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Jul	1.58	1.61	1.56½	1.57	
Sep	1.62¼	1.70	1.65½	1.66	+.01
Dec	1.76	1.78¼	1.74¾	1.74¾	+.01½
Mar	1.79¾	1.83	1.78½	1.80¼	+.01½
Jul	1.81	1.84	1.81	1.81¼	+.01½

Sales Fri. 1,005.

Total open interest Fri. 5,306, off 50 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	72.40	72.97	71.35	71.70	— .20
Aug	70.25	70.80	69.42	70.12	+ .80
Oct	68.00	68.70	67.40	68.17	+ .77
Dec	69.70	69.70	68.70	69.27	+ .90
Jan	69.70	70.20	69.60	69.60	+ .40
Feb	69.90	70.55	69.75	70.40	+1.03
Apr	70.60	71.15	70.45	70.70	+ .60
Jun	71.85	72.25	71.70	72.00	+ .65
Aug	71.25	71.25	70.85	70.85	+ .60
Oct	71.25	71.25	70.60	70.60	+ .60

Est. sales: 37,581; sales Fri. 33,832.

Total open interest Fri. 65,331, up 425 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	80.20	80.45	79.25	79.62	+ .10
Sep	80.00	80.10	79.00	79.10	.
Oct	79.25	79.50	78.25	78.75	+ .15
Nov	80.00	80.40	79.10	79.45	+ .30
Jan	82.05	82.40	81.35	81.40	— .15
Mar	82.35	82.75	81.90	82.30	+ .55
Apr	82.90	82.95	82.10	82.10	+ .15
Sep	82.75	82.95	82.60	82.60	+ .60

Est. sales: 4,719; sales Fri. 3,941.

Total open interest Fri. 19,011, off 263 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Jun	42.85	42.95	41.50	41.95	— .10
Jul	42.20	42.20	40.70	40.92	— .60
Aug	38.80	38.95	37.60	37.70	— .45
Oct	36.40	36.50	35.20	35.60	— .12
Dec	37.80	37.95	36.40	36.90	— .30
Feb	38.50	39.47	38.42	38.90	+ .93
Apr	37.40	38.90	37.40	38.30	+ .50
Jun	41.00	41.45	40.95	41.37	+1.42
Jul	42.00	42.00	41.50	41.75	+1.25

Est. sales: 7,008; sales Fri. 8,076.

Total open interest Fri. 16,541, up 249 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	43.40	43.90	42.50	42.77	— .08
Aug	41.90	41.95	40.55	40.82	— .03
Feb	48.00	49.27	48.00	49.05	+1.78
Mar	48.50	49.25	48.15	48.90	+1.55
May	49.50	50.00	48.65	49.50	+1.35
Jul	50.00	50.85	49.90	50.20	+1.35
Aug	48.25	49.15	48.25	48.70	+1.20

Est. sales: 7,008; sales Fri. 6,702.

Total open interest Fri. 16,541, up 249 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Jn	47.80	48.80	47.80	48.00	+ .45
Jul	45.75	46.10	45.67	45.75	+ .25
Ag	45.80	46.10	45.67	45.75	+ .08
Sp	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	+ .50
Oct ..43.15.					
Nv	41.85	42.35	41.80	41.80	+ .05
Dc	42.80	42.95	42.75	42.95	+ .20
Jn	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	.

Sales Fri. 112.

Total open interest Fri. 1,733, up 30 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jun	57.00	57.25	57.00	57.25	+1.45
Jul	57.65	58.45	57.65	58.40	+ .65
Aug				57.00	.
Sep	60.50	61.75	60.50	61.40	+1.10
Oct				57.75	.
Nov	.	.	.	61.50	+ .40
Dec	63.50	64.50	63.30	64.20	+ .90

Est. sales: 151; sales Fri. 77.

Total open interest Fri. 555, up 18 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jul	223.90	226.00	222.40	225.70	+1.80
Sep	212.00	214.70	212.00	214.30	+2.50
Nov	202.50	204.20	202.50	203.60	+ .90
Jan	204.00	205.00	203.60	204.80	+1.00
Mar	207.00	209.00	207.00	208.70	+ .90
May	210.20	211.00	210.00	211.00	+2.00

Est. sales: 2,354; sales Fri. 3,031.

Total open interest Fri. 8,254, up 48 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jul	191.30	192.80	190.40	192.00	— .30
Sep	193.60	194.30	192.40	194.00	— .20
Nv	192.50	193.00	192.50	193.00	+ .50
Jan		194.90	195.20	194.50	195 2- .40
Mr	197.70	197.80	197.00	197.70	+ .20
My	199.40	199.40	199.40	199.40	+ .30
Jul	.	.	.	201.60	— .40
Sep	.	.	.	201.60	— .40
Nv	.	.	.	201.40	— .10

Sales: Fri. 243.

Total open interest Fri. 4,237, off 14 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	90.93	91.25	90.93	91.10	+.14
Sep	91.32	91.47	91.25	91.28	—.05
Dec	91.63	91.73	91.48	91.55	—.08
Mar	91.8T	91.91	91.67	91.77	—.06
Jun	91.90	91.98	91.77	91.83	—.06
Sep	91.86	91.98	91.75	91.79	—.07
Dec	91.84	91.94	91.72	91.80	—.06
Mar	91.79	91.91	91.72	91.79	—.03

Est. sales: 10,012; sales Fri. 9,760.

Total open interest Fri. 66,228, up 1,706 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA 8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	87-30	87-30	87-19	87-19	—12
Sep	87-14	87-16	87-07	87-08	—09
Dec	87-16	87-20	87-09	87-11	—08
Mar	87-16	87-19	87-09	87-11	—08
Jun	87-10	87-12	87-03	87-05	—07
Sep	87-05	87-06	86-30	87-00	—06
Dec	87-01	87-01	86-25	86-28	—08
Mar	86-27	6-27	86-22	86-26	—07
Jun	86-23	86-23	86-17	86-17	—11
Sep	86-17	86-17	86-12	86-14	—10
Dec	86-08	86-11	86-06	86-07	—12

Sales: Fri. 7,861 contracts.

Total open interest Fri. 70,328, up 284 from Thurs.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.80
Albert Heijn	91.20
Algembank	346.50
Amrobank	69.60
A'Dam Rub	51.00
Fokker	26.80
Heineken	81.10
H.V.A.	51.50
Hoogovens	30.40
K.L.M.	102.20
Nat. Nedder	102.80
Pakhoed	45.00
Philips	23.80
Robeco	161.50
Rolinco	131.00
Rorento	111.20
Royal Dutch	142.30
Unilever	121.70
Van Ommer	173.00
VMF-Stork	102.80

Brussels

Arbed	2,565
GBL (B.lamb)	1,760
Cockerill	544
Electrobel	6,890
GB-Inno-BM	2,650
Hoboken	3,105
Petrofina	4,615
Ph. Gevaert	1,260
Soc. Generale	2,140
Solvay	2,580
Un. Miniere	878

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	45.70
B.A.S.F.	134.50
Bayer	133.80
Commerzbnk	188.80
Cont. Gummi	54.50
Daimler	269.00
Demag	147.50
Deutsche Bnk	260.80
Dresdner Bnk	208.30
Hoechst	125.00
Hoesch	41.90
Karlstadt	286.00
Kaufhof	209.50
K.H.D.	173.50
Lufthansa	79.50
Mannesman	147.30
Metallgesell.	230.00
Neckermann	156.00
RWE new	168.00
Schering	237.00
Siemens	237.50
Thyssen	86.50
Varta	166.00
Veba	147.30
Volkswagen	209.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.47
Anglo-Am	0.47
Barclays Bnk	4.53
Beecham Gp	5.63
BICC	1.37
Boots	2.86
Bowater	1.77
BAT Ind.	2.80
BOC Int'l	0.77½
Brit. Pet.	12.22
Burmah	1.28
Cadbury Sc.	0.63½
Chartered	1.54
Courtaulds	1.08
De Beer D	4.45
Decca Rec	3.55
Distillers	2.85
Dunlop	0.74
E Mus Ind	1.04
GEC	3.76
Free St Ged	26.00
GKN	2.76
Glaxo Gp	4.76
Gold Fields	6.42
Gt Un St	3.98
Guinness	1.82
Hawker-Sidd	2.14
Hudson Bay	$14.00
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.69
Imps	0.92
Marks & Spen.	1.17
Metal Box	3.10
Nichols	0.64
Plessey	1.13
Rand Mines	5.45
Rank Org.	2.30
Royal Dutch	39¾
R.T.Z.	3.11
Shell	3.64
Thorn (A)	4.36
Tube Invest.	3.96
Union Carb.	4.58
Vickers	1.85
War L.3½	0.32¼
West Deep	$16½
West Drief	$47¾
West Hold	$34⅝
West Min	1.46
Woolworth	0.87
ZCI	0.11½

Milan

Bastogi	767.00
ERBA	1,585.00
ErcMarelli	268.00
Fiat	2,422.00
Finsider	157.80
Generali	42,780.00
IFI	2,361.00
Italgas	702.00
Italsider	389.00
LaRinas	111.75
Montedis	181.50
Olivetti	1,079.00
Pirelli	1,459.00
Snia Visco	832.00

Paris

Air Liquide	389.00
Aquitaine	679.00
BSN	590.00
Carrefour	1,699.00
Clm Lafarge	236.00
Cie Bancaire	383.20
CFP	181.20
CGE	382.50
CCF	152.00
Ferodo	343.50
Gen Occident	253.90
Imetal	77.60
L Oreal	640.00
Mach Bull	57.45
Michelin	927.00
Moet Henn	450.00
Moulinex	86.00
Paribas	205.20
PUK	93.00
Penarroya	63.00
Perrier	286.00
Peugeot	324.00
Rh Poulenc	124.00
Saclier	17.25
St Gobain	131.50
Suez	276.10
Telemecan	655.00
Thomson	203.90
Usinor	11.00

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,190
Buehrle	2,530
B Boveri	1,685
Cib Geigy	1,240
Cr Suisse	2,140
Fisher	715
HofRochN	7,475
Nestle	3,385
Sandoz	4,300
Ste B. Suisse	367
Sulzer	2,550
U.B. Suisse	3,075

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
June 11, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	902.00	904.00	900.00	901.00
3 months	914.00	915.00	911.00	912.00
Cathodes: spot	872.00	875.00	873.00	874.00
3 months	895.00	897.00	893.00	894.00
Tin: spot	7,450.00	7,480.00	7,420.00	7,450.00
3 months	7,180.00	7,185.00	7,170.00	7,180.00
Lead: spot	677.00	679.00	689.00	691.00
3 months	627.00	628.00	635.50	636.00
Zinc: spot	367.00	368.00	370.00	371.00
3 months	377.00	378.00	380.50	381.00
Silver: spot	415.60	415.80	409.80	410.00
3 months	426.80	426.90	421.00	421.10
Nickel: 3 months	3,220.00	3,230.00	3,260.00	3,265.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
June 11, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	109.00	108.00	108.75	108.80	107.75	107.80
Oct	113.25	111.50	113.05	113.15	111.55	111.60
Dec	117.00	115.30	116.80	117.00	115.25	115.30
Mar	122.28	120.25	121.90	122.00	120.15	120.20
May	125.00	124.25	124.90	125.00	121.60	122.75
Aug	128.00	128.00	128.15	128.25	126.25	126.50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	131.50	132.00	129.00	130.50
2,211 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Jul	1,730	1,708	1,716	1,717	1,708	1,709
Sep	1,760	1,736	1,741	1,743	1,737	1,748
Dec	1,810	1,790	1,798	1,792	1,797	1,798
Mar	1,820	1,800	1,803	1,804	1,808	1,811
May	1,834	1,825	1,815	1,830	1,819	1,824
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,830	1,850	1,830	1,840
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,840	1,870	1,848	1,852
3,518 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jul	1,935	1,889	1,898	1,900	1,903	1,905
Sep	1,915	1,885	1,894	1,895	1,892	1,895
Nov	1,915	1,890	1,899	1,900	1,900	1,904
Jan	1,910	1,897	1,898	1,899	1,890	1,894
Mar	1,895	1,885	1,880	1,888	1,879	1,883
May	1,885	1,789	1,879	1,880	1,860	1,875
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,875	1,880	1,860	1,875
5,791 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
June 11, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	970	977	+5
Aug	988	978	986	988	+11
Oct	1,027	1,020	1,025	1,026	+18
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,020	1,030	+14
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,043	1,048	+7
Mar	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,088	+15
May	1,102	1,102	1,100	1,108	+20
Jly	1,138	1,125	1,125	1,130	+35
160 lots.					
COCOA					
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,535	1,600	+5
Sep	1,603	1,595	1,601	1,602	+9
Dec	1,635	1,625	1,616	1,625	+1
Mar	1,640	1,640	1,620	1,638	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,625	1,640	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,625	1,645	Unch.
60 lots					

IMM Futures

June 11, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.5780	0.5784	0.5780	0.5780	—0.0014
Sept	0.5905	0.5905	0.5897	0.5902	—0.0015
Dec	0.6002	0.6004	0.6000	0.6002	—0.0024
Mar	0.6093	0.6093	0.6077a	0.6077a	—0.0025
June	0.6150	0.6150	0.6150	0.6150	—0.0017
GUILDER					
June	0.4785	0.4785	0.4785	0.4785	Unch.
Sept	0.4830	0.4830	0.4830	0.4830	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
June	0.2260	0.2260	0.2260	0.2268	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2256	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2230	Unch.
YEN					
June	4579	4579	4574	4577	—0017
Sept	4635	4636	4625	4627	—0020
Dec	4698	4690	4678a	4678a	—0022
Mar	4728	4728	4720	4720	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0645	2.0705	2.0645	2.0685	+0.0060
Sept	2.0575	2.0650	2.0570	2.0635	+0.0095
Dec	2.0475	2.0565	2.0475	2.0565	+0.0110
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.0465	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8516	0.8516	0.8501	0.8505	+0.0002
Sept	0.8493	0.8500	0.8484	0.8492	+0.0007
Dec	0.8486	0.8495	0.8482	0.8482	+0.0002
Mar	0.8482	0.8488	0.8480	0.8480	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5235	0.5235	0.5230	0.5231	—0.0005
Sept	0.5289	0.5292	0.5282	0.5283	—0.0009
Dec	0.5324	0.5329	0.5327	0.5327	—0.0004
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	0.5385a	0.5398	Unch
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5385	Unch.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—42

Albany Intl	Cont Oil	MaryKay
Amax Inc	CrumFor	Mercant Str
Amax 5.25pf	DravoCp wi	Midld Mfg
Amer Hess	EthylCp	NVFCo s
ACent Mfg	Fluor Corp	Newhall Ld
AtlasCp	Fluor pfB	NorNat Gas
BaldwUtd	Gen Instru	Opelika
BaldwU 2.06pf	GenInstr pf	Safegrd Ind
BallyMfg s	Hubbard Rl	TexPac Ld
Bearings	IngRand pf	UnOilCal s
Braun CF	IntMin Chm	Unit Refing
Cl Rltylnv	Jeff Pilot	WellFar Mt
Cadence Ind	KCSouInd	WestcstTr g
Clark Oil	Kennamtl	Wstn Union
ColdwlBakr s		

NEW LOWS—16

AmAir 2.18pf	KLM Airl	PaPL 8.40pf
CitiLt 2.62pf	MillerW	ShellTrns s
Dua 4.15pf	OhE 4.40pf	StorgeTech s
Duq 7.20pf	OhE 4.44pf	WPenPw pf
Genstar gs	OklaGE pf	WinnDixB
GaPw 2.52pf		

U.K. Prices Rise 1.1%

LONDON, June 11 (AP-DJ) — U.K. wholesale prices rose 1.1 percent in May following a 1.3-percent increase in April, according to provisional figures reported today by the Department of Industry. On a year-to-year basis, the unadjusted index rose 10.1 percent, following a 9½-percent boost in April.

We are pleased to announce that

VERNON JACOB
Vice President

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GERMAN PERSPECTIVES BY JOHN DORNBERG.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

جمكدا مبز گنجل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close

— A—A—A —
9¾ AAR .35 3.7 6 10 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
3½ AAV .29e 7.3 6 13 4 4 4
6⅝ APS .44 5.4 6 10 8⅛ 8 8⅛
1 ATI 52 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
7 AVC 5 22 11½ 11½ 11½
17 AVX .50 1.5 11 78 33⅝ 32⅝ 33⅝—1⅛
3⅜ AZL 12 6 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ¼
6½ AbrdWl .40b 4.3 6 2 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜+ ⅛
1½ AcmePr 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
7⅞ AcmeU .30 2.6 13 7 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
3⅝ Action 18 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ¼
7¼ ActonCp .30 2.6 7 53 11⅞ 11½ 11⅝— ⅛
7½ AdamR .12 .9 11 17 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅜
13¼ AdobeO .20 .7 26 181 28 27⅝ 28 + ⅛
1⅝ AeqisCp 7 213 2 1⅞ 1⅞
9½ AeroFlo .30a 1.7 4 2 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝— ⅛
3 Aeronco 13 4⅝ 4½ 4½— ⅛
5⅛ AHltHsp .28 4.9 9 10 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞+ ⅛
5½ AfterSix .32 5.6 6 101 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ½
4⅝ AlskAir .20r 4.0 3 32 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
2⅞ AlbaW .15e 4.1 2 4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
5 Alcoloc .18 1.9 8 65 9½ 9 9⅜+ ⅛
7⅞ AllegA wtO 27 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
27½ AllgA pf 3 8.8 x1 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛— ¼
5⅞ AllianT .36e 4.0 8 3 9 9 9
5⅜ AlmySt .20e 2.2 9 173 9⅜ 8½ 9⅛+ ⅜
3⅞ Alphaln .10e 1.0 13 118 10⅝ 9⅞ 10⅛
8⅛ Altamil .32e 2.8 4 6 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
13-16 AltecCp 15 45 15-16 ⅞ ⅞—1-16
12 AlterFd .50 3.1 6 2 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
37⅜ Amdhl .40 1.4 9 4641 28⅞ d26⅞ 27⅝—9
6⅝ AmAgro 10 15 16⅛ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅛
7⅜ ABusPd .40 4.3 7 10 9⅜ 9⅛ 9¼— ⅛
2 AmCapCp 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
7 AGorPd .34 3.5 8 12 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅜
6⅝ AIntPict 23 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
2¼ AIsraeli .09e 2.3 3 23 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
6½ AMzeA .48 4.2 8 78 11½ 11 11½+ ¼
6½ AMzeB .48 4.4 7 1 11 11 11
9⅞ AMdBld s 16 89 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
8¼ AMotln .20 2.0 6 220 15⅜ 14⅞ 15⅛+ ½
22⅝ AmPetf 2.20 6.7 8 11 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅝— ⅛
7⅛ APrecs .40 4.4 6 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
5⅜ AScIE .04e .5 121 7½ 7⅜ 7½+ ⅛
12½ AmSeat .40 3.8 11 3 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
8 AmTec .50a 5.1 5 129 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
8½ AngloC .18e 1.1 9 102 17 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
7⅝ Anken .52 2.5 11 2 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
6⅛ Anthony .40 3.7 4 86 10⅞ 10½ 10¾+ ¼
7½ AplDta .16 1.6 8 42 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
5⅛ ApldDev 19 783 10⅝ 9½ 9⅞— ⅜
14⅞ AqutCd g.47 245 30½ 29⅝ 29⅞— ½
7 Armin .12 .8 10 4 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
6 ArrowA .20 2.7 5 2 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜+ ⅛
6⅜ Arundel 6 22 9½ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
12 Asamer g.30 62 14⅝ 14½ 14½— ⅛
¾ AskinSvc 54 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
6⅝ Astrex 8 15 9 9 9
11-16 Atco Ind 24 13-16 13-16 13-16+1-16
1⅝ AtlsCM .05e 1.8 13 68 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
3½ AtlasCp wt 53 6½ 6¼ 6½+ ¼
3⅝ Audiotr .16 2.8 6 x6 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
19¼ Augat s .40 2.1 13 34 19⅝ 19½ 19½
7⅛ AudoTrn 96 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
1⅞ AutmRod 11 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
28⅝ AutoSw 1.20 3.0 11 3 39⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝+ ¼
4⅛ AVEMC .34 6.6 5 37 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
16⅛ Avondl 1.20 6.7 25 3 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞+ ¼
7⅞ Avdin 10 11 13⅛ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
— B—B—B —
1 BRT 63 1⅜ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
9 Badger .70 7.0 5 2 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
2⅞ Baker .20 5.8 11 4 3⅝ 4
19½ Baldor .28 1.0 13 72 29⅛ 28⅝ 29⅛— ½
15⅛ BanFd 1.62e 9.8 13 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
1⅛ Bangor wt 15 2 1⅞ 2
7 Banistr g.40 33 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
1¼ Barclay 3 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜
2⅜ BarcoCa .12 3.4 15 24 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
3⅜ BarnesE 12 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
6½ Barnwl .20 1.8 130 11⅝ 10⅝ 11⅛+1⅛
12 BarryR s.16 1.4 9 58 11⅞ d11⅛ 11⅜— ⅜
3⅛ BarthS 13 5 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
2½ Bartons 19 5 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
2⅝ BaruchF 37 153 5½ 5⅛ 5½+ ¼
2 BelscIR 9 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
15⅜ BnfStA s.40 2.0 6 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
14⅛ BnfStB s.40 2.1 6 21 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅜
2½ BergEnt 8 242 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅜
5⅝ BergnB .24 2.2 8 120 11⅜ 11 11
13⅛ BrgB pf1.15 6.2 3 19 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅜
2⅛ BernzO 2 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
1⅜ Bervan 2 2½ 2½ 2½
4⅞ Beverly .12e 2.0 9 64 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
8 BicPen .48 5.1 7 8 9½ 9⅛ 9½+ ⅛
1⅜ Bickfrd .05e 2.5 5 1 2 2 2
6 BigVSp s .24 3.0 5 12 8 8 8 — ⅛
6⅞ Blessng .54 7.0 5 2 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
15⅞ Blount .64 2.9 5 2 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞+ ⅜
3⅞ BodinAp 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
6⅝ BoltBer .20 1.6 20 12¼ 12⅛ 12¼+ ½
14⅞ BowVall g.10 122 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝+ ⅜
3 Bowmar 26 47 3⅞ 3¾ 3⅞
12⅞ Bowne .48b 2.3 8 8 20⅞ 20⅞ 20⅞+ ⅜
5½ BradfdN .26 2.8 7 63 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
3⅛ Branch .20 5.0 3 6 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
8¼ Braniff wt 2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
13 Brascan 1a 4.9 5 387 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝+ ⅜
20½ BraunE 1.48 4.4 8 6 31⅝ 31⅜ 31⅜— ⅜
5⅜ BreezeCp .57t 5.4 6 4 10⅝ 10½ 10½
11½ BristBr .40 2.1 8 13 19½ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅜
3⅜ BroDart .20 4.8 18 10 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
10 BrooksP .44 2.5 9 x5 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ½
1 BrownCo wt 72 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅜
24⅝ BrnFA 1.16 3.7 10 1 31⅜ 31⅜ 31⅜— ⅛
24⅛ BrnFB 1.16 3.5 11 3 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ Buell .50 4.5 4 5 11 11 11 — ⅛
3⅛ Bulldex 4 4 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
1⅜ Burgess 4 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
8⅞ Burnsin .40 5.7 7 32 10⅝ 10⅛ 10½+ ⅜
— C—C—C —
10 CK Pet .16 .9 39 293 u18⅛ 16⅞ 18⅛+2
5⅝ CDI 7 13 9⅞ 9½ 9½— ⅛
6⅛ CHB Fd .57t 8.3 5 45 7 6⅞ 6⅞
3⅛ CMI Cp .05e .9 9 41 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ CRS .30 3.0 5 8 10 9⅞ 10
11⅛ CSE 1.20 4.5 6 48 u26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝+2⅛
12¼ CWTran .70 2.7 5 12 26½ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
4⅞ CagleA .05e .7 3 5 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝— ¼
13 Caldor .40a 2.2 7 5 18⅞ 18⅛ 18⅛
4⅛ Calcomp 46 30 12 11⅞ 11⅞
26 CalPIC 2 4.1 7 x42 48⅝ 47⅞ 48⅛— ⅜
11⅛ Camco .38 1.2 12 53 u25⅞ 24⅞ 25⅝+ ⅞
4 CmpChb g 41 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
6⅝ CdnHmst g 225 17⅞ 16⅞ 16⅝— ⅜
5⅝ CdMarc g 3.8 31 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
12½ CdnMar g 21 17⅞ 17 17⅞— ⅜
14⅝ CdnOcc g.50a 10 31 31 31
48 CdnSupO g 74 118 115¾ 116 — ⅜
3⅜ CaplHFd .20 5.3 4 x2 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
3 Coressa .05e 1.4 8 25 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
25 Carnat 1.50 5.6 8 165 26⅞ 26⅝ 26⅝+ ⅛
12 CaroEn 1.20 6.5 6 x10 18½ 18½ 18½+ ⅛
13⅞ CastlAM 1b 6.2 5 1 16¼ 16¼ 16¼+ ⅛
19½ CasFd 1.60a 8.0 2 20⅛ 20 20
6⅛ Cavitrn .18e .9 12 128 13⅝ 11½ 11⅝—1½
1⅝ CeluCft 6 2 3 3 3
31⅝ CenM pf3.50 11. z130 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝— ⅛
5½ CentSe .45 11. 10 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
12⅞ Cenvill 1.28 8.1 4 34 15⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞—1
2⅛ CertifCp 10 25 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
3⅜ Cetec .08 1.7 9 23 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
6¼ ChadMl .60 9.2 6 2 6½ 6½ 6½
1½ ChampHo 12 481 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
13⅛ ChartM s 6 8 14⅝ 14½ 14½— ⅛
15⅞ ChiefDv g1e 223 45⅝ 43⅝ 44⅝—1⅛
18⅞ ChiefDv wt 130 u23⅝ 22 22⅛— ¾
6⅝ ChildWld 7 9 11⅞ 11 11
6½ ChlmCp .30 4.1 5 17 7⅝ 7¼ 7¼— ⅛
13 CircleK 1 3.9 8 12 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ Citation .56 5.7 7 7 10 9⅞ 9⅞+ ⅛
23 CitBkNJ 1.80 7.6 5 7 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
10⅛ CityGas .92 5.7 7 40 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛— ¼
7⅝ Clarmt .30e 2.8 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
3⅝ ClarkC .18e 3.1 7 4 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝
5⅞ Clarostat 4 8 9½ 9¼ 9½+ ⅜
8⅝ Clopay .32 2.5 9 27 13⅛ 12⅞ 13
2⅝ CohenHat 9 1 4 4 4 — ⅛
2⅛ Cohu .16e 4.1 12 6 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
14⅜ Colemn .92 5.3 7 29 17⅝ 17⅛ 17½
9⅞ ColCml 73 143 18⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
6⅝ Colwell .60 4.2 10 4 14⅛ 14 14⅛— ⅛
22⅞ Cominc g 2 37 33⅜ 31⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
15⅞ ComAll .40 1.9 7 15 21 20⅝ 20⅞+ ⅜
9⅛ ComMtl .60 3.2 5 34 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅜
13⅞ Comdint 9 123 31⅛ 30⅛ 30⅝— ⅛
1½ ComdrCp 75 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
8⅝ Compo s.20 2.0 12 14 10⅛ 10 10⅛
1⅝ CompuD 7 60 2⅛ 2 2⅛
13-16 Complnv 47 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
10⅞ Conchm .88 4.1 7 5 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅞+ ⅛
8⅜ Condec .30f 2.9 11 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
2⅝ ConnlyC 2 3⅝ 3½ 3½
5 ConnrHm 6 35 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝
16⅛ Conrock .90a 3.4 8 3 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝
5⅛ ConsOG 199 12⅝ 12 12½— ⅛
1-128 ConsOG rt 647 1-128 d1-256 1-256—1-256
¼ ConfTel wt 6 ⅜ 5-16 5-16—1-16
5⅛ Cookln .20e 2.7 4 295 7⅜ 6⅝ 7½+ ⅝
14 CookP .151 20 6 33⅝ 33½ 33½— ⅛
2⅝ CoopJr .10e 2.6 45 3⅝ 3½ 3⅞+ ⅛
13 CoreLb .28 1.1 18 10 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
11⅞ Cornco .80b 4.1 11 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
14⅛ Cornlius .80 4.4 8 6 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
2⅛ Cramer 5 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
1⅜ CrestFo 5 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
9⅞ CrestOil s.14 1.1 33 x417 13⅝ 12 13⅛+ ⅛
18 Cromst 1.40 5.2 4 6 27 27 27
23 CrossAT 1.20 4.5 9 15 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅞— ⅛
20⅞ CwnCP .40a .7 5 490 u89½ 79⅝ 89¼+9⅛
3½ CrownC .20 4.7 6 8 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
7⅝ Crownln s 5 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
9⅛ CrutcR .36 2.4 19 48 15 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
14⅞ CrystlO .72 2.0 54 214 u36⅛ 34½ 36½+2
15 CubicCp .60 3.5 6 19 17 16⅝ 17 — ⅛
16¼ Curtice 1.10 5.4 5 3 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
— D—D—D —
2⅞ DCL 12 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
2½ DWG .35t 10. 9 506 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅜+ ⅛
3⅛ DamonC 5 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
6⅝ Damson 125 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
8½ DataAC n 9 36 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
12⅞ Datapd .30 1.9 8 141 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
9 DayMn .25e 2.0 21 31 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
1⅞ DeRose 22 3 2⅛ 2 2
2½ Decoratr .24 8.7 9 12 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
13½ DelLabs .48 3.0 15 7 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
6 DelhiO .07e .5 16 159 13⅛ 13 13 — ⅛
7 DelwdF .60 7.9 9 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
1 DesgnJw 28 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
9 DevCaA 4 402 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝
17 DevonGp s 5 z1800 18⅝ 18 18⅝+ ⅛
2⅞ Diplcon 36 15 6½ 6⅜ 6½+ ⅛
14⅝ Dillard .40 2.6 5 21 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
1 Diodes 30 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
1⅝ DisFab 6 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
29 DomeP g s 15 1512 43½ 41⅛ 42⅛— ⅛
15⅛ Domtr g1.80a 56 23 22⅞ 22⅞— ⅛
12¼ Downy .46 2.8 4 10 16½ 16⅛ 16½
8 DrivHarr 3 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
7 DrFalr .40 5.0 8 3 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
1 3-16 Dunlop .08r 5.3 9 20 1⅝ 1 7-16 1⅝+1-16
13 DplxPd .80 3.9 4 29 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
23⅛ Dplx pf 1.45 4.8 4 36½ 36½ 36½— ⅛
8⅛ DurTst .40b 4.1 10 23 10 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
2⅛ Dynlctn 480 3869 u12 9⅝ 12 +2½

27⅝ 13⅝ Dynaer .72 3.3 6 33 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅛
— E—E—E —
7 2⅝ EAC .21e 5.3 13 4⅛ 4 4
15⅝ 8½ EECO .24 2.1 10 96 11⅝ 10⅝ 11⅝+ ⅜
21⅝ 11⅛ EarthRes 1 4.4 9 301 u22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅝+1⅛
21⅛ 14⅛ EsinCo 1.20 6.8 6 4 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
5⅝ 1⅞ Edmos 26 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
21½ 14⅝ EDO .60 3.1 9 24 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
14⅞ 8⅛ Ehren .18a .8 10 69 13⅝ 12½ 12½—1
7⅛ 3 ElAudD 3 8 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛
24⅛ 15⅛ Electros 1 5.6 8 16 18⅛ 18 18 + ⅛
36⅝ 23⅛ ElecAm 1.40 4.3 7 5 33⅝ 33½ 33½— ½
16⅝ 14⅛ Elsinor g 26 379 15⅞ 15 15⅛— ⅛
9½ 6⅞ EmrRd 4 17 7⅞ 7 7⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ EnvyRs .24 2.3 19 16 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝— ⅛
3⅞ 2⅛ Era Ind 10 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
8½ 5⅛ Espey .15e 1.9 13 2 8 8 8 + ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ EtzLav .10e 1.8 20 34 u 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
21⅛ 13 EvansAr .40 2.6 10 20 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅛
— F—F—F —
10 6⅛ FPA .40 4.0 2 30 u10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+1
9½ 3⅝ FSF Ind .12 2.4 14 5 4⅝ 5
17⅝ 9⅝ Fablnd s 4 6 10⅝ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ 3⅝ FairTex 3 9 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅝
3⅛ 1¼ FairNob 5 1½ 1½ 1½
8⅛ 2⅝ FairmC .15 2.0 20 13 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 9 FamDlr .36 2.8 7 20 12⅝ 12 12⅝+1
16⅝ 9⅞ FancyF .50e 3.6 7 15 14 13½ 14 + ½
14 8½ FavDrg .24b 2.5 7 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
21 12⅝ FedMart .60 3.8 35 16 15⅝ 15⅝—1
19⅛ 14⅛ FedRl 1.36 8.2 16 12 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
8⅛ 4⅝ FedRes 19 55 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
34⅝ 18⅝ Felmnt .25 .8 17 32 33⅛ 32⅝ 33 — ⅛
5⅝ 2⅛ Fidelco 25 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 11⅛ FinGen .40b 2.2 9 276 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
18 10⅛ FinGnA .40b 2.5 2 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
24⅛ 14⅛ FtSLSh 1b 4.8 4 4 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ Fstmrk 8 20 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 10 FischrP 11 7.8 6 13 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
19⅝ 15⅝ FitchGE 1.30 8. 5 2 17½ 17⅛ 17½
7⅛ 3⅝ Flaeg 12 41 6⅛ 5½ 5⅝— ⅛
11⅛ 3⅛ FlanEnt 5 1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
19⅛ 17⅝ FlghtSf s 16 10 19½ 19⅛ 19⅛
12 7¼ FlaRck .83e 9.1 4 17 9 8⅝ 9 + ⅛
17½ 7 FlowGen 12 48 14½ 15⅛ 14⅝+ ⅛
16½ 10⅛ Flowers .44 3.6 7 44 12½ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
19⅝ 15⅝ FlukeJ s 24 119 19 18⅝ 18⅝+1⅛
9⅛ 5⅝ Foodrm .50 7.1 4 15 7 6⅝ 7 + ⅛
73 56 FordCan a5a z30 59½ 59½ 59½— ½
25⅛ 9⅛ ForestC .10 .6 9 11 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
8⅞ 3¼ ForestLab 9 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
9⅛ 4⅛ FranklnRt 27 21 9 9 9
11⅞ 5⅛ Franks .36 2.9 7 10 9⅛ 8⅞ 9⅛+ ⅜
15⅝ 3⅝ FriendFr 39 7⅞ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
13 8⅝ Friona s .40 4.3 3 15 9⅝ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
9½ 6 Frischs .30b 4.8 3 14 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛
19⅝ 9⅛ FrontA .20b 1.8 6 32 11⅛ 10⅞ 11
9⅝ 4 FrontA wt 9 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
— G—G—G —
6½ 2⅝ GIT 6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 4⅝ GRI .30 5.3 7 26 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
2⅝ 1¼ GTI 11 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Galaxy .661 1.2 3 14 5 4⅝ 5
13⅝ 6⅝ Garan .81e 10. 5 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
4½ 2⅛ Garland 4 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
28½ 15 GatLiet .40b 2.4 8 15 16⅝ 16⅝ 16½
4 2⅝ Gaylrd .05e 1.8 4 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
3⅝ ⅝ Gaynor 8 14 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
22⅝ 19⅛ GelmSc n 20 6 22⅛ 22 22
5 2⅝ GnEmp .32 8.3 5 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 4⅛ GenExp 3517 u 9⅝ 8½ 8½+1
5½ 2⅝ GnHous 3 49 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
5⅝ 2⅝ Genisco 8 11 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
8 4⅝ GenyDr .10r 2.2 7 57 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
33 13⅝ GerbSc .28 .6 12 75 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅝+ ⅛
17⅝ 15⅛ GiantF s 1 6.0 5 30 17½ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
14⅞ 7⅝ GntYell g.60e 86 10 9⅝ 9⅝
7⅛ 5 Glasrock .10 1.5 12 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
34⅝ 21⅝ Glatfltr 1.20 3.8 7 17 31⅝ 31 31⅝+ ⅛
11⅞ 6⅛ GlenGer .16 1.7 5 9 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
30 16⅝ Glnmr .72 3.0 7 18 24⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
11⅛ 7⅛ Glosser .44 5.4 5 18 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
18⅝ 3 GoldnCyc 16 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛
44⅝ 12⅝ GldNugt .08t .4 38 220 22⅛ 21 21⅝+ ⅜
13 7 GoldWH .64 8.3 4 4 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
1⅛ ⅝ Goldfield 2357 u 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ GoodLS 7 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
2½ ⅝ Gdrich wt 3 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
13⅛ 6⅛ GrahM .30 3.9 23 9 8⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅜
18⅝ 8⅝ GrndCN .50 4.6 6 4 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
19½ 8⅝ GrangrA 99 12 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
9⅞ 5⅝ GtAmInd 4 4 8 7⅝ 7⅝
13 4⅛ GtBasinP 52 3809 12 11⅛ 11⅛— ½
33⅛ 18⅛ GtLkCh .28 .9 15 6 31⅝ 30⅝ 31⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ Greenmn 16 16 2⅝ 2⅝
10 5⅝ GREIT .40 4.3 17 3 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
25⅝ 16⅝ GrossT 1.44 6.7 7 1 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 11⅛ GuardC .60b 4.3 9 1 14 14 14 + ⅛
24½ 14½ Guilford .88 3.9 3 13 22½ 22⅛ 22½+ ⅛
50½ 23½ GlfCan g1.40 151 49 47⅝ 48⅛— ½
11⅝ 5 Gulfstrm 6 21 8 7⅝
— H—H—H —
3½ 1⅛ HalcoPd 15 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
15 9⅛ HallsM .80 7.4 4 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
8½ 5 Hampfn .65t 11. 4 5 6⅛ 6 6
16⅛ 12⅛ Hanrird .88 6.3 5 x4 14 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 5⅛ HanSaRt 180 10 7 7 7 + ⅛
31⅛ 22⅛ Harland 1 3.3 12 13 u31⅝ 30⅝ 31⅛+1½
5⅝ 2⅛ Harvey 9 22 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
9⅝ 3⅝ Hasbro .05t 9 47 7⅛ 6⅝ 7⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 8⅝ Hasting .60 6.0 5 1 10 10 10 — ⅛
7½ 4⅝ HawaiA 5 5½ 5⅛ 5½
9⅝ 3⅝ HlthCh 14 15 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
10⅝ 6 HelthM .30 3.7 4 21 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
6⅝ 3⅛ Helnick .10 1.9 10 102 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ HelthMtg 107 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 10⅛ Hess's .60b 5.0 6 1 12 12 12
12⅝ 5⅝ HiGinc .36r 8 5 4 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 8 HiShear .20 1.8 6 19 11⅝ 11 11 — ⅛
8 6⅛ Highland 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
9⅛ 4⅝ HipIrnic .28 2.5 11 18 8 8 8 + ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ Hofman .20 5.0 4 6 4 4 4 + ⅛
13⅛ 5½ HollyCp 15 71 12½ 12 12½— ⅛
58 33⅝ HmeOA g1.30 22 57 56½ 56½—1½
35 15 Hormel 1.48 4.6 6 11 32 32 32 + ⅛
17⅝ 6⅝ HornHar 22 3 15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 8⅝ HospM .60 5.1 35 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
21 15⅝ Hotel 1.85e 9.6 13 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
8 5 HousRon .50b 6.9 5 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ 3 HouseVI 13 72 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛
27⅛ 13½ HouOM .80 4.0 12 480 20 19⅝ 20 — ⅛
26 15⅝ HouO pf1.69 8.4 61 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ½
25⅝ 6½ HowelC .48 1.5 16 178 27½ 25 27 +1⅝
3⅛ 2⅝ Howell .15e 5.8 16 1 3 3 3
31½ 24 HubelA 1.44 5.1 7 2 28 28 28 + ⅛
31⅝ 23⅝ HubelB 1.44 5.1 7 5 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝+ ⅜
27 23⅝ Hubbl pf2.86 8.5 4 34¼ 34⅛ 34⅛
11⅝ 6⅛ HudsnGn 3 13 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
64 33⅝ HudBO g 2 54 6 60⅛ 60⅛— ⅛
19⅛ 8⅛ Huffy .48 3.8 8 18 8 8 8 + ⅛
8½ 3⅝ HuntH .20 3.6 6 15 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
53 27⅝ HuskyO g 1 109 46 46⅝ 46⅝
6⅝ 3 Hycel 48 4 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
— I—I—I —
5⅝ 3½ ICH .15e 3.8 4 7 5 5 5
10⅝ 7⅝ ICM .50e 5.8 12 8 10⅛ 10 10
5⅝ 3½ IPS Ind .14 2.8 5 71 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
16⅛ 8⅝ IMC .28 2.2 4 x8 12½ 12⅝ 12½+ ⅜
1⅛ ½ ITI 8 1 ⅝ ⅝
2 5-16 1 5-16 ImpGp .09e 4.5 7 3 2 2 2
6⅝ 3⅛ Imperlnd 4 10 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
31½ 16⅝ ImprOil A g1 282 30⅝ 29⅝ 30 — ⅛
3 1 InflightSv 27 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
2⅝ 1 Inolex 15 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
26⅝ 11⅝ Instron .40 1.9 8 3 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½— ⅜
2 ⅝ InstrSys 20 323 1⅛ 1 1 — ⅛
19⅝ 9⅝ InsSy pf.251 2.3 x6 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
12½ 5⅝ IntegRes 4 96 9⅝ 9 9⅝
13⅝ 6 IntCtyGs g.32 z407 13 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
20 10⅝ Intrmk .20r 1.0 8 39 u20⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
4½ 2⅝ IntBnknt 13 1157 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
3½ 1⅛ IntFdSvc 5 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
32 17½ IntGenl 1.40 4.6 5 73 30⅝ 29⅝ 30⅛+ ⅜
9⅛ 4½ IntProt .20 4.7 4 13 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
9½ 6⅛ IntSeaw .60 8.3 6 7 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
2⅝ ⅝ IntStrtch 11 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅛ 13-16 Interphot 31 1⅝ 1½ 1½+ ⅛
14⅝ 7⅝ Intplast .30 3.2 8 14 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
4½ 1½ InvestFla 1 12 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 7 InvRIT .57e 4.7 11 29 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
28⅝ 15½ Ionics 11 23 23⅛ 22⅝ 23 — ⅛
34½ 17⅝ IroqBrd .36 1.5 8 x25 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛
5½ 2⅝ IrvinInd .10 2.2 1 4⅝ 4⅝
8⅝ 6⅛ IsraelD .67e 9.7 12 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
— J—J—J —
17⅝ 10½ Jacobs .50b 3.8 7 28 13⅝ 12⅝ 13 — ⅜
11⅝ 4⅝ Jensen 1.50t 29. 4 18 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
3½ 1⅝ Jetronic 11 922 u 4½ 3½ 4¼+ ⅛
11⅛ 5 JohnPd .36 7.2 12 19 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
10⅝ 2⅝ JuniperP 222 10⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝— ⅛
10½ 7⅛ Jupiter 2 15 u10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+ ½
— K—K—K —
8⅝ 3⅛ KTelln .30e 4.1 46 49 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ Kolsin .75c 45 2⅛ 2 2
2½ ½ KaneMill wt 5 ⅝ ⅝
51½ 41 KnGs pf4.50 10. z220 42 41½ 43 +1½
10⅛ 3½ KapokT 18 5 4½ 4½ 4½
16⅛ 11⅛ KayCp .58 3.1 7 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 7⅝ KenaiCp 8 356 14½ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ½
12⅝ 8⅝ Kenwin .60 5.6 5 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
6½ 3⅝ Ketchm .22t 5.1 1 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ Key Co .20e 4.7 4 9 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ KinArk 9 41 3 3 3 + ⅛
24 15⅝ KingRd s .32 1.8 6 24 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
31⅝ 15⅝ KirbyEx 8 15 25⅛ 24⅝ 25⅛+ ⅜
6⅝ 2⅝ Kit Mfg 4 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
4½ 2⅝ KlearVu 12 5 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 4⅝ Kleinerts 60 9⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅜
7½ 3⅝ KohnSir 3 6 4⅛ 4⅛
— L—L—L —
6⅛ 3 LSB .23t 4.8 18 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
3⅛ 1⅝ LaBarge .06 3.8 18 12 2 1⅝ 2
6⅝ 3⅝ LaMaur .20 3.7 11 6 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
5⅛ 1⅛ LafyRad 26 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
3⅛ 2 LakeSh g 16 3⅛ 3 1-16 3 1-16+1-16
10 3⅝ Landmk 7 24 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
20 15⅝ LeaRnl s.60 3.2 8 5 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
8⅛ 4⅛ LeePh 10 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
15⅝ 9⅛ LehighP 4 25 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅜
23⅝ 11⅛ LeighPd .80 3.4 9 3 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝
9⅛ 3⅝ LeisureT 4 57 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
12 5⅝ LibtyFb .39t 5.8 4 18 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
10⅛ 5⅝ Lightolr .24 2.7 6 5 9 9 9
9⅝ 5⅝ LillAnn .24 3.1 11 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 3⅝ LincAm 8 177 8 7⅝ 7⅝
5⅛ 2⅛ LloydsE 47 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
4½ 2 Lodge .08e 2.9 10 14 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
33⅝ 19⅛ Lohmn 1.20 6.2 7 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
26⅝ 9⅛ LoewT wt 227 17 16⅝ 17 + ⅜
19½ 9⅝ Logicon 8 33 13⅝ 13⅛ 13½— ⅛
22½ 15⅛ LaGenS 1.02 4.5 6 1 22⅝ 22½ 22½
8⅝ 3½ LundyEl 7 7 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
14⅛ 9⅛ Lydall .60e 5.7 6 2 10½ 10½ 10½— ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ LynchCp 2 8 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ Lynnwear 3 8 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
— M—M—M —
7⅛ 3⅝ MPO 5 11 4½ 4½ 4½
9⅝ 4⅝ Mocks .20 3.2 5 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
3⅝ 1⅛ Macrod 22 47 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Magood 11 7 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 6⅝ ManrC .40 4.8 7 72 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛—1⅛
1 11-16 ⅝ Marinda 78 1 7-16 1⅝ 1 7-16
16½ 8⅝ Marine .28e 1.7 6 13 16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅛
22⅝ 20 Marm pf2.25 11. x10 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅜
25 11⅝ MartPr .40 3.1 5 12 13⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 8½ Mastnd .60t 5.9 16 6 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
26 16⅛ MtrlRsh s.28 .8 15 129 u27⅛ 26⅛ 26⅝+ ⅜

12½ 9½ Matrix s 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ MauiTac 45 3½ 3⅛ 3½
1 13-16 5-16 McCro wt 73 ½ 7-16 ½+1-16
7⅝ 3⅝ McCulO 21 345 7⅝ 6⅝ 7
6⅛ 2⅝ McKeon 4 52 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
21 14⅝ Means 1.20 7.2 7 17 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Medalst .50 5.3 5 13 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅛
6⅝ 2⅝ MedainGp 9 4 5⅛ 5 5
23⅝ 17 MediaG .72 3.2 8 x2 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ⅛
17⅝ 10⅝ Meenan n.34 1.8 7 20 13⅝ 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
13½ 7 Megaint .24 2.3 5 17 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ MEMCo 1 7.3 6 6 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 8⅝ MercSL .50b 3.8 5 38 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 6⅝ MetPro .15 1.5 9 13 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Metex .40 3.2 7 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
27⅝ 20 Metpth .32 1.4 15 566 22 22⅝ 22⅝— ½
4 1⅝ Metrocar 11 22 3½ 3⅛ 3½
3⅛ 1⅝ MichGen 41 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
8⅝ 5 MchSup .10e 1.2 26 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 6 MidldCo .20 2.5 4 8 8 8 8
24⅝ 11⅝ MidlGls .40 1.9 12 411 21⅝ 17 21¼+1
18⅝ 6⅝ Miller H 6 121 10 10 10
8 2⅝ MissnIT 68 60 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
27⅝ 13⅝ MitchlE .20 .7 12 101 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
21 12 MitsCp .50 2.6 8 27 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
19⅝ 11 Moog .40b 2.2 8 x1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
8⅛ 6 MtgGth .69e 8.1 15 15 8½ 8⅛ 8½+ ⅛
9 4½ MortnSh .32 5.8 5 8 5½ 5½ 5½
25⅝ 16 MtVMll 1a 4.0 5 1 25 25 25 — ⅛
7½ 1⅝ Movielab 8 133 7½ 6⅝ 7 — ⅜
— N—N—N —
15½ 11 NFC n .20 1.4 8 11 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
18 9⅛ Napco .20 2.0 6 x57 10⅝ 10 10⅛— ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ Narda .20 3.0 9 4 7 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
14⅛ 12½ NCnvSt a.50 3.9 9 54 12⅝ d12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
48⅝ 19⅝ NatCSS .32 .7 21 3 47⅝ 47⅝ 47⅝— ½
9½ 5⅝ NatEdu .18t 2.1 5 39 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛
16½ 9⅝ NtHlIE 8 38 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
4 1⅝ NtKinney 22 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7 2⅝ NtParag 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
10½ 4⅝ NtPatent 135 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝
6⅝ 5 NtSecR .40 8.9 8 x12 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅝ NtSlvr .20e 4.6 5 4½ 4½ 4½
7⅝ 3 NtSpinn .20 4.6 5 4 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 3⅝ NelsLB .72t 11. 7 12 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ NestLM .05e 1.5 11 62 u3⅛ 2⅝ 3⅛+ ⅛
29⅝ 17⅝ NHamp .80a 3.5 6 7 23 23 23
2⅛ 1⅛ Nidrlo .05e 3.1 8 16 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
17⅝ 9 NMxAr .30e 2.2 46 54 13⅝ 13 13⅝+ ½
11 8⅛ NPlnRt s.84 8.7 15 x10 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
11 5⅝ NProc .55e 6.9 8 33 8 7⅝ 8
32 23 NYTim .80 3.2 19 21 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
11⅛ 5⅝ NewbE .50 7.8 34 x15 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
14⅛ 10⅝ Newcor s.56 5.3 4 13 10⅝ d10⅛ 10⅝— ⅛
32⅝ 17⅝ NiagFSv .80 3.0 7 42 26⅝ 26 26⅝+ ½
6½ 3⅝ Nichols .02r .5 4 2 4 4 4 + ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ NoelInd 1 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
11⅝ 3⅝ Nolex 84 4⅝ 4 4 — ⅛
12⅝ 7½ Norin wt.40 3.7 4 6 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 10⅝ Norl pf 1.50 12. 4 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
25 4⅝ Nortek .04 .4 6 25 9⅝ 9 9 — ½
25⅝ 13⅝ NoARoy .24 1.1 7 23 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅜
12⅝ 7⅝ NoCdO g 160 12⅛ 11½ 11½— ⅜
13⅛ 12 NoestBk n1.04 8.4 6 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
19⅝ 9⅝ NuclDta 12 8 16½ 16½ 16½
32⅝ 18 Numac g.07t 98 29⅛ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅜
— O—O—O —
17⅝ 9⅛ Oakwd .12b .9 6 24 14 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
16 11 OhSealy .84 6.1 8 2 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
10 5⅝ Ohland .40e 4.4 5 1 9 9 9 — ⅛
23½ 13⅝ OnLine .24 1.1 14 x6 21 21 21 + ⅛
44½ 25 OOklep 26 z250 32⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝— ½
14⅛ 7½ OrioleH .45e 4.7 3 17 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½+ ⅛
5⅛ 2⅝ Ormand 17 10 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
19⅝ 13⅝ OSullvn .80 5.1 5 x1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅝ OverSec 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
5⅛ 1⅝ OxfordF1 52 21 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
9⅛ 4½ OzarkA .20e 3.3 7 32 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
— P—Q —
2 ⅝ PF Ind 22 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
17⅛ 14⅛ PGEpfA 1.50 10. 20 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅝
29⅛ 24½ PGEpfW 2.57 9.8 224 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
23⅝ 21⅝ PGEpfV 2.32 10. 67 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛
25⅝ 24⅛ PGEpfT 2.54 9.9 17 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝— ⅜
30⅛ 25 PGEpfS 2.62 10. 8 26⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
13½ 10⅝ PGEpfH 1.12 10. 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
27⅝ 22⅛ PGEpfR 2.37 9.9 2 24 24 24 — ⅛
24⅛ 19⅝ PGEpfP 2.25 9.2 7 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅛
24 19⅝ PGEpfK 2.04 9.9 1 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
26⅛ 21⅝ PGEpfJ 2.32 10. 1 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
21⅛ 11⅝ PacTrst 1 4.7 19 3 u21⅝ 21⅛ 21½+ ⅜
57½ 48 PacPLpf 5 9.3 x125 53½ 52 53½+1½
23½ 9⅝ PacScie .40 3.4 7 x41 12⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
34½ 27⅝ PallCp .52 1.6 15 3 32½ 32⅛ 32½
2⅝ 1⅛ PalomrF 3 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
5⅝ 3⅝ Pantast .30 6.9 10 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
18⅛ 13⅝ Paradyn n 26 56 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 3⅝ ParaPk 3 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ ParkEl 13 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
30⅝ 18⅛ Parsons 1 3.9 6 295 25⅛ 24 25⅛+1⅛
6½ 4⅝ PatFash .10e 1.8 3 26 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
12⅝ 6½ Patagon 6 4 12 12 12
13⅝ 7 PatoC 2e 15. 5 35 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅛
2 ⅝ PeaoDix wt 126 1⅛ 1⅛ 1½+ ⅛
15⅛ 10½ PenEM .60 4.1 6 9 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
18⅛ 13 PenTr 1 7.1 5 20 14⅝ 13⅝ 14⅛
4⅛ 2⅝ PECp .42t 11. 6 205 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 14⅝ PenRE 1.65 8.3 9 5 u20 20 20 + ⅛
5⅛ 3½ PenobS .28 4.2 6 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
2½ ⅝ Pentron 13 16 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
23⅝ 10 PepCom .60a 2.5 8 39 19⅝ 18½ 19⅛+1
15⅛ 8½ Periol .40 3.2 13 33 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅛
17⅝ 6⅝ PetroLe 12 431 15⅝ 15 15⅝— ⅛
11⅝ 8⅛ PhilLD .68r 8.2 4 x3 8⅛ d 8 8⅛+ ⅛
5⅛ 2 Phoenix 18 3⅛ 3½ 3⅝— ⅛
12 7 PicNPay .28 2.8 7 5 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 1⅝ PioneerS 2 19 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
5⅛ 3 PionTx .25t 3.5 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 5⅝ PitWVa .56 9.3 7 11 6⅛ 6 6
33 20 PitDM 1.40 4.4 5 2 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝
34⅝ 23⅝ Pittway 1.65 5.3 6 5 31⅝ 31 31 — ⅜
7⅝ 5⅝ Pizzaln n 10 11 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
25⅛ 18⅛ PlacrDv g 1 1 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+1
9⅝ 4⅝ PlantInd 25 65 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
11⅛ 6⅝ PlyGm .40b 4.5 4 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
3⅝ 1⅝ PlymRA 9 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
2 ⅝ Polaron 3 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 14⅝ PostCp a .50 2.8 8 x20 18 18 18 + ⅛
22 10⅝ PrairieO g 17 20⅝ 20½ 20½— ⅛
14⅝ 10½ PrattLmb 1 7.1 6 26 14 13⅝ 14
6⅛ 4⅝ PrattRd .30 4.8 7 8 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
28 22⅛ PrenHa 1.36 5.5 9 7 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
5 2⅛ PresRIA 2 37 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅛
4⅝ 1⅝ PresRIB 2 13 4½ 4⅝ 4½+ ⅛
15½ 6⅝ Presley .64 4.7 4 343 13⅝ 12½ 13½— ⅛
18⅛ 13⅝ Preston g.70 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
25⅝ 6½ PrimMt 21 240 21⅝ 20½ 21⅛+1½
12⅝ 10⅝ PrpCT 1.28e 10. 10 26 12½ 12⅛ 12½+ ⅛
13⅝ 9½ ProvGas .88 9.0 5 11 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 3½ PrdRE .07t 24 26 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
10⅝ 3⅝ PrudBld .24 5.8 7 7 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
11⅝ 7⅝ PulteH s.24 2.0 3 x25 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝+ ⅜
12⅛ 4⅝ PuntaG 10 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
12⅛ 9⅝ Punta pf1.10 10. x27 11 11 11 — ⅛
12⅝ 6⅝ Purpoc .06e .8 15 15 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
— R—R—R —
12⅝ 9 RBInd .24 2.4 7 4 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
4½ 1⅝ REDM 5 20 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ RET 18 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
14⅝ 8⅝ RHMed .20r 1.6 8 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ RPS 6 3 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅝ RSC .10 3.2 15 13 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
8⅝ 5⅝ Rogan .10e 1.4 10 13 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
23½ 12⅝ RnchEx .10e .6 5 28 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝— ⅜
25 10⅝ RangrO g 583 23⅛ 22⅝ 23½+ ⅛
32½ 21⅛ Ransbrg 1.20 4.6 7 8 26⅝ 25⅝ 26⅛
4⅝ 1½ RapAm wt 125 3⅛ 3 3⅛
3⅝ 2 RathP 4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
32⅝ 13½ Raylnd .40 2.2 16 15 18⅝ 18 18 — ⅜
5⅝ 2⅝ Reading 6 12 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
20⅝ 14½ REInv 1.60 8.4 13 8 19 18⅝ 19 + ⅛
13⅛ 10 RtlncT 1.40 13. 5 7 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅝
4⅝ 2½ Redlaw .25e 6.7 9 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ ReevesT 71 58 5 5 5
8⅛ 4 RefeTr .28 5.7 3 2 5 4⅝ 4⅝
12⅝ 8½ RegalB .72 5.1 10 63 u14 13⅝ 14 + ⅜
19⅛ 14⅝ RemAr 1a 6.3 5 7 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
16½ 6⅝ RepGyp .40 3.0 4 5 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
1-16 1-128 RepMtg wt 68 1-128 1-128 1-128
43 32 RepNY 2 5.4 5 x4 36⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝+ ⅛
25 22 RNY pf2.12 9.0 x1026 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ½
25⅛ 11⅝ ReshCot .24 1.8 6 60 13⅝ 13⅛ 13½— ⅛
69½ 20½ ResrtA 8 958 45⅛ 43⅝ 44½+ ⅜
68 27 ResrtB 12 z3050 72½ 67 69⅛—1⅜
7½ 2 RestAssc 9 17 4 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 5 RexNoro 9 34 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
28 14⅝ RialOil n 52 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛
9⅝ 3⅝ RblatP .12 1.4 5 147 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅛
10⅛ 5 Richton .44 7.5 6 14 6 5⅝ 5⅝
50⅝ 25⅝ RileyCo 8 9 40⅛ 40⅛ 40⅛+ ⅛
34⅝ 26⅝ RioAlgo g.50 9 28⅝ 28½ 28⅝+ ⅜
16⅝ 8⅛ Robntch 39 11⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
8⅛ 4½ Roblin .12 1.9 5 18 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
51⅛ 23⅝ Rogers .20 .4 15 21 44⅛ 44⅛ 44⅛+ ⅜
22⅝ 21 Rogers wt 20 22⅛ 21⅝ 22⅛+ ⅛
5 2⅝ RoncoT 3 18 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
8 4⅛ Rosamr 2 33 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
6⅝ 1⅝ RoyPalm 11 7 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
10⅝ 7⅝ Ruddck .42e 5.3 5 1 8 8 8 + ⅛
10 7⅝ Rudick pf.56 7.5 1 7½ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
2⅝ 1½ Rusco 6 285 2⅝ 2⅝ 2½— ⅛
6 2½ RBW Cp 6 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
19 10⅝ Russell .48 3.1 6 17 15⅝ 15⅝ 15½+ ⅛
— S—S—S —
13½ 8⅛ SGL .25b 2.7 5 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
3½ 1½ SGSec 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
16½ 13⅝ SGSe pf 1.70 12. x9 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
3½ 1⅝ SMD 5 2 2½ 2½ 2½+ ⅛
9⅝ 4 SSP 4 4 4 4
16 9⅛ Salem .40a 2.9 6 31 14⅛ 14 14
3⅝ 1⅝ SCarlo 3 2⅝ 2½ 2½
10⅝ 8⅛ SDgo pf .88 10. x3 8½ 8½ 8½—1
81½ 71⅛ SDgo pf7.80 11. z100 72⅛ 72⅛ 72⅛—1⅛
26⅝ 22 SDgo pf2.47 11. 5 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 14⅛ SFrRE 1.60 7.4 18 16 22⅛ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅜
2⅝ 7-16 SFRE wt 98 2⅛ 2 2⅛
23⅝ 18⅝ SanJW 1.60 8.1 9 2 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
14⅝ 5½ Sandgte .40 4.0 4 6 10 10 10
9⅛ 5⅝ SchelbE .56 9.5 17 14 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
21⅛ 12⅝ Schnult 1 5.6 4 1 18 18 18 + ⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ Schiller 6 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 4⅝ SchoolP .40 9.7 13 x20 4⅛ d 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
6 3⅝ Schrodr .04t 6 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ SciMgt .10 2.5 9 5 4 4 4
32 20 ScurryR g 3 u32⅝ 32 32
22½ 15⅛ SbdAM .40 2.2 3 1 17½ 17½ 17½— ⅛
10⅝ 3⅝ Sealctro 8 x24 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ½
3⅝ 1 Seaport 56 3 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
7⅝ 3½ Seapl pf.42k z100 4½ 4½ 4½
5⅝ 2⅝ Searsind 8 20 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
4⅝ 2⅝ SecMtg 40 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 6⅝ Selas .36 4.2 8 25 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
3 15-16 SeligAsc 6 21 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
8 5⅝ Semtch .20b 2.9 12 7 7 7 7
8⅛ 4⅝ Srvisco .40 5.6 5 16 7⅝ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 4 ShaerS .40e 5.8 6 24 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
40⅝ 12⅝ Sharon 1c 2.2 8 322 u46⅛ 41 46 +6
8⅛ 5⅝ Shawtn .50 9.3 6 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
8⅛ 2⅝ ShelterR 5 10 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
7 3⅝ Shopwell 10 53 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝
42½ 19 Showbt 1 4.3 8 15 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛— ½
27⅝ 12⅝ Sierrcln .30 1.2 13 24 25⅝ 24½ 25 + ⅜
8⅝ 7⅝ Silco s .28 3.2 7 11 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
28⅝ 10 Slomo .40 2.4 7 9 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝— ⅛
11 7⅝ Sikes A .35e 4.2 4 11 8½ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 10⅛ Silolnt .30 2.1 4 2 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛

16⅝ 3⅝ Silvrest 8 2 5 4⅝ 4⅝
13⅛ 10⅝ Simkins .80 6.5 5 13 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 2⅛ Solitron 17 594 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝+ ⅛
26⅛ 20⅝ SonderB .40 1.6 8 x1 25½ 25½ 25½— ⅛
14⅛ 5½ SorgPap .21e 1.6 4 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
12⅝ 6⅝ Soundsn .40 5.2 3 7 8⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅜
31⅝ 9½ SoetCap .80a 7.5 14 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
12⅝ 10⅛ SCEd pf1.02 9.6 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
13⅛ 10⅝ SCEd pf1.06 9.3 2 11⅝ 11 11⅝+ ⅜
12⅞ 10⅝ SCEd pf1.08 9.9 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
14 11⅛ SCEd pf1.19 10. 20 12 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
19⅝ 16⅝ SCEd pf1.30 6.9 7 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
27⅛ 20⅝ SCEd pf2.30 9.5 59 24⅝ 24 24⅛+ ⅛
26½ 21⅝ SCEd pf2.21 9.5 1 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
90 77½ SCEd pf7.58 9.0 26 84⅝ 84⅛ 84⅛+2⅛
11 7⅛ SeFIBk .50 5.7 7 22 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 9 SpectyR 6 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 6⅛ Spector .31e 2.4 4 137 u13⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅜
6⅝ 3½ Spectro 5 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
7⅝ 3½ SpedOP .14r 2.6 9 6 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛
6⅝ 3 Spencer .16 3.8 5 x24 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛
5⅛ 4½ Splentex .24 5.1 9 19 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
23⅝ 13⅝ StaffrdL 12 39 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
13⅝ 6⅝ StdCont .40b 3.0 8 20 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 20⅝ StCoosa 1.60 6.5 7 8 24½ 23⅝ 24½+ ½
12⅝ 6 StdMott 21 88 12⅛ 11⅝ 11⅝
31⅝ 20½ StdShr .40t 2.4 8 8 25½ 25⅛ 25⅛
13⅝ 4⅝ Stanae .20 2.8 9 17 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 9⅝ StanAv .37e 3.0 6 1 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ Stanwd 3 22 4 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
3⅝ 1⅛ Stardust 2 4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
11½ 7⅝ StarrtHo .30 3.5 4 2 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
8⅝ 4 Steelml .24b 3.4 17 5 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛
25⅝ 16 StepnCh .80 4.5 7 10 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅜
2⅛ 15-16 SterlEl 7 39 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ Stevknit 33 7 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
14⅝ 6⅝ StrutW .30b 2.1 23 x97 u14½ 14 14½+ ½
2⅛ 1 Summit 6 10 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅝+ ⅛
5½ 3⅝ SunCityI .25 5.1 20 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
17⅝ 7 Sunair .60 5.2 7 3 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
31⅝ 12½ Sundnc .16b .6 165 334 28 27 28 + ⅜
7½ 5⅝ SunshJr .36 5.3 6 8 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 13⅝ SupFdS .40 2.9 6 2 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
SupInd s.25 2.3 6 33 11⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
11⅝ 6 SupSurg .32 3.6 6 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
40⅛ 20½ Supron .30 .8 24 69 39⅝ 38⅝ 39⅝— ⅛
10½ 4⅝ Susquah 4 42 5⅛ 4⅝ 5 + ⅛
13⅝ 9½ Susqh pf 1 10. 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
1⅝ ⅝ SutrMtg wt 31 15-16 ⅞ 15-16+1-16
7⅛ 3⅝ Synloy .30b 5.5 16 1 5½ 5½ 5½— ⅛
38⅛ 24½ Syntex 1.10 3.1 10 751 36⅛ 35⅛ 36 + ⅛
35½ 21⅝ SyscoCp .56 1.7 8 2 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 10⅝ SystEng 11 39 13⅝ 13 13
8⅛ 3⅝ SysPln .20 5.0 4 10 4 4 4 — ⅛
— T—T—T —
13⅛ 6½ TEC .40 6.2 9 6 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅛
5⅝ 1⅝ TFI 9 12 2½ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 8⅝ TabPd .20 1.3 9 3 15⅝ 15½ 15½— ⅛
14⅛ 8 TandB 1e 11. 5 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 7⅛ Tannet .28 3.6 4 30 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 11⅛ Tasty 1.20b 9.8 6 13 2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ TechSym 10 58 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
9⅝ 4 TechOp 8 43 9⅝ 9 9 — ½
4⅝ 2⅛ TechTp .07r 2.9 11 26 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ Tectrol .24 4.8 5 12 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛

53⅝ 18⅝ TelonR 42 6 40⅝ 40½ 40⅝— ½
14⅛ 7⅝ TeleCm .40 5.4 3 x16 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
27½ 15⅝ Telflex .40 1.8 11 31 22⅛ 21⅝ 22⅛+ ½
22⅛ 12 Telecl .60 3.0 14 33 20 19½ 19⅝+ ½
6 2½ Tenna 65 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
6 5½ Tenney s 10 6 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
4⅝ 1⅝ Tensor 18 5 4 3⅝ 3⅝
10⅛ 4⅝ TerraC .10t 39 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
15½ 7⅛ TetraT 15 32 10⅝ 9⅞ 9⅞—1
16⅛ 7⅝ TexlAir .16 1.5 11 47 10½ 10⅛ 10½
1⅝ ½ ThorCp 3 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
21½ 14½ Thriftm 1 5.0 4 1 20½ 20⅛ 20½— ⅛
7 3 Tidwell 3 21 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
TobKtz n.25 5.0 3 41 5 4⅝ 5
46⅛ 38⅝ TolEd pf4.25 11. z200 39⅝ 39 39 + ⅜
14⅛ 6⅝ ToppsG .28 4.2 6 25 7 d 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅜
17⅝ 10⅝ TorinCp .80 5.7 6 1 14 14 14
25 9⅝ TotlPet g.32 269 24⅛ 23⅝ 24⅛
16½ 3⅝ TotPet wt 163 16 15½ 15⅝— ½
6⅝ 2 TownCtry 11 8 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7⅝ 4⅝ TrnsLux .05e .9 7 19 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
12 7⅝ TransOil .55e 5.1 8 89 10½ 10 10½+ ½
9⅝ 4⅝ Tredwy .28 3.6 11 17 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 7 TriSM .60 7.7 4 8 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
18⅝ 9⅝ TrlaCp .20 1.8 6 10 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
40⅝ 4½ TuboM 15 202 28 27 28 + ⅜
6½ 3⅝ TwinFr .20 3.8 6 41 5⅝ 5 5⅛+ ⅜
— U—U—U —
12½ 7⅝ U&I 49 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
3⅝ 1⅝ UDS 50 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
4½ 2⅝ UIP .24 6.2 6 10 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
5⅛ 2 UNA .20 4.4 4 10 4½ 4⅝ 4½
7⅝ 4⅝ URS .40b 7.1 7 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
9⅛ 4⅝ Unimax 4 15 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛
16 11⅝ UAirPd .64b 4.7 8 6 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝
3⅛ 1⅝ UnFoods 13 46 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+ ⅛
17⅝ 9⅝ USFiltr .32 2.6 7 247 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
11⅝ 7⅝ UnRIT .81e 7.2 14 9 11⅛ 11 11⅛
⅛ 1-16 UnRIT wt 55 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛+1-16
4⅝ 2⅝ USRdium 12 3 3 3
17½ 13⅛ USRbR 1a 5.7 8 21 u17⅝ 17⅝ 17½
6 3⅝ UnivCle .05 1.0 4 5 5½ 5 5 — ⅛
16½ 10⅝ UnivRs .32 2.1 14 47 15⅝ 15 15⅝
— V—V—V —
14⅝ 6⅛ Valle's .81t 12. 9 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
16⅛ 11½ Valmac .80 6.7 12 15 12⅛ 12 12 — ⅛
9⅛ 5⅝ Valspar .36 5.3 6 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 2 ValueL .06e 2.4 6 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
4⅝ 1⅝ Verit 6 7 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
27⅝ 16½ VermtA .22b 1.6 8 71 21⅛ 20½ 20½— ⅜
18⅛ 4⅛ Vernitrn .10 1.4 7 129 7⅝ 6⅝ 7 — ⅛
8½ 2 Vertiple 7 10 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
4 1½ Vesely 150 72 u 4½ 4⅛ 4½+ ½
7⅝ 2½ VintageE 2 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
8 5 Virco .16b 3.0 4 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
12⅝ 6⅝ Vishay 7 15 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
7 3⅝ VisualG .16 2.8 8 11 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝— ⅛
4 2⅝ VolMer .12e 3.1 6 25 4 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
18⅛ 10 Voplex .52 4.2 5 5 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
6 2⅝ VulcCp .20 3.9 4 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
— W—W—W —
7½ 2⅝ WTC .82t 35 43 5⅛ 4⅝ 5⅛+ ⅛
10 6⅝ Wackht .40b 5.9 6 10 7 6⅝ 6⅝
3½ 2 WodelEq 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
24⅝ 10⅝ Walneco .12 .5 16 89 23⅝ 22⅝ 23 — ½

26⅛ 20⅝ Walco .80b 3.9 6 5 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
11⅛ 5 WallcS .12 2.1 14 4 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
44 17⅝ Wang .06 .2 19 66 37⅝ 36⅝ 37⅝+ ½
38⅛ 18½ Wang B .16 .5 18 71 35⅛ 34⅝ 35⅛— ⅛
23⅝ 7⅝ WarnC pf.05 .6 23 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
26⅝ 21⅝ WshPst 3.36 1.5 7 23 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
25⅝ 20⅝ WRIT 2.12 8.4 14 2 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
7½ 5 Watsco .30 4.8 8 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
17½ 6⅝ WeldTu .30b 1.9 7 31 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
8½ 6⅝ WescoFn .38 4.5 6 2 8⅛ 8½ 8½
51½ 46½ WTex pf4.40 9.6 z10 45⅝ d45⅝ 45⅝+ ⅛
42⅛ 20 Walburn g1.40 28 40⅝ 40 40 — ⅜
19⅛ 11½ WstFin .48 2.6 3 97 18⅝ 17½ 18⅛+1⅛
15½ 12½ WPacRR n 3 228 15⅛ 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
12⅛ 3⅝ Whippny .20 1.7 130 12½ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ WhitCbl .40 6.2 7 7 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅛
7½ 3⅝ Whitehall 6 12 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
8½ 2 Wichita 34 45 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝
16 8⅝ Wmhous .60 4.0 8 10 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝+ ⅛
4 1⅝ WilshB .15t 3 2 1⅝ 2 + ⅛
16⅛ 10⅛ Wincorp .40 3.0 17 12 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ½
51 44½ WisP pf4.50 9.8 z30 45⅝ 45 45⅝+ ⅜
3⅝ 2 WolfHB 11 10 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛
14½ 11 Wdstrm n .60 5.3 5 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
17⅝ 10 Wrathr .10e .6 41 63 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝
1 7-16 ⅝ WrightH g 11 1⅛ 1 1-16 1 1-16
27 17⅝ Wynnin .60 2.5 7 19 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝— ⅛
16 11 WymBn .64 5.2 8 3 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
— X—Y—Z —
12⅝ 2 Xonics 191 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
17 11½ ZeroCp .44 2.9 7 13 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝
17½ 7⅝ Zimmer .36 4.5 7 32 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 11, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
CaesarsWld s	956,900	32	+3½
Harnischfg	853,400	22	+6⅝
Ramada In	516,800	12⅝	+ ½
BallyMfg s	416,400	44⅛	+2⅛
Tesoro Pet	314,200	15⅝	— ⅛
McDonnD	302,400	21⅝	+ ½
Gen Motors	288,400	60⅝	+1
Exxon	287,400	51⅝	+ ⅜
IBM s	283,400	77½	+ ⅜
Marriott	266,000	15⅛	+ ⅛
NVFCo s	203,200	12⅝	+1⅛
PhilipsPet	193,800	37⅛	+ ⅜
AmTT	184,600	58	+ ¼
Burl Ind	180,400	17⅛	+ ¼
Dayto Hud	179,100	40	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	28.27	37.63
Advanced	741	714
Volume Up (in millions)	2.89	12.61
Declined	697	708
Volume Down (in millions)	2.30	13.89
Unchanged	437	282
Total Issues	1,875	856
New highs	35	40
New lows	17	6

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	834.98	839.66	830.73	837.58	+2.43
20 Trn	238.95	240.50	236.71	239.29	+0.83
15 Util	103.65	104.30	103.32	103.99	.17
65 Stk	291.59	293.33	289.86	292.37	+0.82

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	57.62	57.38	57.62	+0.20
Industrials	63.75	63.44	63.75	+0.28
Utilities	38.32	38.21	38.32	+0.07
Finance	60.67	60.56	60.67	+0.09
Transp.	47.51	47.41	47.51	+0.01

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
June 8	158,784	331,156	759
June 7	179,279	356,611	1,839
June 6	167,387	356,451	1,286
June 5	157,570	365,633	1,394
June 4	135,726	311,809	1,502

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Amdahl	464,100	27⅝	—9
Dynalect Co	386,900	12	+2½
GtBas Pet	380,900	11⅛	— ½
Genl Explor	351,700	8½	+1
Goldfield Co	235,700	1⅝	+ ¼
DomePetr gs	151,200	42⅛	— ⅛
Intl Baknot	115,700	3½	+ ⅛
RepNYCo pf	102,600	23⅝	+ ½
ResrtIntA	95,800	44½	+ ⅜
Jetronic Ind	92,200	4¼	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.80	
Advanced	300	305
Volume Up (in millions)	2.89	2.12
Declined	284	269
Volume Down (in millions)	2.30	2.30
Unchanged	263	282
Total Issues	747	856
New highs	N.A.	40
New lows	N.A.	6

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
194.53	193.16	194.07	—0.21

Netherlands Output Rises 4.2% in April

THE HAGUE, June 11 (AP-DJ) — Industrial production in the Netherlands rose 4.2 in April after a 0.8-percent rise in March, the central bureau of statistics said today.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the June 11, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0935	4.329	109.535 *	47.35 *	0.2453	—	6.82 *	120.93 *	38.03 *
Brussels (a)	30.70	63.47	16.0585	6.94475	3.598 *	14.644	—	17.727	5.5765
Frankfurt	1.912	3.9505	—	43.22 *	2.240 x	91.32 *	6.224 *	110.40 *	34.69 *
London (b)	2.06725	—	3.9505	9.1405	1,763.75	4.3245	63.47	3.3815	11.3875
Milan	853.80	1,764.85	446.54	193.02	—	407.85	27.796	492.67	3.5815
Paris	4.4245	9.1435	231.420 *	—	5.1840 x	211.340 *	14.4085 *	255.320 *	80.310 *
Zurich	1.73215	3.57935	90.57665 *	39.16005 *	0.2029	82.71885 *	5.63995 *	—	31.4233 *
ECU	1.31797	0.637963	2.52061	5.83201	1125.35	2.76035	40.4748	2.28430	7.26267

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market. Danish krona, 5.511 ; Escudo: 49.85 ; Israeli £: 24.15 ; Peseta: 66.13 ; Schilling: 14.0905 ; Sw.krona: 4.3875 . Yen 218.725 ; Norw. krona: 5.2045 ; Fin mark: 3.999 ; Belgian financial franc:31.785 ; Hong Kong $: 5.1305 ; Singapore $: 2.2020 : Canadian $: 85.135 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers.

European Gold Markets

June 11, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	282.40	282.35	+2.35
Zurich	282.875	282.125	+2.00
Paris (17.5 kilo)	295.41	294.56	+2.11

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options

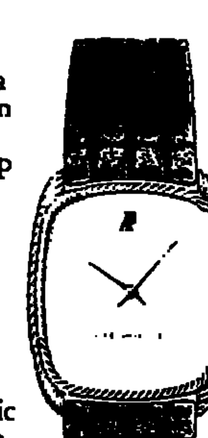
(prices in $/oz.)

Price	Aug.	Nov.	Options for
290	10.25-11.25	17.50-18.50	February 1980
295	7.75- 8.75	15.00-16.00	start on
300	5.75- 6.75	12.50-13.50	July 9th
305	—.—	10.50-11.50	1979
310	—.—	7.75- 8.75	

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"Sometimes," he reflected, "the most beautiful things in life are the simplest."

"Like smooth pebbles on a beach, or the first snowflakes in winter."
"And watches you wind up by hand," I teased.
He glanced at his wrist. Smiled, half to himself, as he completed the action.
"Yes. As long as they're made by Audemars Piguet."
The incredibly thin watch had a plain white dial.
And it had a kind of intrisic beauty which owed as much to the skill with which it was made as to the precious metals which formed it. A beauty in which mere gadgetry had no place.
"And is it true" I asked innocently, "that the simplest things in life are always the cheapest?".
"When something is as perfect as this" he replied, caressing the smooth surface, "the cost is of no importance."



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(Continued from Back Page)

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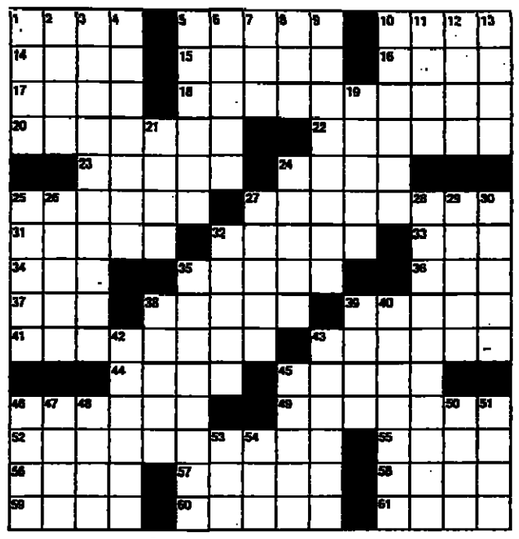
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ACROSS

1 Dad
5 Nit-pick
10 Prescribed pattern of behavior
14 Devastation
15 Relish-tray item
16 Oklahoma city
17 Like a summer drink
18 Alumni celebration
20 Architect of the Constitution
22 Ingenious or sly
23 Sprung
24 Peck's partner
25 Answer sharply
27 Expired
31 ——sativa (the oat)
32 Units of illumination
33 Jai alai cry
34 Neighbor of N.H.
35 Blasé
36 Brazilian tree
37 Stray
38 Caustic
39 More meanspirited
41 Socializes
43 Moon goddess
44 Gaelic nobleman
45 Blotch
46 Promotion phrase
49 Preliminary exercises
52 Irritability from confinement
55 Spread
56 Entertainer King
57 Not disposed
58 Inattentive
59 Chinese secret society
60 Periods of fasting
61 "Cómo —— Vd.?"

DOWN

1 Prudish
2 Primitive S.A. Indian
3 Temporary lodging
4 Hearth adjunct
5 One of the leaders on a talk show
6 "——at Last," Lehar operetta
7 Zip
8 "——got sixpence . . ."
9 What Twain and Cable did in 1884
10 Pardons
11 Chemical suffix
12 Bond
13 Irritable
19 Birdlife of a region
21 N.A. rail
24 Jinxed
25 Blurbs
26 A pet of the net set
27 "——there!"
28 Regulations at a Reno casino
29 Actress Terry
30 Pioneer in manufacture of steel plows
32 Actor Jack from N.Y.C.
35 Contemptuous
38 Korean, for one
39 Kvass
40 Fashionable
42 Job for buttons at the Savoy
43 Stings
45 "——Away," Wertmüller film
46 Leave hurriedly
47 French composer
48 Character in "The Iceman Cometh"
50 Fuel or turf
51 Canapé
53 Dir. from Vladivostok to Olga
54 Vehicle sometimes decorated

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Fair	MADRID	27	81	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Mist	MIAMI	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	26	79	Cloudy	MILAN	27	81	Fair
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MONTREAL	16	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MOSCOW	15	59	Overcast
BELGRADE	29	84	Fair	MUNICH	24	75	Cloudy
BERLIN	22	72	Overcast	NEW YORK	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Showers	NICE	24	75	Overcast
BUCHAREST	26	79	Overcast	OSLO	17	63	Fair
BUDAPEST	29	84	Cloudy	PARIS	19	66	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Overcast	ROME	28	82	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Overcast	SOFIA	21	70	Storm
DUBLIN	19	66	Mist	STOCKHOLM	23	76	Fair
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy	TEHRAN	32	90	Fair
FLORENCE	29	84	Fair	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
FRANKFURT	24	75	Cloudy	TOKYO	24	75	Mist
GENEVA	23	73	Mist	TUNIS	27	81	Fair
HELSINKI	18	64	Cloudy	VIENNA	25	77	Fair
ISTANBUL	28	82	Fair	WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	ZURICH	21	70	Rain
LISBON	22	72	Cloudy				
LONDON	14	57	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	35	95	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 11, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Bearbond	SF 727.25
— (d) Conbar	SF 678.00
— (d) Grabar	SF 467.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 715.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 76.50
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.88
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.21

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.99
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£8.95

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.04
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.44
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.68

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 290.75
— (d) Canasec	SF 472.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 97.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 81.00
— (d) Usec	SF 446.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 108.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 18.80
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 45.40

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:

— (d) Earnex Fd	$ 5.39

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.00
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Sycs. Tr.	$43.44
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 49.29
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.70

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.74
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 7.73
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 14.34

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 44.70
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 19.87
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.58
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.55

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$72.11
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.42

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF366.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 304.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.95

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,330.00
— (r) Securvalor	SF 1,020.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) Asterico-Valor	SF 325.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF 50.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 379.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 379.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 73.61

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 21.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 60.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 122.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 101.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF 54.25
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 68.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF 279.50
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh	SF 167.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 201.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM 11.75
— (d) Unirenta	DM 37.65
— (d) Unifonds	DM 16.34
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 59.53
— (d) Eurocash	DM 25.09

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.44
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,020.00
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.36
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bendselex - Issue Pr.	SF 725.55
(w) CAMIT	$ 18.09
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 13.41
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,417.88
(d) Carbloc Open-End Fund	$ 293.57
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 960.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$7.00
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$74.08
(d) Convertible Japan	$ 8.44
(w) D.G.C.	$ 42.75*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 8.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 14.78
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$18.41
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,156700
(w) First Boale Fund	$ 4,570.40
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 372.62
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,440.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 57.70
(d) Fondilalia	$ 12.51
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.07
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.64
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 390.51
(i) H.O.I.T. Hebel	$ 29.41
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$108.32
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 110.87
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 9.89
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 161.32
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.66
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 4.71
(d) Investa DMS	DM 94.58
(r) Invest Allantiques	$ 50.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.89
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.59
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$39.74
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 40.58
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,542.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.35
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 21.83
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 48.72
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.49
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.08
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 9.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.47
(w) NSpan Fund	$ 16.48
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.12
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.21
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 44.22
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 29.49
(d) Renta Fund	$ 57.23
(d) Rentinvest	LF 852.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.24
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 4.43
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 42.00
(w) Sasro (N.A.V.)	$ 14.37
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 91.50
(w) Soras Fund	$ 427.19
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.73
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 44.81
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 44.24
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 21.22
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 21.17
(r) Unilife Assurance C'lass	$ 10.95
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.11
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 11.22
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 481.85
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.46
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 24.07
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,492.135

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — o - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

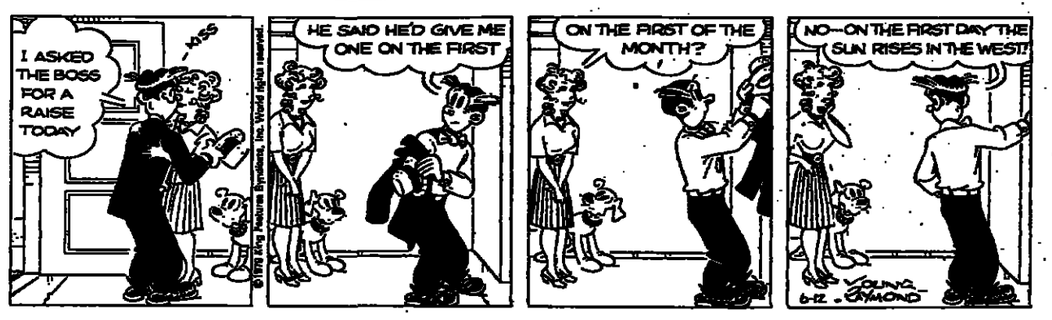
"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

PEANUTS

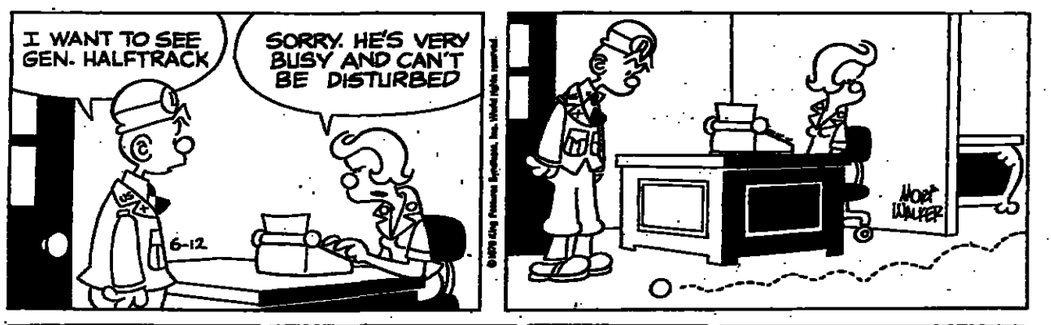


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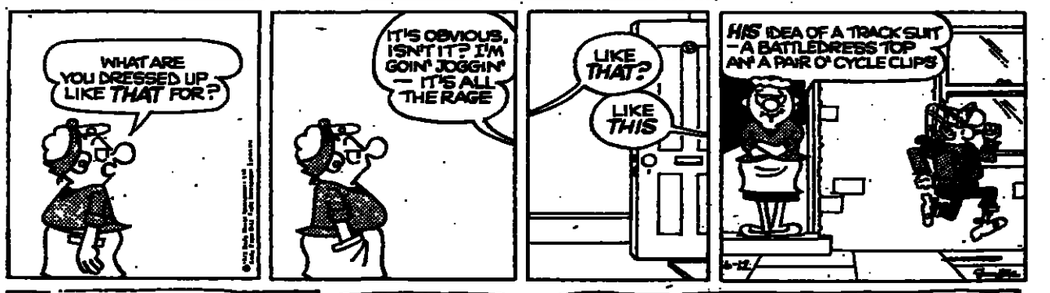
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



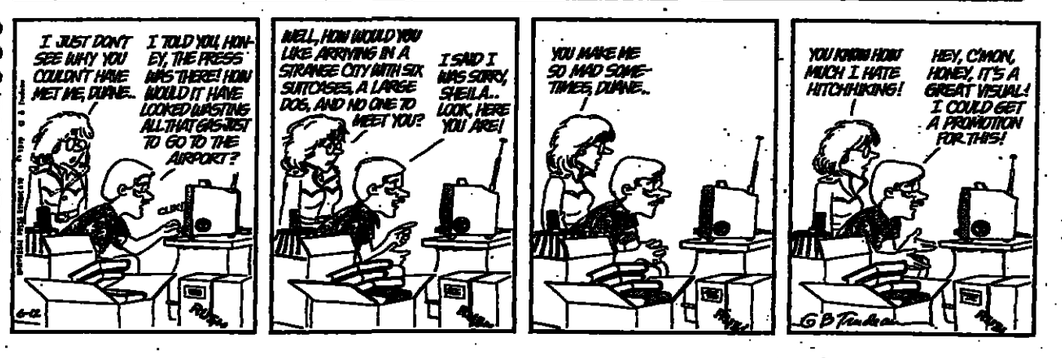
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TINJO

LAKBY

YORRAS

MUPTIE



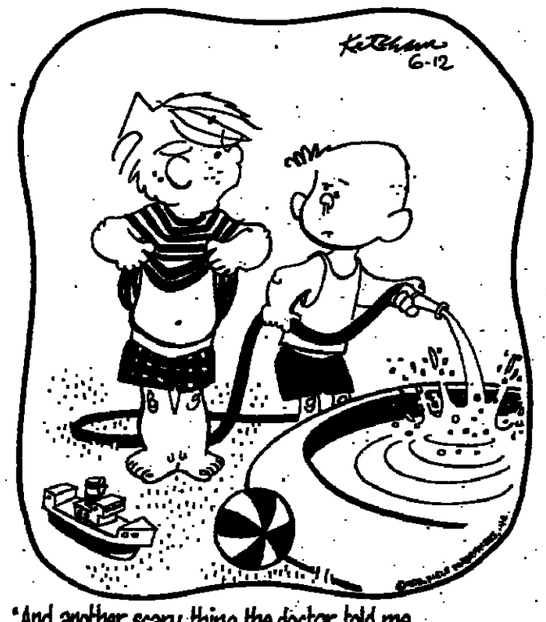
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

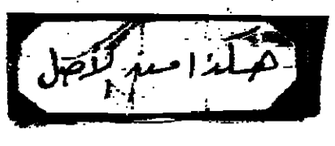
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ELEGY HONEY DROPSY LEEWAY
Answer: Very important in automobile circles— WHEELS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"And another scary thing the doctor told me... my belly button isn't good for ANYTHING!"



BOOKS

BEYOND REASON

By Margaret Trudeau. Puddington. 256 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Coates Redmon

LO, THE WICKED Margaret Sinclair Trudeau. Or is she? After reading her supposedly scandalous book, "Beyond Reason," I really think not: Flakey, yes; wicked, no.

I suppose she shouldn't have written it just as I suppose Sheila Weidenfeld shouldn't have written her book about the Ford White House, "First Lady's Lady." Perhaps James Fallows should have kept his insider's opinions about Jimmy Carter to himself.

But there is another way of looking at these three now infamous revelatory peeks into the palace. Ms. Weidenfeld's book made the Fords look very appealing; her account of them could only enhance a Ford candidacy. Margaret Trudeau's book did nothing to alter my view of Pierre Elliott Trudeau except perhaps to make him seem even more attractive and interesting than I had supposed. Fallow's article about Carter was sufficiently balanced and judiciously devised so as to give Carter his full due while pointing out some important shortcomings in the man. The fusses being made over these works will eventually abate, and it is unlikely that anyone's political fortunes will suffer as a result of their having been written.

Biting the Feeder

Yes, we must have standards, and no, it isn't nice to bite the hand that fed. But it is also critical to know something more than we are generally told about the men who have sought to rule over us and seek to still. For at the top — at the White House or at 24 Sussex Drive in Ottawa, as in other places of great power — there is this abiding intention: that the public know as little as possible about what is really going on, about how life is lived in democracy's courtyards.

As the youngest, most rebellious and most antic first lady in Canadian history, Margaret Trudeau comes at us with such bemusing honesty and self-deprecation that we are often set off balance no less than she. She was very much in love and, one feels, still is with the dashing "Christian philosopher-king": she married in a private church ceremony nearly eight years ago. She seeks to explain in "Beyond Reason" that whatever else was true about her life as Trudeau's wife (and much of it was happy), she was simply in over her head. She could cope one minute but not the next. She was a blissfully serene nurturer of babies and gardens on the one hand, but on the other a fretful, frightened fainter and screamer when the stress of her official role closed in on her.

She went off on sprees, had a nervous breakdown, felt she wanted to die. She feared and loathed first-ladyship much of the time and one can understand why: it is a life of relentless, boring rituals, constant public scrutiny and an almost intolerable lack of personal freedom and privacy.

So in this demanding atmosphere, it is no wonder to me that such a young woman floundered and could not discover the essential truth about herself. Margaret recognizes, however, that she's a human swinging door, and gives us enough unwitting insights about herself to make it hard to resist playing armchair psychiatrist.

Margaret Sinclair was, in the first place, a daddy's girl. Growing up in the glow of father's favoritism in a family of five girls, being the "cutest" (as Margaret puts it), prepares one mainly for the effortless conquest of older men. It does not give one staying power or a sense of having to toe the mark in a mature relationship. At the end of the book, Margaret laments, "I spent an awful lot of time trying to please him [Trudeau], yet could never quite escape from my own romantic fantasy or the desire for a life very different from the one I was expected to lead."

While her husband sweetly forgave Margaret much post-adolescent flightiness (and even encouraged it at times), while he obviously reveled in her youthful beauty and style, while he rejoiced in her gift to him of three sons in six years, Trudeau's motto, *"La raison avant la passion"* (Reason before passion) — hence, no doubt, the book's title — got the best of him more often than not. And given the fact that he has lived by that motto into his fifth decade (he is now 59; she is 30), how could there not be tremendous areas of conflict? Not every couple with such an age span is Bogey and Baby.

Margaret, the self-proclaimed flower child, was hardly bent on upward mobility. She says of herself, "I was not so much a hippy as a failed hippy: a hippy without a cause." A middle-class '60s gypsy whose needs at the time she met the sophisticated Trudeau were contained in a joint and a knapsack. Hardly a classic wicked woman. Certainly not in a league with Wallis Warfield Simpson who disrupted royal succession.

Still, theirs is a love story and we all love a love story. Trudeau clearly abandoned reason for passion long enough to water-ski into Margaret's life on a Tahitian holiday, to sweep her up into a head clandestine affair at his country estate and from there into a huge hush wedding — one that, when made known, caused eyes to pop and roll all over the world.

But has anyone stopped to question seriously, amidst all the moralistic furor over "Beyond Reason" why one of the linch-pins of world order in a Catholic country courted for his wife a Protestant flower child just out of college? Has anyone recently choked on the idea of a man in his knowing and worldly middle age escorting into the maw of high-pressured kind of political life a mate so young, so inexperienced, so unanchored as Margaret Sinclair, when countless decorative and far more savvy and sexy women were available to him? Margaret must take all the heat. She could not possibly be *his* mistake; she alone is responsible.

Who Cares?

More than one of Margaret's many outraged critics in the press have charged her with shamelessly trading in on her famous married name. Where and what would this dingbat be, they thought virtuously, without the name of Trudeau. Who would otherwise care? The answer is: no one, absolutely no one. But her name *is* Trudeau and she is still the legal wife of a prime minister of a vast nation. Therefore, people care.

The Trudeaus' unlikely pair became kind of a collective public fantasy in which any average young woman might dream of meeting a handsome prince on water skis in a tropical paradise, and a lonely middle-aged bachelor could dream of a cozy old age adorned by a dazzling and devoted young girl. Margaret went and shattered that make-believe and that is her real crime, for which she will not too soon be pardoned.

Coates Redmon is a Washington writer.

© Washington Post

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	E	I	N	E		A	S	G	I		S	E	E	P
A	C	C	I	D	E	N	T	A	L		P	A	V	O
T	H	E	S	U	N	A	L	S	O	R	I	S	E	S
E	O	S		C	O	C	O	A		I	R	E	N	E
			B	E	S	T			M	A	E			
B	R	O	O	D			C	H	I	L	D	R	E	N
L	I	R	A		T	R	U	A	N	T		A	L	A
A	F	A	R	E	W	E	L	L	T	O	A	R	M	S
I	L	L		P	I	N	T	O	S		B	E	A	T
R	E	S	P	O	N	D	S			F	E	R	N	Y
		A	C	E			S	O	R	T				
H	E	A	T	H		S	P	A	D	E		T	R	A
E	R	N	E	S	T	H	E	M	I	N	G	W	A	Y
A	G	I	N		R	E	C	O	N	C	E	I	V	E
D	O	L	T		Y	A	K	S		M	O	N	E	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The ambiguity of standard opening leads was a crucial factor in the diagramed deal, which contributed to East-West's defeat. When West opened one heart, East responded one no-trump, concealing his four-card spade suit. Responding in this fashion is common for players using the Flannery convention, since the partnership is unlikely to have a 4-4 spade fit.

When South overcalled in spades, East ventured a double, relying on the misfit in hearts to increase the defensive prospects. This was a greedy move, but might have been very successful.

West led the heart king, and East could have ruffed and returned a diamond. East would then obtain three more heart ruffs and West one in diamonds, for a total of eight tricks for the defense.

This would have been the result if East-West had been using modern methods of opening leads: either Rusinow, in which the second card is led from honor sequences, or an ace from A-K.

But East-West were using traditional methods, and the lead of the king was ambiguous. East did not know whether his partner held A-K or K-Q.

If West had held A-K of hearts, a ruff would have been foolish, so East discarded a diamond, which proved a fatal error. South won with the ace, led to the ace of trumps, and finessed the spade 9 guided by the double.

When he had drawn trumps, led the heart jack, and was sure of eight tricks.

In the replay, South played in the same contract, but undoubtedly West led the diamond ace and scored a diamond ruff. The result was one down when the declarer failed to guess the trump distribution.

South would have done even worse if East had known that it was right to ruff the heart king at the first trick.

NORTH
♠A4
♡9743
◇652
♣KJ85

WEST (D)
♠72
♡KQ852
◇A4
♣A943

EAST
♠J963
♡—
◇KJ1097
♣Q1072

SOUTH
♠KQ1085
♡AJ106
◇Q83
♣6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♡	Pass	IN.T.	2♠
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart king.

For Hewitt, a Doubles Victory Is Worth Two Singles Anytime

By Nick Stout

PARIS, June 11 (IHT) — Bob Hewitt has a question that he likes to ask:

"Who has been the best tennis player in the world during the past three years?"

You'll say Bjorn Borg and he'll ask: Why?

Getting tired of the nonsense, you'll mention Wimbledon, Forest Hills, Roland Garros and the rest.

Then Hewitt will inform you that as a doubles player he has never lost to Borg in his life, and that he has entered and won more tournaments during the last three years as a doubles player than Borg has in singles.

Hewitt is a stalwart of a game in which stalwarts, unfortunately, matter little. In doubles competition, he has won Wimbledon six times, the French Open three times, the U.S. Open three times, the Australian Open three times and the Italian Open three times. At age 39, he is still winning. The spectators who welcomed the dusk last Saturday at Roland Garros Stadium saw Hewitt do it again as he and Wendy Turnbull defeated Ion Tiriac and Virginia Ruzici for the mixed-doubles title.

Where the Money Is

Yet Hewitt insists that he cannot earn a profit in professional tennis unless he enters singles competition as well.

"I think doubles players are badly treated," said Hewitt, who emigrated to South Africa from Australia in 1964. "Doubles is an art. More than singles will ever be. When you talk about singles players you talk about people who can hit the ball and run fast. They don't necessarily have great brains. But if you go out to play a doubles match without brains you aren't going to win."

Hewitt's earnings last year were more than $150,000 and the year before $200,000. But he collected less than $1,000 for his victory on Saturday. For winning the men's singles title, Borg received more than four times the prize given to the winners of the men's doubles title.

"I'm not crying about $200,000; give it to me any time," Hewitt said. "Yet I played more tournaments than Vilas that year and what did he earn? About $700,000."

Pro Council Blamed

The problem, according to Hewitt, is that the pro council, which determines how the total prize money for tournaments is divided, misunderstands the fan appeal of doubles tennis.

"I've seen 30-second standing ovations after a point in doubles," he said. "That's not after a game or a set or a match — that's after a *point*. Have you ever seen anything like that in a singles match? Of course that happened in America, where they're always a little more vocal."

Despite the lower payoff, there seems to be a large amount of interest in doubles among the players. Ross Case, who with Phil Dent reached the final of the French Open in men's doubles, said he plays doubles because he knows his chances of winning a tournament are better in doubles than in singles. Fred Stolle, who won the Wimbledon doubles title with Hewitt in 1962 and 1964 and came to Paris this year to coach Vitas Gerulaitis in singles, said he thought that today's professionals cared less for the honor of winning than had the amateurs but that the quality of play was better.

Interesting Challenge

"Some people treat doubles as practice time for singles," Hewitt said. "But many enjoy the challenge. It's a very interesting challenge. The top four or five guys in singles don't bother because the compensation doesn't justify the work."

Behind Hewitt's success was his ability, or good fortune, to select a compatible partner. Playing in the French Open this year with Heinz Gunthardt, whom he coaches on the Swiss Davis Cup team, Hewitt went no farther than the final 16 in the men's doubles. But at Wimbledon he'll be back with his veteran sidekick, Frew McMillan, with whom he has been playing regularly since December, 1966, when South African tennis officials asked them to play together.

"South Africa needed a good doubles team," he said, "and they asked Frew and me if we would play together on the Sugar Circuit — a series of tournaments in South Africa between early December and mid-January — and form a combination that would be competitive in Davis Cup doubles.

"We said 'fine', because neither of us had a partner. We went from early December through about 60 matches before we lost — in the French Open. But we won Wimbledon that year and played more than 20 tournaments. We were also undefeated in Davis Cup doubles."

Last year the pair won the U.S. Pro title; WCT tournaments in Richmond and St. Louis; the Queen's Club, Denver and Johannesburg tournaments, and Wimbledon, where they were seeded No. 1 and defeated Peter Fleming and John McEnroe, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

Competition Improves

"It's frightening how good the caliber of doubles is today," Hewitt said. "Five years ago I used to laugh. I wouldn't have to practice until the quarterfinals. I wouldn't have to worry at all. Now we have outstanding doubles teams, and they aren't being compensated."

Hewitt named Fleming and McEnroe as the best doubles team today. He also gave high marks to Tom Okker-Wojtek Fibak, Stan Smith-Bob Lutz and Gene and Sandy Mayer, who defeated Case and Dent on Saturday.

But the trend of modern tennis, with the variety of tournaments, makes it difficult for doubles teams to appear together regularly. Players need to rest during the year, and doubles partners often find it advantageous to take their breaks at different times.



Bob Hewitt

Spectacular Bid Was Hurt, Lame, Trainer Asserts

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, June 11 (NYT) — Spectacular Bid's puzzling defeat in the Belmont Stakes raised a bizzare new question yesterday when the colt's trainer blamed the loss on a pre-race leg injury.

According to Bud Delp, the favorite temporarily went lame early Saturday morning after stepping on a large safety pin that had dropped from a leg bandage to the straw of his stall at Belmont Park. The 3-year-old colt reportedly jammed the pin into his left front hoof to a depth of about an inch.

Twelve hours later, Spectacular Bid's chances for a Triple Crown evaporated when he tired in the final quarter-mile of the 1½-mile Belmont and finished third back of Coastal and Golden Act. Delp offered no excuses after the race, but the trainer had a different story yesterday at Pimlico in Baltimore, where Spectacular Bid arrived at noon after a five-hour van ride from Belmont.

Recovery Reported

"When I drove up to his barn Saturday morning at 5:45 a.m.," Delp disclosed, "I soon discovered he was lame. We cleaned and tubbed the wound, and he appeared to recover quickly."

Delp's contention that the safety-pin wound was the reason for the colt's unexpected loss left the racing fraternity wondering why the authorities had not been informed of the mishap. Track veterinarians were not called in and the colt did not receive a tetanus shot after the race, a normal precaution in such cases.

Dr. Manny Gilman and Dr. Ted Hill, examining veterinarians for the New York Racing Association, both said yesterday at Belmont that they had seen nothing wrong with Spectacular Bid's condition before or after the race.

"I'm not saying Mr. Delp is telling a story," said Gilman. "All I can tell you is what I saw. The horse came out for the race all right, and he came back all right. He also cooled out all right in the testing barn, and he looked perfectly sound this morning when he stepped onto the van here."

Routine Examination

Hill reported that he had conducted a "routine" examination of Spectacular Bid and the other Belmont Stakes horses Saturday morning. He said he checked the favorite in his stall at Barn 13 around 8 a.m., carefully examining each hoof and even putting a little pressure on the bottom of the heels.

"I lifted up each foot," Hill said, "and I found no heat or inflammation. The horse looked fine. Nobody said a word about anything."

The veterinarian explained that a small pinprick in the hoof would be impossible to detect, but that an "infection process" could have started. He said it would take about 24 hours for the infection to manifest itself. That timetable appeared to support later developments at Pimlico, where hemorrhaging reportedly was discovered in Spectacular Bid's left foot after a veterinarian, Dr. Robert Valance, had the shoe removed. Delp said a major infection could keep the winner of the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness out of action for several months.

Asked why Spectacular Bid was permitted to run if he was ailing, the trainer said he talked it over with the owners, Harry, Teresa and Tom Meyerhoff. "We decided he was well enough to run," he said. "You only get a chance to run in one Belmont."

As for why the injury was not mentioned until the day after the race, the answer was, "We didn't want to appear to be making excuses."

Other Theories

If the safety-pin puncture was a contributing factor in Spectacular Bid's first defeat since last August, it was hardly the only one. Other theories being mentioned included these:

- Ron Franklin, the horse's 19-year-old jockey, rushed him too much in the early stages of the race and failed to close off the rail at the top of the stretch, enabling Ruben Hernandez to get through along the inside.
- The favorite's run of 12 straight stakes victories, going back to last September, finally caught up with him as the wear and tear of many afternoon battles and strenuous morning workouts left him vulnerable.
- Coastal, a lightly raced colt owned by William Haggin Perry, was not only a fresh horse for the Belmont but also an outstanding one.
- Spectacular Bid, kept well out from the rail in previous races, was doomed when the already fast inside surface nearest the rail was made even faster by additional scraping on Saturday morning.



Associated Press

Rick Essian, the Oakland A's catcher, is helped to his feet by teammates after he slid home with an inside-the-park grand-slam home run to help beat the Toronto Blue Jays.

A's End Losing Streak, Rout Blue Jays

From Agency Dispatches

OAKLAND, Calif., June 11 — Jim Essian hit an inside-the-park home run with the bases loaded and left-hander Dave Hamilton pitched a five-hitter in only his second start of the year to help the Oakland A's snap a seven-game losing streak with a 12-1 triumph over the Toronto Blue Jays here yesterday.

The A's led, 4-0, with two out in the fifth inning when Essian, a slow-running catcher, hit a sharp grounder down the third-base line off reliever Mike Willis. Left-fielder Otto Velez crashed into the bullpen wall trying to cut off the ball, which caromed to the fence as four runs scored. Velez left the game after the play with a twisted left ankle.

Hamilton, 2-0, had started on just one other occasion this season and had not pitched more than 4 1-3 innings in any appearance. Dan Ainge's ninth-inning double and Larry Murray's error in right field on a single ruined Hamilton's shutout try in the ninth.

Orioles 5, Rangers 4

In Baltimore, Terry Crowley singled home Lee May with two out in the bottom of the ninth inning, capping a three-run rally and giving Baltimore a 5-4 victory over Texas. Dennis Martinez pitched his ninth successive victory, aided by and a triple play in the sixth inning.

Red Sox 5, Twins 0

In Boston, Butch Hobson and Dwight Evans broke up a tight pitching duel with consecutive home runs in the sixth inning as Boston registered a 5-0 victory over Minnesota behind the four-hit pitching of Dennis Eckersley. The Red Sox have now won four games in a row and seven of their last eight as they pursue the Orioles.

White Sox 13, Brewers 3

In Milwaukee, Milt May and Chet Lemon hit two-run homers in a 21-hit attack and Claudell Washington drove in three runs, leading Chicago to a 13-3 victory over Milwaukee.

Mariners 5, Indians 2

In Seattle, Bruce Bochte drove in three runs with a pinch-hit, bases-loaded double in the eighth inning as Seattle beat Cleveland, 5-2, for Odell Jones' first pitching victory in seven decisions.

Yankees 10, Royals 4

In Kansas City, Willie Randolph and Lou Piniella drove in two runs apiece and Graig Nettles homered as New York scored seven runs in the seventh inning and beat Kansas City, 10-4. The New York attack was aided by three Kansas City errors.

Tigers 10, Angels 7

In Anaheim, Calif., Jerry Morales and Steve Kemp hit two-run home runs and Alan Trammell homered with nobody on to lead Detroit to a 10-7 victory over California.

Reds 3, Expos 2

In the National League, in Cincinnati, Cesar Geronimo drove in two runs with a homer and a double as Cincinnati defeated Montreal, 3-2, for a three-game sweep.

Cardinals 3, Padres 2

In St. Louis, Ted Simmons' 14th home run snapped a tie in the fifth inning as St. Louis beat San Diego, 3-2, and moved into first place in the National League East.

Giants 7, Pirates 4

In Pittsburgh, Jack Clark and Darrell Evans each had three hits, driving in two runs apiece, to lead San Francisco to a 7-4 victory over Pittsburgh.

Braves 10, Phillies 3

In Philadelphia, Phil Niekro continued his mastery of Philadelphia and Pepe Frias and Mike Lum each drove in three runs as Atlanta defeated Philadelphia, 10-3, before 58,707 fans, the largest major-league crowd of the season. Niekro, 4-0 against Philadelphia last year, improved his lifetime record against the team to 21-12.

Astros 5, Mets 3

In New York, Craig Reynolds' two-run single enabled Houston to defeat New York, 5-3. George Throop (1-0), the second of three Houston pitchers, was the winner after relieving Randy Niemann in the third inning.

Cubs 10, Dodgers 3

In Chicago, Bill Buckner drove in five runs with a bases-loaded triple, a home run and a single, and Dave Kingman hit his 20th home run to lead Chicago past Los Angeles, 10-3.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	37	21	.638	—
Boston	35	23	.625	1
New York	32	27	.542	5½
Milwaukee	32	28	.533	6
Detroit	26	26	.500	8
Cleveland	27	29	.482	9
Toronto	16	43	.271	21½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	35	24	.593	—
Kansas City	32	27	.542	3
Minnesota	30	28	.536	4½
Texas	31	27	.534	4½
Chicago	28	29	.491	6
Seattle	24	36	.400	11½
Oakland	19	40	.322	16

Sunday's Results

Boston 5, Minnesota 0
Baltimore 5, Texas 4
New York 10, Kansas City 4
Chicago 13, Milwaukee 3
Detroit 10, California 7
Oakland 12, Toronto 1
Seattle 5, Cleveland 2

Monday's Games

Seattle (Abbott 2-7) at Toronto (Jefferson 1-5)
California (Barr 3-1) at Cleveland (Wilkins 2-3)
Oakland (McCatty 4-0) at Detroit (Morris 3-2)
Baltimore (McGregor 9-2) at Chicago (Bournigal 5-3)
Boston (Stanley 6-4) at Kansas City (Busby 3-2)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	31	21	.596	—
Montreal	30	22	.577	1
Pittsburgh	28	25	.528	3½
Philadelphia	30	27	.526	3½
Chicago	25	28	.472	6½
New York	21	32	.396	10½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	36	25	.590	—
Cincinnati	33	25	.569	1½
San Francisco	29	31	.483	6½
Los Angeles	28	33	.459	8
San Diego	27	35	.435	9½
Atlanta	22	36	.379	12½

Sunday's Results

San Francisco 7, Pittsburgh 4
Atlanta 10, Philadelphia 3
Houston 5, New York 3
Chicago 10, Los Angeles 3
St. Louis 3, San Diego 2
Cincinnati 3, Montreal 2

Monday's Games

Houston (Richard 6-4) at Philadelphia (Lerch 2-4)
Atlanta (Brizzolara 1-2) at Montreal (Grimsley 5-4)
Cincinnati (Norman 6-1) at New York (Orosco 3-5)
St. Louis (Sykes 4-2) at Los Angeles (Rauss 4-3)

Major League Leaders

Based on 125 at Bats.
NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Rose Phi	58	227	32	82	.361
Brock StL	41	171	19	47	.339
Winfield SD	62	237	39	84	.354
Hendrick StL	53	182	27	64	.352
Murphy Atl	39	141	26	49	.348
Mazzilli NY	54	218	33	72	.343
Foster Cin	58	189	30	64	.339
Templeton StL	58	217	33	73	.336
Knight Cin	58	214	34	69	.322
Moreno Pgh	54	227	37	73	.322

Home Runs

Kingman, Chicago, 20; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 17; Lopes, LosAngeles, 16; B.Robinson, Pittsburgh, 14; Simmons, St.Louis, 14; Winfield, SanDiego, 14.

Runs Batted In

Winfield, SanDiego, 59; Kingman, Chicago, 48; Foster, Cincinnati, 46; Garvey, LosAngeles, 44; K.Hernandez, St.Louis, 40.

Pitching (6 Decisions)

LaCoss, Cincinnati, 7-0, 1.000; Zachry, NewYork, 5-1, .833; J.Niekro, Houston, 9-2, .818; Lamp, Chicago, 5-2, .714; Knepper, SanFrancisco, 5-2, .714; St.Lee, Montreal, 6-3, .667; Rutherford, Philadelphia, 6-3, .667; Yuckovich, St.Louis, 6-3, .667; Fingers, SanDiego, 6-3, .667.

Based on 125 at Bats.
AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Smalley Min	56	215	37	79	.367
Carew Cal	51	186	35	66	.355
Kemp Det	49	180	27	63	.350
Beattie Sea	56	197	35	68	.345
Wilson KC	51	164	29	49	.299
G.Brett KC	59	247	48	82	.332
Rice Bos	56	217	42	72	.332
Pryor Chi	52	166	22	55	.331
Downing Cal	52	188	24	62	.330
Singleton Bal	58	206	35	66	.320

Home Runs

Lynn, Boston, 16; Singleton, Baltimore, 14; Thomas, Milwaukee, 13; Grich, California, 13; R.Jones, Seattle, 12.

Runs Batted In

Baylor, California, 55; Lynn, Boston, 52; Bochte, Seattle, 47; Porter, KansasCity, 45; Cooper, Milwaukee, 44; Horton, Seattle, 44.

Pitching (6 Decisions)

John, New York, 10-1, .909; Kern, Texas, 7-1, .875; Clear, California, 5-1, .833; D'Martinez, Baltimore, 9-2, .818; Jenkins, Texas, 7-2, .778; Ryan, California, 7-3, .700; Wells, Cleveland, 8-4, .667.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

sota 000 000 000—0 4 1
 1 000 103 10x—5 10 1

zell, Marshall (8) and Wynegar; Eckersley and Allenson. W—Eckersley, 6-3. L—Hi, 3-4. HRs—Boston, Hobson (8), Evans

011 001 010—4 7 1
ore 000 101 003—5 8 2

ock, Kern (9) and Sundberg; D.Martinez Tapes. W—D.Martinez, 9-2. L—Kern, 7-1. Texas, Gamble (3); Baltimore, Ayala, 2

ork 002 100 700—10 11 0
s City 000 200 002—4 10 3

t, Burris (9) and Johnson, Narron (4); ri, Martin (7), Rodriguez (7) and Porter, (9). W—Tiant, 2-2. L—Mingori, 0-1. HRs—ork, Nettles (11); Braun (2).

o 021 340 030—13 21 1
ukee 100 000 110— 3 11 1

los, Hinton (6) and May, Mahorderry (8); ll, McClure (4), Cleveland (5), Augustine (7) and Fosse. W—Barrios, 6-3. L—Mitchell, 1-5. HRs—Chicago, May (2), Lemon (7).

Detroit 024 301 000—10 9 0
California 301 001 020— 7 14 2

Billingham, Arroyo (3), Hiller (9) and Parrish; Tanana, LaRoche (3), Barlow (6). W—Arroyo, 1-0. L—Tanana, 5-4. HRs—Detroit, Kemp (9), Trammell (1). California, Grich (13), Alkens 2 (10.)

Toronto 000 000 001— 1 5 2
Oakland 002 960 04x—12 18 0

Underwood, Willis (5), Freisleben (5) and Davis; Hamilton and Essian. W—Hamilton, 2-0. L—T.Underwood, 0-9. HR—Oakland, Essian (3).

Cleveland 100 000 100—2 7 2
Seattle 011 000 03x—5 5 0

Waits, Cruz (8) and Hassey; Jones, Rowley (9) and Cox, Stinson (9). W—Waits, 3-4. L—Jones, 1-6. HR—Cleveland, Bonds (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco 001 002 210—7 13 1
Pittsburgh 101 002 000—4 10 2

Nastu, Griffin (5), Roberts (6), Lavelle (7) and Tamargo; Rhyland, Romo (6), Jackson (7) and Nicosia. W—Lavelle, 4-2. L—Romo, 3-3. HR—San Francisco, Clark (9).

Atlanta 303 110 200—10 15 3
Philadelphia 000 010 200— 3 8 2

P.Niekro, and Pocoroba; Carlton, Eastwick (3), Lonberg (4) and McCarver, Rader (3). W—P.Niekro, 7-9. L—Carlton, 7-7. HRs—Atlanta, Horner (8), Luna (2). Philadelphia, Rader (1).

Los Angeles 000 001 002— 3 7 1
Chicago 101 053 00x—10 10 0

Sutton, Hough (5), Forster (9) and Ferguson; Reuschel, McGlothen (7) and Foote. W—Reuschel, 5-5. L—Sutton, 6-6. HRs—Chicago, Buckner (6), Kingman (20).

San Diego 001 100 000—2 6 0
St. Louis 002 010 00x—3 6 1

Jones, Fingers (8) and Tenace; Martinez, Schultz (9) and Simmons. W—Martinez, 4-1. L—Jones, 5-5. HR—St. Louis, Simmons (14).

Montreal 000 000 200—2 6 0
Cincinnati 010 100 10x—3 9 0

Sanderson, Sosa (7) and Dyer, Carter (7); Moskau, Hume (7), Bair (8) and Correll. W—Hume, 5-4. L—Sosa, 2-3. HR—Cincinnati, Geronimo (11).

Houston 001 400 000—5 12 1
New York 100 020 000—3 10 2

Niemann, Thrope (3), Sambito (6) and Ashby; Kaisel, Twitchell (6), Given (7), Murray (9) and Stearns. W—Thrope, 1-0. L—Kaisel, 2-2.

Overtime Play Barred by NHL

MONTREAL, June 11 (UPI) — The National Hockey League rules committee narrowly rejected today proposals to introduce sudden-death overtime.

Voting 9-10 with Edmonton and Quebec abstaining, the committee rejected proposals for both 5- and 10-minute sudden death overtime periods. Since Edmonton and Quebec are former World Hockey Association clubs that have played overtime, there is a possibility their rules could have carried the measure.

But, in the case of a narrow majority, the issue would be referred to the league's governors, who remain strongly opposed to overtime.

The new rule approved by the committee gives a minor penalty to a team whose players leave the bench during a goal.

Chance Rode in the Belmont

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, June 11 (NYT) — Grantland Rice was a horseplayer, a racing fan and a realist, in that order. Late in his illustrious life, the realist forced the player to a mournful conclusion: "There is a certain element of chance in horse racing."

The players at Belmont Park who bet $699,999 on Spectacular Bid to win the 111th Belmont Stakes on Saturday and complete his sweep of racing's Triple Crown subscribe to that dictum today. So, no doubt, will the people who operate the summer yearling sales at Keeneland in Lexington, Ky. The latter will remember it every time they review the results of the Triple Crown races of 1979.

Two years ago Spectacular Bid's breeder nominated the yearling for the Keeneland summer sale and was told to get lost. Spectacular Bid won the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness Stakes, the first two parts of the classic troika. William Haggin Perry and Claiborne Farm could not get stall room for Coastal at the same sale. Coastal won the Belmont, the third leg that is called "The Test of the Champion." The people at Keeneland know as much about thoroughbreds as anybody else, but there is a certain element of chance in horse racing.

Out of 20,000 or more yearlings in the country, Keeneland accepts 400 for its summer sale and is so highly selective that the average price last July was $125,751. Spectacular Bid's pedigree — he is a son of Bold Bidder and a gray mare named Spectacular — was not deemed fashionable enough for that company, but he has a half-brother by Crimson Satan who will be welcome at Keeneland next month.

Coastal's parents are Majestic Prince, the Derby and Preakness winner of 1969, and Alluvial, a daughter of the redoubtable Buckpasser. Pedigrees don't get more elegant than that, but the colt was turned down on conformation. "You know, he's splay-footed," David Whiteley said yesterday.

Whiteley trains for Bill Perry. The great-grandson of James Ben Ali Haggin, who operated the biggest racing establishment in American history with vast holdings in southern California, the Southwest and Kentucky in the 19th century, is bred to own horses. Whiteley, whose father, Frank, is in the Racing Hall of Fame, is bred to train. Both understand that even Keeneland can guess wrong.

"This horse toes out a little," the trainer said. "You know, horses go through growing stages and at the time — July of 1977 — this colt might not have looked so good.

How It Happened

"Mr. Perry and Claiborne Farr are partners in a breeding operation. They keep the fillies and the colts at Keeneland. When one was rejected, Mr. Perry bought out Claiborne's share and kept him."

Coastal has been lightly raced and was not considered a Belmont candidate until he won the Peter Pan by 13 lengths May 27. Even then, Perry and Whiteley hesitated, not because the owner couldn't afford the $20,000 payment to make him a supplementary entry but because they feared it might punish their green colt to send him a mile and a half against the formidable Spectacular Bid, who had smashed the opposition in 12 consecutive stakes.

Late last week Whiteley was on his stable pony when Moe Hall, Spectacular Bid's groom, asked whether Coastal would go in the Belmont.

"I don't think so," the trainer said. "I think this is going to be a nice kind of colt, so why put him in the meat-grinder?"

As it turned out, it was Spectacular Bid who had already been through the meat-grinder. He had raced 16 times on 12 different tracks since last June 30 and won 14 times against the best of his age. Most of the others had been campaigned hard but Coastal, after only three starts as a three-year-old, was a fresh horse.

"That was our only advantage, I guess," the trainer said. "Coastal came back tired but he's fine this morning. Spectacular Bid seems fine, too. I saw him loaded onto the van this morning and he looked fine.

"He's quite a horse. He's done everything Bud said he'd do, though he must be wrung out."

Although Buddy Delp, Spectacular Bid's trainer, suggested yesterday that a safety pin accidentally jabbed into his horse's foot Saturday morning might have contributed to his defeat, he offered no excuses after the race. The horse gave no visible signs of distress on the track. He had the race won at a mile and a quarter. At a mile and a half, he was a tired third.

Ruben Hernandez had ridden Coastal smartly, reserving him a few lengths off the pace and moving inside General Assembly on the last turn. He was about to go round Spectacular Bid, but that one entered the stretch a bit wide so Hernandez shot his mount through the opening. Whatever he looked like as a yearling, Coastal cut a handsome figure in the winner's circle, a bright chestnut with a blazed face.

Whiteley said there were no plans for Coastal's immediate future. "Obviously," he said, "we haven't been looking far ahead."

He mentioned that when Perry decided to keep Coastal, he also bought out Claiborne's interest in other yearling Keeneland had

Q. What about that one?

His name is Hum. He has raced once and he's still a maiden. He's [illegible] tomorrow for a claiming price.

For a claiming price? There is a certain element of chance in horse racing.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

BALTIMORE ORIOLES—Placed Mark Belanger, shortstop, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Wayne Krenchicki, infielder, from Rochester of the International League.

National League

ATLANTA BRAVES—Recalled Joe McLaughlin, pitcher, from Richmond of the International League. Sent Rick Mahler, pitcher, to Richmond.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

ST. LOUIS BLUES—Acquired Bryon Maxwell, defenseman, from the Minnesota North Stars for future considerations. Sent Barry Gibbs, defenseman, and Terry Richardson, goalie, to the New York Islanders for future considerations.

Belanger Out, Tanana at Home

BALTIMORE, June 11 (AP) — Shortstop Mark Belanger, who fractured the tip of the middle finger on his right hand yesterday, was placed on the 15-day disabled list by the Baltimore Orioles and probably will be out of action for three weeks.

Belanger, an eight-time Gold Glove fielding award winner, was struck on the bare hand while handling a ground ball hit by Buddy Bell of the Texas Rangers.

In Anaheim, Calif., the California Angels announced that pitchers Frank Tanana and Chris Knapp would not accompany the team on an eight-game road trip beginning tonight in Cleveland.

Tanana will have his left shoulder examined. He has been bothered by arm problems since midway through the 1977 season. Knapp, who has pitched only one inning since May 24, will be placed in traction to treat tendinitis in his right shoulder.

Outfielder Joe Rudi remains sidelined with a pulled hamstring muscle. First baseman Rod Carew and outfielder Rick Miller are on the club's disabled list and both will be out until at least early July.

Bean Takes Atlanta Golf By 8 Strokes, 23 Under

From Agency Dispatches

ATLANTA, June 11 — Andy Bean admitted he was trying to play conservatively here yesterday, "but the birdie putts kept rolling in" and he posted a 23-under-par 265 to win the Atlanta Golf Classic by a runaway eight strokes.

Bean, who set a Classic record Saturday when he had an 11-under-par 61, built on the five-stroke lead he started the day with by shooting a 5-under-par 67 yesterday. His 23-under was four strokes better than the previous tournament record Jerry Heard set while winning last year.

"What can I say," asked the 6-foot-4-inch, 215-pound Bean, one of the longest drivers in the game. "The hole was still there today and I found it."

"It was ridiculous how good he played," said the distant runnerup, Joe Inman. It was the biggest total under par since Johnny Miller captured the 1975 Tucson Open with a 25-under.

Inman found out how easy it would be for Bean on the first hole when Inman holed a 30-foot birdie putt and Bean shot a 15-footer right on top of him.

"It was like he was saying, 'Forget it, boy. You're playing for second,'" Inman said.

He was the only player within 10 shots, using his closing 70 to finis at 15-under-par 273.

David Graham and Grier Jones were deadlocked at 276, with Graham shooting a 67 and Jones a 70. Fuzzy Zoeller was fifth with a 74-277 and Wally Armstrong was next with a 67-279.

Connors Withdraws From London Play

LONDON, June 11 (UPI) — Jimmy Connors, worried about his pregnant wife's condition, dropped out of the Queen's Club grass-court tennis tournament four hours before the scheduled start today.

Connors' wife Patti is expecting a baby in mid-July and he flew home from Paris last Thursday after being eliminated in the French Open. Top seeded at Queen's, Connors was not due to play his opening match until tomorrow.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
75th CONVENTION-CHICAGO
June 1-5, 1980
DELUXE TOUR-26 MEALS
May 22-June 5, 1980
Visiting:
New York., Hilton Hotel
Wash., D.C. Hilton Hotel
DisneyWorld, Florida.,
(Contemporary Hotel)
Chicago., NEW Marriott
Sightseeing & 3 Nights in
Each City, PLUS 5 Nights
During Convention.
Call or Write for Brochure:
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Nation-Wide Toll Free: (800)328-3544.
Note: Mr. Hennessy can be reached at EXCELSIOR HOTEL, ROME, June 10-14, 1979 During Rome Convention.

Art Buchwald

Run for the Subway, Skylab Is Falling!

WASHINGTON — It isn't too early to start thinking about Skylab. The latest report indicates that Skylab will fall on us somewhere between July 4 and July 28. Hundreds of pieces of flotsam, some weighing as much as 5,000 pounds, will drop from the sky — God only knows where. Its "footprint" is said to be 100 miles wide and 4,000 miles long. According to Las Vegas bookmakers, the chances of a piece hitting a person are 150 to 1. The chances of it hitting you personally are obviously much less.



Buchwald

But we all know people who take a bleak view of everything and they are the ones who believe that if Skylab is going to fall out of the sky, it will fall on them.

* * *

Buzzword is in this category. Ever since he read that the space laboratory was a goner he's been biting his fingernails. "I know it's going to fall on me. I just know it."

"How can you be so sure?" I asked. "There are 4 billion people on this planet. Maybe, with luck, it will land on Ayatollah Khomeini."

"This is serious," Buzzword retorted. "Do you know that Walter Cronkite has canceled his vacation so he can cover it when it falls?"

"Walter's always been interested in the space program. He covered Skylab going up, so obviously he wants to see what happens when it falls down. But just because he's worried doesn't mean that you have to be worried."

"Maybe," said Buzzword, "I should build a Skylab shelter. Then I'd be the only one safe when the sirens sound."

"I wouldn't if I were you," I warned him. "If people find out that you have a Skylab shelter and they don't, they might shoot you to get into it."

* * *

"What am I going to do?" he cried. "It will be just my luck that I'll be waiting at a gas station on the Fourth of July weekend for three hours, and when I get to the pump a solar panel will come whizzing through the roof of my car."

"You've got to look at the big picture," I told him. "There is nothing that says Skylab will even fall down in the United States. It could be strewn all across the Soviet Union or China or the Riviera. That's the beauty of Skylab. Every country in the world has an equal chance of being dumped on. If I know our people at NASA they're going to do everything in their power to see that it doesn't fall on the United States — because if it does their budget is going to be cut."

"What I don't understand," Buzzword said, "is why they would put up a space laboratory if they knew it would eventually fall down."

"They didn't think it would fall down until sometime in the next century, and by then most of the people who sent it up would be on retirement pay and wouldn't have to deal with it. Believe me, they're as upset about their calculations as you are. They've hired a battery of lawyers to handle the class action suits that will come out of it."

* * *

"Suppose a piece of it hits a nuclear energy plant?" he wanted to know.

"Now I think you're overreacting," I said. "Las Vegas hasn't even put out odds on that one. The most important thing to remember when it starts raining Skylab parts is not to panic."

"What should I do?" he wanted to know.

"Go into the nearest subway station until the all-clear sounds."

"But then I'll get mugged," Buzzword said.

"Those are the chances you have to take if you want a safe and sane space program."

Millions Visit U.K. Sites

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's historic sites were visited last year by 55.5 million persons, more than 11 million of them from overseas, according to the British Tourist Authority. The Tower of London was the most frequented with 3 million visitors, the authority said.

Save That Tiger!

The killer of man, once officially classified as 'vermin' and hunted for profit and sport, has been recast as hero

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI — The man-eating tiger and the expeditions mounted to hunt it down are as much a part of India's romantic past as the elusive Wild West outlaw is a part of America's.

But today there is a different story about India's tiger. The killer of man, once officially classified as "vermin" and hunted for profit and sport, has been recast as the hero.

Government authorities who once offered huge bounties to anyone killing a tiger are now paying millions of dollars to protect the tiger. It has been made India's national animal and was recently extolled at a New Delhi symposium as "the very ultimate in evolution of a supreme terrestrial predator."

The dramatic change in the tiger's fortunes is part of the Indian government's "Project Tiger," which together with the World Wildlife Fund's "Operation Tiger" comprises the largest rescue operation ever mounted to save a single species.

11 Reserves

Beginning six years ago, when the then-lowly tiger was on the verge of extinction on the subcontinent, its principal habitat, the Indian government has spent more than $4 million to set up and operate 11 tiger reserves, from Assam in the northeast to Mysore in the south. About one-fourth of the country's tigers are protected within that area.

The World Wildlife Fund has committed another $1 million in technical assistance and equipment to the project as part of its effort to save the tiger from extinction not only in India but in neighboring Nepal, Bangladesh, China and also in Indonesia and Indochina.

But it is India where the greatest effort is concentrated. And after only six years, those involved in the project say it is successful.

The number of tigers in India, which had dwindled from an estimated 40,000 at the turn of the century to a mere 1,827 at the time of the first official census in 1972, has rebounded to about 2,500, according to project officials. A census taken last month will provide a more exact figure, they say.

In fact, so well has the tiger fared that some reserves are reported to contain the maximum number they can accommodate.

At the 170-square-mile Corbett Reserve, located in the Himalayan foothills 165 miles north of New Delhi, the number of tigers has virtually doubled, from 44 in 1972 to 85 in a census taken last year.

"We have nearly got too many now," said C. Singh, director of the reserve. "We've had cases of fighting, and there is evidence of spillover into forest areas adjacent to the reserve."

Concentration

Conservationists cite the project's philosophy as a major reason for its success. After considerable debate within the task force that set up the project, officials decided to concentrate all resources to protect the tiger in the few remaining areas where it was still strong and healthy.

"There were many who felt we should concentrate in areas where the tiger was dying out, but with the species itself on the verge of extinction, it was decided to protect first those which were strong and in a good environment," Mr. Singh said.

In the reserves, the tiger was protected only indirectly and passively, by preventing any disturbance of its environment. Some villages located in the reserves were transplanted.

"We don't even clear out dead trees now," Mr. Singh said. "Everything is left completely to nature."

According to Peter Jackson, until recently information director of the World Wildlife Fund International, based in Switzerland, the approach to preserving a species by protecting its complete ecosystem had not been used before.

Downhill Slide

This method of protection benefits other species too, he said, adding: "By saving the tiger, you automatically protect his prey, animals as well as their habitat and everything that lives within it. It is as close to total environmental protection as you can get."

"The tiger," Mr. Singh added, "is at the apex of its ecosystem. The tiger's only enemy is man."

But this one enemy was nearly enough to wipe it out. Although killing a tiger had been the ultimate achievement in many Asian tribal societies for centuries, it was the invention of the rifle and the arrival of the British in India that started the tiger's downhill slide. British colonials were urged to "get your first tiger in your first year." A tiger shoot — shikar — was on the itinerary of virtually every notable visitor.

The maharajas prided themselves on the number of tigers they had killed. Many counted hundreds and a few boasted of shooting more than 1,000. A ban on tiger shooting was imposed in 1970.

Poachers looking to sell tiger pelts also took a heavy toll, first raiding private forests and then defying the hunting ban.

The expanding human population and concurrent transformation of thousands of square miles of forest into agricultural land also robbed the tiger of its habitat.

Farmers poisoned them. According to Mr. Jackson, a farmer "might get as much as twice his annual income for a single pelt, and at the same time he was eliminating a danger to his crops."

The tiger fared little better in Nepal and Bangladesh. In China the tiger was declared an obstacle to agricultural growth and was destroyed as a matter of official policy. In Indochina defoliation of forests during the Vietnam War caused the death of many tigers.

Population

In 1973 an official of the World Wildlife Fund estimated Asia's tiger population at no more than 5,000, compared with more than 100,000 at the time of World War I.

But after a century of decline, there appears now to be genuine hope for the tiger's future. In addition to India's effort, Nepal has set aside three reserves and runs an equally ambitious program, although on a smaller scale. Bangladesh has established a tiger reserve and China has reportedly reversed its earlier policy and is committed to saving what remains of its tiger population.

Under its new five-year plan, India is doubling its financial commitment to Project Tiger, allocating more than $8 million for the 1979-84 period.

Despite the project's initial success and the government commitment for the future, conservationists note that there are still pressures on the tiger that could quickly undo Project Tiger's achievements.

For one thing, poachers are still active, although they are now rare in the reserves. "I could obtain a half-dozen fresh tiger skins within three weeks," said Duleef Mathaii, a trustee of World Wildlife Fund India. "There is still an enormous surreptitious market here to serve the demand in Europe and the United States for coats."

"We've come a long way in the past six years, but it has been very slow and very hard," Mr. Singh said. "To undo it would take no time at all."

© Los Angeles Times



PEOPLE: *Looking Like a Winner Nets $280,000 Slot Pot*

Judi Hansen, a 32-year-old credit manager, knows that when a one-armed bandit says you look like a winner, you can bank on it — literally. Ms. Hansen arrived home in Santa Ana, Calif., from her weekend trip to Las Vegas with the largest slot machine jackpot in history — $280,000. She had been playing a Pot of Gold slot machine at the Las Vegas Hilton for only a couple of minutes when the alarms and bells went off sounding the record payoff and summoning hotel guests and security guards to her side with shouts of congratulations. In those few minutes she first won a $5 pot — recouping her initial investment — and the computerized slot machine flashed "You look like a winner" on its screen. That, she said, influenced her second pull when she dropped in $3, making her eligible for the record jackpot.

* * *

Joan Little, the black woman who became a civil rights and feminist symbol when she was accused and then acquitted of murdering a white jailer who allegedly was trying to rape her, is preparing a high school commencement address in New York. Miss Little has been paroled in North Carolina, where she was serving a sentence for breaking and entering, and is living in New York, where she spent a few months last year after escaping from prison. She spoke to a class at a Queens high school while she was free on bail and fighting extradition, and now that the class is graduating, the students and some of their teachers have invited her back. It wasn't clear whether such an appearance had the blessing of the school administrators, but if her remarks at a news conference were any indication, they should have no reason to worry — Miss Little could not have been more circumspect. "I will prove that I can stay out of trouble," she said. For now, she will live with relatives in Brooklyn, working as a file clerk for the National Conference of Black Lawyers while she seeks a cosmetology license.

* * *

Few could hope to match **Joseph Hirshhorn** for indefatigable art collecting. But having donated his 6,000 acquisitions to the museum in Washington that bears his name, and approaching his 80th birthday, the self-made financier from Greenwich, Conn., sounds weary of it all. "Collect more?" he says in the summer issue of ARTnews magazine. "What for? I'm going to be 80 years old." Five years have passed since the museum opened but for Hirshhorn a trace of bitterness remains from the controversy over the building's design and a congressional allocation of $15 million for the project. At one point, he says, he came close to dropping the whole idea. "What can I do to stop all this?" he asked a congressman. "Change your name," he was told.

* * *

Arthur Fiedler is resting comfortably in the cardiac care unit at Tufts-New England Medical Center after suffering a mild heart attack. A hospital spokesman said that the 84-year-old maestro was in stable condition but probably would stay in the hospital several weeks. Fiedler collapsed backstage after his last concert six weeks ago — only a few days after he opened his 50th season as conductor of the Boston Pops — and spent several days in the hospital with what was described as exhaustion. Fiedler had surgery last December to relieve pressure on his brain.

* * *

Frank Rizzo will step down as mayor of the nation's fourth largest city in January, but he predicts that Philadelphians will be begging him to return by next summer. Touting his administration's accomplishments in an interview in the Philadelphia Bulletin, he said: "This city could never pay Frank Rizzo back for what I've done — slept on floors, no holidays, no vacation. While everybody was down at the seashore walking on boardwalks I used to shower and shave and put on everything but my tie and be ready to go. I knew it was the difference between destruction and disorder." In the running for Rizzo's job are former U.S. Attorney **David Marston**, a Republican, and former U.S. Rep. **William Green**, a Democrat, who captured their party's nominations in a primary last month.

* * *

Quote — **Jack Rather**, board chairman of Rather Corp., which owns superdog Lassie and all the Lassie movies as well as the Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim, Calif., at a party celebrating completion of an $18-million addition to the complex: "This is the tower that Lassie built."

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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